

The Stanstead Journal.

VOLUME 18--NUMBER 1.

STANSTEAD, L. C., DECEMBER 4, 1862.

WHOLE NUMBER 885.

THE JOURNAL--A NEW VOLUME.

The 18th Volume of the Journal will commence on the 4th day of December next, and will be printed on NEW TYPE from the Montreal Foundry of beautiful style and finish.

The Journal has become a permanent "institution" of the country, and needs no particular reference to its position or character. It will be the endeavor of the Publisher to continue to present a readable, live Newspaper.

The extraordinary struggle now in progress in the neighboring Republic, has had a serious effect on all branches of business in this Province, and none are more seriously affected than newspaper publishers. The articles which are most used in the manufacture of Newspapers, viz. Paper and Ink, have recently advanced fully 50 per cent. in cost, and bid fair to still further advance. In addition to this, the currency which most circulates at present in the Eastern Townships (States' Bank Notes) has depreciated from 20 to 25 per cent. in value. For instance, in purchasing Paper with this currency, the Printer has to submit to a discount of 20 to 25 per cent. in addition to paying the enhanced price of the article, caused by the scarcity of cotton waste and rags. It therefore becomes a serious question with publishers how to meet this new state of affairs. If they continue to publish at the same price and take the depreciated currency at par, it is evident that they will not get the first cost of their goods, after adding the cost of printing.

To meet the exigency in a way to "live and let live," we propose to continue to take American Bank Notes at par on subscriptions as follows:

One year, if paid in advance, \$1.50
If not paid in advance, 2.00
For current money no deviation will be made from former prices.

While this is not really any advance on our usual terms, it will partly save us from the effects of the combined causes to which we have above alluded.

Journal Office, Nov. 18, 1862.

KISS ME BEFORE YOU GO.

Your path lies over the hillside,
Out in the sun and sweet--
Out in the world's wild turmoil,
Where bustle and business meet;
And mine, by the noiseless fireside,
Where the faintful embers glow
With a changeful, life-like motion--
Kiss me before you go.

My quiet will be haunted
With visions none others can see--
Glances more precious than diamonds--
Smiles full of meaning to me--
The sound of a welcome footstep--
A whisper thrillingly low:
Ah, thought will memory closely!
Kiss me before you go.

For this world hath a thousand mischances,
And one of those chances may fall
That us two ne'er again by the firelight
Make one shadow upon the wall!
Then, yet once more, ere the parting,
Alas that it must be so!
Leave me a fond benediction--
Kiss me before you go.

A SINGULAR HUSBAND.

Dr. King relates the following anecdote. He states that, in the early part of the last century he knew a Mr. Howe, a sensible, well-disposed man, possessed of an independent fortune, and married to a young lady of good family, of agreeable person and manners, and who for the first seven or eight years of their marriage, made him an excellent wife.

Without any previous dispute or difference he rose one morning very early, and told her that he was obliged to go to the Tower to transact some particular business; and the same day about noon, she received a note from him, informing her that he was under a necessity of going instantly to Holland, and should probably be absent three weeks or a month.

He remained absent however, longer than the specified time, and for seventeen years and upward she never heard of or from him. About three years after his disappearance, Mrs. Howe was obliged to apply for an Act of Parliament to procure a proper settlement of her husband's estate, and a proper provision for herself and two children out of it, as it was uncertain whether he was alive or dead. This she did, as when he first went away she and her friends feared that he might have contracted some large debt unknown to her, the difficulties of which he could not easily surmount. In fact, for some time after his departure, she had lived in constant dread of demands from creditors of seizures, executions, &c. Nothing of this kind, however took place, and on investigation it was found that he not only had left his estate free and unencumbered, but had punctually paid the bills of every tradesman with whom he had any dealings, to the utmost exactness, receipts and proper vouchers for all bills being found, arranged in the most methodical manner, in his bureau.

Shortly after this the children both died, when the supposed widow, in order to lessen her housekeeping expenses, discharged the greater part of her servants, left Jeremy Street, and took a small house in Brewer Street, Golden Square. This was about ten years after her husband's departure, when, one evening, after she had resided in Brewer Street about seven years, which she was sitting at supper with a party of friends, a man whom she had brother-in-law, Dr.

Rose, and her sister, his wife, a note without any signature, was delivered to her in which the writer requested the favor of her giving him a meeting the next evening in the Birdcage Walk, in the Park. She read the note with some surprise, and then tossed it to Dr. Rose, saying--

"You see, brother old as I am, I have a beau."

The doctor, who perused the note with more attention, instantly declared it to be Mr. Howe's handwriting. This of course, surprised all the company, and indeed, so much affected Mrs. Howe, that she fainted away. On her recovery, it was agreed that the whole party should accompany her next evening to the Park; and they had not been there many minutes when the lost husband came to them, and after embracing his wife and saluting his friends, walked home with them, took possession of his house and wife, and lived with her in great harmony until his death.

It appeared that, instead of going to the Tower, as he said, he had actually gone no farther than to a little street in Westminster where he took a room, for which he paid five or six shillings a week; and changing his name, and disguising himself by wearing a black wig, (for he was a fair man,) he had escaped detection, and remained in that lodging during the whole time of his supposed absence. Even when the Act of Parliament was applied for, he had enjoyed the pleasure of reading the progress of it in the papers, at a little coffee-house near to his lodgings; and when his wife removed to Brewer street, he contrived to get acquainted with a man of the name of Salt, a corn-chandler, who lived directly opposite to her residence. Salt supposed him to be a bachelor, and became so fond of his company that he generally asked him to dinner twice a week, when Howe used to watch his wife's house with so much apparent curiosity, that Salt often recommended her to him as a very suitable wife. On Sundays he regularly went to Salt's pew, in St James' Church, whence he could see his wife without being seen by her--a practice which he sedulously adhered to until the avowal of his existence and return.

Though he cheerfully told all these circumstances, no persuasion of his wife or friends could prevail on him to assign any reason for his extraordinary conduct; but he owned that he taken with him for subsistence between one and two thousand pounds, in gold and bank-notes, which after great economy, was then all expended. Discovery, of course, became necessary for a further supply; and indeed, some of his friends surmised that if he could have raised the money without discovery, he would still have remained concealed in his obscurity.

A SAILOR.--An Irishman was brought up before a magistrate for the East Riding on a charge of vagrancy, and was thus questioned:--

"What trade are you?"
"Sure, now, your honor, I'm a sailor."
"You in the seafaring line? I question whether you have ever been to sea in your life."

"Sure now, and does your honor think I came over from Ireland in a waggin'?"
"Commit him--commit him."

The wild boar is one of the most dreaded animals in nature--except the tame boar.

An Irishman, being a little fuddled was asked what was his religious belief:--
"Is it me beleave ye'd be asking about?"
"Is the same as widdy Brady's."
"I owe her twelve shillings for whisky, and she believes I'll never pay her; and faith that's my beleave too."

A farmer likes cold weather at the proper season, but an early frost in autumn goes against his grain.

A RICH JOKE.--Not long since a lot of us--I am a "high private" now--were quartered in several wooden tenements, and in the inner room of one lay the corpse of a young scotch officer, awaiting burial. The news soon spread to a village not far off.--Down came tearing a sentimental and not bad-looking specimen of a Virginian dame.

"Let me kiss him for his mother!" she cried, as I interrupted her progress.
"Do let me kiss him for his mother!"

"Kiss whom?"
"The dear little lieutenant; the one who lies dead within. Point him out to me, sir, if you please. I never saw him, but--oh!"

I led her through a room in which Lieutenant ---, of Philadelphia, lay stretched out on an upturned trough, fast asleep. Supposing him to be the "article" sought for, she rushed up, and exclaiming, "Let me kiss him for his mother," approached her lips to his forehead. What was her amazement when the "corpse," returned the salute vigorously, and exclaimed:--
"Never mind the old lady, Miss; go it on your own account. I hain't the slightest objection!"

Sentiment is a fine thing, Mr. Editor, but it should be handled as one handles the spiked guns which the rebels leave behind, loaded with precautionary caps--very carefully.--Continental Monthly.

THE EARTHQUAKE; OR, A NIGHT OF TERROR.

The first object that caught my eye as I sat up in my bed was James; he was staring at me in the same confused state in which I looked at him and both of us listened intently for some sound or cry which could tell us what was the matter. Screams we could hear plainly enough, but nothing intelligible. There was a sound as of barefooted people running with all their might along the passage outside our door and the idea suggested itself simultaneously to our minds that the place was on fire. Without waiting to dress ourselves, we got out of our beds, and I had my hand on the gimlet with which we secured the latch of our door, when I felt a shock that caused me to reel across the room, till I fell against the wall on the opposite side; the bed followed me, and falling against James, seriously bruised his legs and pinned him against the wainscot. For a moment we remained in this position, and then the house began to settle back on its foundations, and I was able to drag the bed a little way from the wall, and set him at liberty. We got to the door and removed the gimlet; but the house was still so far from being level, that we had to break the door down before we could get out of the room. Many of the boards in the passage were torn apart and split to pieces; and between the passage and staircase there was a gap into which I slipped, but, fortunately the opening was not wide enough to allow of my body passing through.

Dragging my legs out as quickly as I could, I followed my husband down stairs into the street, no longer at a loss to understand the cause of the commotion which had roused us from our sleep; it was the first shock of an earthquake. By the light of the moon, we could perceive that the two shocks had reduced several houses in the street to dust and broken timber, and from among these ruins rose cries, moans and prayers, which chilled my blood and almost paralysed the power of movement. From the houses that still remained standing, the people were bringing out what they considered of most value, some their children, others boxes of furniture. With our arms linked together, we pushed our way as well as we could through the crowd of fugitives that filled the street, now stumbling into holes so deep, that the sudden shock was painfully felt through the whole frame, and a moment afterwards scrambling over heaps of rubbish. With great difficulty we had got as far as Montada's store, when we felt a movement of the earth, which made me feel as though my heart were rising into my throat, followed instantly after by a motion which made it appear to me that the ground was falling away beneath my feet, and leaving me suspended in the air. This was repeated several times. Houses were falling on our right hand and on our left, pieces of timber and stones were driven about us with a force as great as though shot from a gun; many were struck dead, and others were beaten down and sunk to the ground, where they were trampled to death. Just before us was a woman with one side of her face torn in a most frightful manner, whom I recognized, on seeing the other side, as the keeper of a shop where James and I had spent nearly an hour the previous evening in buying some goldembroidered leather. I spoke to her, but she did not heed me; and so great was her terror that she did not appear conscious of the horrible injuries she had received, notwithstanding that the blood was streaming down her neck, and dyeing the front of her night-dress a vivid crimson. With rolling gait and uncertain steps, we staggered forward, as it seemed to us, but in reality we did not advance a yard; Montada's store was still in front of us, and rocking frightfully. By great exertion in a sidelong direction, we put a little more space between us and it; when down it came with a tremendous crash, throwing a volley of stones over the very spot where we had been standing, and burying many persons beneath its ruins. One poor man, carrying two children in his arms, was crushed almost at our feet by the end of one of the beams and lay screaming with agony, without its being possible for us to help him. The fall of this house was succeeded by a cessation of the motion of the earth, and a rush was made over the ruins regardless of the wretched creatures below. The merciful Providence which had protected us hitherto, enabled us to reach the open space in front of the civic hall without injury and here we halted, feeling that we should be safer than in the narrow streets.

For the space of half an hour or thereabouts, there was no renewal of the earthquakes, and we had begun to hope that the evil was over. Hundreds of people, most of them with little beside their night-dresses on them, were huddled about us, when, suddenly, without a sound to give notice of what was coming, the earth opened in a zig-zag line right across the Plaza, a crowd of persons dropping into the chasm, which closed, opened, and closed again and all in an instant. We were so close as to see this distinctly and 'tho' it was over so quickly that compar-

tively few of those on the Plaza knew what had happened, the cries of mortal terror which were uttered, by those who had been on the brink of the grave told those at a distance of some new disaster, and the air was so filled with shrieks and prayers for mercy that I grew sick with terror. Some cried aloud that it was the Day of Judgment, and sank grovelling to the earth; a desperate looking man beside us, who gave no cry, nor breathed a prayer, was violently beating his own head with a large stone; and another was savagely attacking every person within his reach like a wild beast.

All this time the moon was shining brilliantly in a cloudless firmament and when we looked upwards in our terror, it caused hope to spring up in our hearts, to see how serene everything was above; but when our attention was again directed to what was passing about us it added an indescribable horror to the scene, and for a moment shook our faith in the existence of a merciful Creator at the very time when we most needed its support. Our great desire was to escape to the hills, the mind associating stability with these masses of earth; but it was impossible to get through the crowd which hemmed us in on every side, and seemed afraid to venture again in the narrow street. Instead of half an hour elapsing before the next shock was felt, there could not have been half that time and this shock was far more violent than the previous one, and lasted longer. There was the same sickening motion, not altogether unlike what is experienced on shipboard; but the motion itself was nothing compared with the effects of the terror it caused to feel the earth rocking beneath us, and this, too heightened by the spectacle of houses crumbling to dust, bleeding bodies, shrieks, and every species of woful utterance which human organs are capable of forming. From constant travel, I was physically almost as strong as my husband but with the most ardent desire not to add to his alarm and distress, I was obliged to cling to him for support while this horrid din was raging about us. The dull roaring sound which accompanied the movements of the earth gradually died away and at the same time the opening of chasms in the Plaza were renewed.

Wherever these gaps occurred, a number of individuals disappeared, and until it closed again there was a long dark line, from which persons made frantic efforts to retreat. Sometimes these chasms were straight as an arrow; at other times, they were as crooked as forked lightning. To try to change our position while this was going on, was useless, for there was nothing to indicate what direction the next opening might take, and motion on the part of such a multitude could only increase the loss of life. Once, indeed, we found ourselves on a small triangular-shaped piece of ground, with a chasm on both sides of us of about a yard in width. Persons fell into this gap all round us, but several were drawn out again alive; James drew out three himself, and very few were crushed in it when it closed. This sudden closing of the earth caused some of the most hideous sights which it is possible to conceive. The ground did not always open wide enough to admit the human body, or it opened into chasms of several feet, but not of a greater depth than four or five feet; and the inconceivable rapidity with which they opened and closed, caused many persons to be caught in them by their legs, in the case of the narrow chasms; and in the case of the broad but shallow gaps, men, women and children were crushed together in one mass, as regarded the lower part of their bodies, leaving the heads separate, and the upper part of the bodies blended together as closely as though they were one body with many heads.

As soon as there was a longer pause than usual between these gappings, we were able to make our way off the Plaza, in consequence of the great thinning of the crowd; and taking the broadest of two openings which presented themselves before us, we proceeded down it keeping as near the middle as possible, for every now and then a house fell to the ground without the slightest warning, though with little danger except to those immediately opposite to it. We might have advanced about a quarter of a mile, when James stopped to knock at a door. I did not at first see where we were, but on looking more attentively, I discovered that we were at the house of a man of whom we had frequently hired horses during our stay in Nambuisaico. Nobody answered his call, though he beat at the gate with a stone with all his might. I urged him not to wait for horses, which might be unable to make their way with so much ease as ourselves, when he pointed to his foot, and told me he could walk no further; and I then saw that a vein against the ankle must have been cut open, for he was standing in quite a pool of blood. I hastened back as fast as my own wounded feet would allow me to a place where I had seen a dead body lying, and from this I tore some strips of linen sufficient to bind up my husband's feet and my own. Greatly relieved by the protection this gave us from the sharp stones, and the accidental kicks and tread of other fugitives, we left the shelter of the gate-

way, and joined those who like ourselves, were making for the open country, not on the supposition that we should be safe there but that we should have, at all events, one danger the less to encounter.

I have omitted to say that for some time we had perceived that it was becoming sensibly darker. The clouds of dust which rose from the falling houses, combined with that raised by the tramping of feet, concealed the moon from us, and made it difficult for us to avoid running against the houses, and impossible to prevent falling over-heaps of rubbish. We could just distinguish a large, square, white house, with a flat roof, which he knew to belong to Luis Torellas, a friend of ours, when a gentle rise of the ground, accompanied by a low moaning sound, told us of what was coming. We stood still, and the ground had hardly subsided, when there came another and louder roar, and with it an upheaval of the ground compared with which all that had preceded it were insignificant. We were forced to drop on the ground from actual inability to remain upright, and here we sat tossed up and down in a frightful manner, and every moment apprehensive that one of the chasms like those we had seen might open beneath us and swallow us up. It had now become so dark that we could see nothing whatever; and but for the incessant crashing of the falling houses, and the renewed cries and prayers, we might have supposed ourselves buried in the very centre of the earth. Vainly did we strive to distinguish if Torellas's house was still standing; we could not even see each other's face, so I lost even that source of courage. Presently, the dull roar of the earthquake was mingled with, or drowned by, the crashes of thunder following the most vivid flashes of lightning I ever saw, which, though it left me in doubt at times whether I had not been struck blind, did us this service, that it allowed us to see that Torellas's house was still erect, and apparently uninjured. To add to the horrors of this night, a fire broke out in a street near us in two or more houses at the same time, caused either by the broken timbers falling over an unextinguished fire, or by the lightning. The dryness of the wood caused the flame to spread with amazing rapidity, and I confess that the light caused a feeling of satisfaction in my mind, because that the realize who has not been in a position of eminent danger in the midst of total darkness. If I had been able to see what was passing in those houses and in the street between them, I should have felt far otherwise.

The undulations of the earth, the fainter, still continuing, James proposed we should take refuge with Torellas for a time, seeing that the house had withstood the recent shocks, and not thinking it likely we should have any others more violent. We rose, holding each other tightly, and making our way to the door as direct as we could, groped about till we had found the fastening, when we pushed it open, and felt our way along the passage to the staircase. We knew our way to the principal apartments from having visited at the house so frequently, and we made our way from one to the other of these, notwithstanding the dead silence which followed my husband's calls for Torellas. We had opened the doors of several rooms, and had found them all in total darkness, and we were on the point of leaving the house, supposing that Torellas with his family had abandoned it, when we remembered a room which gave a fine view of the city and of the environs. In the intense darkness which prevailed, we had to grope a long time before we could find the door, but when we had found it and pushed it open the glare which rushed into our eyes was terrible. I believed the building was in flames, but so horrible was the pain in my eyes, and so great the bewilderment caused by the brilliant light after being so long in such pitchy darkness, that I could not have fled if I had felt the fire laying hold of me. I covered my face with my hands, and as the pain diminished, I parted my fingers little by little, and let in the light gradually, till I was able to open my eyes to the light without protection. Madame Torellas was most kind in her attentions to me, even at such a moment, and her daughters were willing assistants. They brought water to wash our wounded feet; but my husband would not suffer the bandages to be removed, for fear of inflammation of the wounds, by exposing them to the air in such a hot climate, especially as we might within a minute have to rush out of the house. We were glad enough, however, to avail ourselves of their offered kindness in the matter of clothing, and when these arrangements were completed, we went to the window and looked out.

The sight was grand and horrible. The flames which now rose from the houses on both sides of the street lit up the tower of the convent, which had hitherto resisted the shocks of the earthquake, with a bright-red glow, and showed us every projection and crevice, even to the bird sitting in her nest, either kept there by her maternal instinct, or too bewildered to fly away. A little below this convent, the road widened several feet beyond what it was just below us, and at the bottom it narrowed again, and was shut in by a

tanner's yard. This factory or store was blazing fiercely, and Torellas told us that one part of the building was used to store a large quantity of salt-petre. Most of the inhabitants had probably made their escape; but there were still many in the street who might have delayed their flight to save something from the general wreck, but were more likely plunderers who were taking advantage of the confusion and terror to help themselves to the property of others. If this were so, they paid dearly for their crime. A repetition of the shocks, so violent that the broad, solid building in which we were, shook, trembled, brought down the convent tower, which crushed the opposite houses on the two sides of the street into one mass, so that a low but flaming barrier cut off our escape, and shut them in on all sides. It was a dreadful sight to see the poor creatures running to and fro, seeking with frantic gestures an outlet, and finding none. Some fell in the middle of the street insensible or dead; a few leaped among the burning ruins, and were either consumed or made their escape, for they returned no more, but the greater part of them huddled together in the broadest part of the street, the stronger struggling savagely to force themselves into the centre of the group. The intense heat soon reduced strong and weak to one level, and for some minutes before motion ceased altogether, we could distinguish nothing but a writhing mass. Soon a pale, bright flame seemed to be hovering over it, like a bird of prey over a dying camel, and it suddenly seized upon it, and wrapped it in a shroud of fire. Faint with horror, yet with something like a feeling of thankfulness in my heart that we had not wandered into this street in the obscurity, I turned away from the window, and sat down on a couch. James said he intended to try and get out of the town as soon as it was daylight, but Torellas declared that his confidence in the stability of his house was so perfect that nothing would induce him to abandon it, but that his wife and family were free to go with us if they chose. At the first appearance of daylight, we all ascended to the roof of the house, to get a more perfect view of the extent of the damage that had been done. The shocks were still frequent, but less violent, and we comforted ourselves with the belief that the worst was over. In every direction there were gaps where a heap of rubbish alone remained to indicate the place where a building had formerly stood; and while we were looking, the air at particular spots would be filled with dust, showing that another house had been added to the list of the fallen. Our host brought us some food and wine, and had gone down to get some cigars for himself and James, when a prolonged dull roar told us that another shock was approaching. The house trembled with a vibratory motion which made me stretch out my hands to lay hold of something to steady myself. All at once the vibratory motion changed for one of upheaval, the house parted in two, and we felt ourselves descending to the earth with a rapidity which took my breath away, and I became for the first time insensible. When I recovered my senses, my first thought was of my husband. I opened my eyes, and found him still alive, and, as it turned out, with limbs unbroken, though greatly bruised. He was feeling my pulse, and looking anxiously at my face for signs of recovery, and his joy when I opened my eyes was evident even to my unfeeling vision. After a moment, I tho't of Madame Torellas and her daughters, and asked him in a faint voice if they were safe; but he only pointed to what appeared a heap of torn clothing without speaking, and I comprehended that they--who at the moment when the division took place were standing at the edge of the terrace, looking at the still burning ruins--had been precipitated into the street and killed.

When I attempted to move, I suffered intense pain in my right leg, which was so helpless that I thought it must be broken. My husband examined it, and found that it was fractured a little below the knee, and that any further walking on my part was quite out of the question. He went away for a minute or two, and came back with some strips of linen and some pieces of rags, which he smoothed and cut into splints, and set the bone as well as circumstances would admit of. After he had done this, he searched for and found some of the food which poor Torellas had brought up, and made me swallow a few mouthfuls; but I wanted water most, and this he was unable to get without going some distance, wherefore I preferred to suffer thirst. Daylight made no difference in the severity of the shocks; but shortly after the sunrise they became less frequent, and about noon seemed to have ceased altogether, and people began to appear again in the street. My husband appointed several who passed to assist him in removing me to a place of shelter, but they all refused, or pretended not to hear him; probably they had lost relatives the previous night, and were too anxious to discover anything respecting them to pay attention to the words of a stranger. It was impossible to carry me myself in the condi-

tion I was in, on account of the pain it gave me to move, and we were obliged, though with great reluctance, to consent to a separation while he went to Batahla, the horse-dealer, to get a mule to carry me, a vehicle of any kind being useless in such unnumbered streets. Every minute seemed an hour while I was waiting for his return, and yet minute after minute passed, and he did not make his appearance. I knew the distance was not great, and making every allowance, as I thought, for the difficulties he might have to overcome, he ought to have been back long since, when a darkening of the air accompanied this time by a strong sulphurous smell, gave notice that another calamity was about to burst on the devoted city. The openings of the ground were more frequent and far more terrible to see, now that the daylight illuminated them, and showed their unfathomable depth. One of these split open so close to the ruins on which I was lying, that a portion rolled in. The sun's rays fell directly into it, and I shuddered as I gazed into the gulf, which was deeper than the deepest abyss I had ever imagined myself falling into in the wildest nightmare. I drew back trembling with horror and fright, and buried my face in my arms to shut out the dreadful spectacle. I prayed for my husband's return, but he came not. I would have dragged myself along in the direction in which he had gone, if I had been able, but I was entirely powerless; and to add to the terrors of my position; I now discovered that a circular stone building (used, I believe, for the temporary confinement of prisoners), trembled with every shock, and cracked as it was in different directions, threatened every instant to bury me beneath its ruins.

It will not be easy for anybody to realize my feelings as I lay on the this heap of rubbish watching the quivering blocks of stone and the powdered mortar which was grated out from between them, and fell upon me in a shower of dust. I entreated several who passed to come and remove me, if only for a few yards, so that I might be out of reach of the building; and some were about to help me, but when they saw the imminence of the danger, they, like the Levite of old, turned away, and passed by on the other side. The good Samaritan came at last however, in the form of a poor woman carrying a baby in her arms. In answer to my appeal, she laid her babe tenderly on the ground, lifted me up, and carried me beyond the reach of this last danger; after which she offered to get me some water, an offer I accepted with a grateful heart, for the pain I was enduring, and the anxiety I had undergone, had parched my throat to that degree that every breath I drew caused me the most acute pain, heightened perhaps, by the sulphurous exhalations which now filled the air. She was going to carry the babe with her, but I took it from her as she was stooping to pick it up, and told her I would take care of it. Poor little innocent, it wanted no further care. It seemed asleep, but it was a sleep from which it would never awake again; probably it had been suffocated by the pressure of the crowd on the preceding night. The kind woman soon returned with some water, and I raised it to my lips eagerly, anticipating the most delicious sensations from the refreshing coolness it sent through me the instant it touched my lips. I found to my disappointment, that contact between it and my throat caused me so much pain that I could only swallow a few mouthfuls, and I was obliged to content myself with the relief it afforded me to hold it in my mouth.

I questioned the charitable creature who had so opportunely come to my assistance as to where she was going and found she had no fixed idea beyond getting into the open country, upon which I proposed that if she would remain with me till my husband returned we would take her with us. She accepted my offer, and to my great joy she had not long to wait before he returned, with two mules which he had found in a stable in the suburbs, the house to which he first went having been shaken down. He seated me on the mule, and though he had still great difficulties to contend against, in the form of clouds of dust, heaps of ruins, and occasional gaps in the ground, we gradually approached the outskirts of the town which we ultimately succeeded in passing through and finally found a place of refuge in a shepherd's hut which an earthquake might swallow up, but could not shake down, from the building built, except a few stones, heaped up round the lower part of the wickerwork, and dried sheep-skins with the wool on them.

We did not return to Nambuisaico till April 1860, some months after the catastrophe, when we found that traces of the earthquake still remained in the form of deep chasms, which gave the way that forcibly recalled the horrors we had seen on that occasion.

Two men by the name of Beans were lately hung in the North of Ireland. A countryman passing by seeing the crowd, he went to see what they were doing, and he saw Beans' wife crying.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES

The anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society...

The Chairman rose and said they had met to celebrate the anniversary of their Missionary Society...

It was now the duty of the church to arouse, and he called upon those who had heard him...

The Secretary then came forward, and read some interesting extracts from the 37th annual report...

The Society's income amounts to \$48,600 00c, being less by \$125 than the previous year...

Rev. E. H. Dewar, St. Johns, rose to move the following Resolution:—

That the devout thankings of this meeting be offered to the God of mercy, for the very cheering success he has graciously granted to the Wesleyan Missionary Society...

He said that in spite of the sneers of unbelief, and of the many difficulties that lie in the way, they rejoiced to know that the word of God is still powerful to point the way to salvation to every one that believes...

He also rejoiced to know that those who had gone forth weeping, bearing the seeds of gospel truth, had returned rejoicing, having sown their sheaves with men...

The resolution was adopted. Rev. Mr. Johnson then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

WAR RECORD OF THE WEEK. From General Burnside's Army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. A special dispatch to the Herald from Aquia Creek 24th, states that the army of the Potomac...

The city of Fredericksburg is not yet shelled, for reasons satisfactory to the commanding General. Preparations for an advance are steadily progressing...

Rev. F. H. Bond, of Henningford, seconded the resolution. He said that one very important part of the Thanksgiving mentioned in the resolution was prayer—earnest supplication for God's continuous blessing on the Mission work in all its departments...

Another Rebel Raid into Maryland. OFFER'S CROSS BONES, Montgomery, Md. This morning at daylight a body of rebel cavalry, 60 in number entered Poolesville and seized Chertsey and Sargent, and the telegraph operators stationed there, in bed...

From New Orleans. NEW YORK, Nov. 25. The steamer Rookanoke, from New Orleans 16th and Havana 20th, has arrived. Among her passengers are Gen. A. Rod and Staff, en route to Boston. The General is suffering under a paralytic shock...

From North Carolina. NEWBURN, N. C., Nov. 21, via Fortress Monroe, Nov. 27. On Tuesday some 4000 rebels, under Brig. Gen. Martin, attempted to drive in our pickets and take the city...

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Falmonth (Va.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer under date of the 26th inst., says the presumption is that in a very few days we will have a battle in this vicinity...

There is not the slightest doubt but that the enemy are in great force on the other side of the river, equal if not superior to our own. I have reason to believe that Gen. Lee is in command in person of the whole rebel army, exceeding without doubt 125,000 men...

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was adopted. It was then moved by the Rev. E. B. Harper, seconded by the Rev. W. R. Parker...

It was then moved by the Rev. E. B. Harper, seconded by the Rev. W. R. Parker, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered and are hereby presented to the Local Committee, and collectors of the past year for their invaluable services, and the contributors for their liberality, and that the following gentlemen be the committee for the current year...

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Times' Washington dispatch says the current talk to-day in military circles here is in regard to the expediency of the Army of the Potomac going into winter quarters. Late events seem to have strengthened the probability of such a policy being adopted, and inferences to the same effect are drawn from the President's visit to Aquia Creek...

Reports received from the front to-day locate Jackson's advance at Beantown, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near the Rappahannock, in a position to endeavor to hold Gen. Sigel's force from advancing, or to fall upon the rear of Gen. Burnside's army. Other reports scatter his force along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, from the Rappahannock to Snicker's Gap, placing the bulk in advance, and leaving scouting parties in the rear to observe and harass our lines...

The Herald's special dispatch from Aquia Creek 27th, says the wife and two daughters of Dr. Gillespie, a surgeon in the United States army, who remained at Fredericksburg when it was evacuated by Gen. Burnside last summer, were sent across the river yesterday by a flag of truce and proceeded to Washington. They state that the whole of Lee's army is certainly concentrating in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and are determined to dispute the passage of the river by our army and contest our advance step by step...

FALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 27.—Fredericksburg is not occupied by the enemy in force—merely by a picket guard is there on duty. Business is totally suspended. The only flag visible is a British one, floating from a private residence. The soldiers of both armies use the river, and although they are sometimes within hailing distance, no firing by either party has taken place since the first day our troops appeared in front of Fredericksburg...

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 26. The following is the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg:—

Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations; but this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities and a prodigious effusion of blood...

To these results of a civil war, which from the very first assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of a servile war, which would be the culminating point, if so. Many irreparable disasters, the sufferings of a nation toward which we have always professed a sincere friendship, would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor, even had we

ourselves not suffered by a counter blow.—From these events, under the influence of the intimate relations which an extensive intercourse has multiplied between various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of a crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and which became for great centres of labor the cause of most sad trials...

As you are aware, when the conflict commenced we held it to be our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with the other maritime powers, and the Washington Cabinet repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner in which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to us by a benevolent character. That neutrality instead of imposing upon the powers an attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents, which since then has almost constantly been kept up...

After so much bloodshed they are now in that respect in nearly the same position, and nothing authorizes the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur. According to the last news received from America, the two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of a peace...

All these circumstances taken together point to the opportunity of an armistice, to which moreover, under present circumstances, no strategic objection can be made.—The favorable dispositions toward peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as the South, might, on the other hand, show that steps might be made to recommend the idea of a truce.

The Emperor has therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself for offering to the maritime powers, and His Majesty has charged me to make a proposition to the government of Her Britannic Majesty as well as to the Court of Russia, that the three Cabinets exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which all overt acts of war, direct or indirect should provisionally cease on sea as well as on land, and might be if necessary ultimately prolonged. These overtures, I need not say, would not imply [reflection] on our part on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles and in interfering only in the measure determined upon by the two parties. We should not in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide but to prepare a solution of the difficulties which have hitherto opposed reconciliation between the belligerent parties. Would not moreover, an agreement between the three courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence—the government of the Emperor, by the constant tradition of French policy toward the United States; England by the community of race and Russia by the marks of friendship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the hope of the three powers and should the ardor of the struggle overrule the wisdom of their counsels, this attempt would not be less honorable for them; they would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war which excited passions render all attempts at negotiations more difficult. It is the mission which international law assigns neutrals at the same time that it prescribes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence than in endeavoring to put an end to a struggle which causes so much suffering and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world...

Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus contribute to hasten the moment when the return of peace might become possible.

I request you, in the name of His Majesty, to submit these considerations to Lord Russell or to Prince Gortschakoff, begging him to state the views of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty or the Court of Russia.

(Signed) DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The following dispatch is addressed by Earl Russell to Earl Cowley, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 13. My Lord—The Count De Flahault came to the Foreign Office by appointment on Monday the 10th instant, and read to me a dispatch from M. Drouyn De L'Huys relating to the civil war in North America.—In this dispatch the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the Emperor has followed with painful interest the struggle which has now been going on for more than a year on the American continent. He does justice to the energy and perseverance which have been displayed on both sides, but he observes that those proofs of their courage have been given at the expense of innumerable calamities and immense bloodshed.

To these apprehensions of a civil conflict it is to be added apprehensions of a servile war, which would be the climax of the struggle, and which would be the culminating point, if so. Many irreparable disasters, the sufferings of a nation toward which we have always professed a sincere friendship, would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor, even had we

on them anything like indifference, seem on the contrary, to require that they should assist the two belligerent parties in an endeavor to escape from a position which appears to have no issue.

The forces of the two sides have hitherto fought with balanced success, and the latest accounts do not show any prospects of a speedy termination of the war. These circumstances taken together, would seem to favor the adoption of measures which might bring about a truce. The Emperor of the French, therefore is of opinion that there is now an opportunity of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maritime powers. He therefore proposes to Her Majesty as well as the Emperor of Russia that the three Courts should endeavor, both at Washington and in communication with the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease at sea as well as on land. This armistice might if necessary, be renewed for a further period.

This proposal, M. Drouyn De L'Huys proceeds to say, would not imply on the part of the three powers any judgment on the origin of the war or any pressure on the negotiations for peace, which it is hoped, would take place during the armistice. The three powers would only interfere to smooth obstacles, and only within the limits which would allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of a peace.

Such is in substance the proposal of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America. Neither Her Majesty the Queen nor the British nation will ever forget the noble sympathetic manner in which the Emperor of the French indicated the laws of nations and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent.

Her Majesty's Government recognizes with pleasure in the design of arresting the progress of the war by friendly measures the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor. They are also of opinion that if the steps proposed were taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's Government has however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian Government has agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, although that government may support the endeavors of England and France to attain the end proposed.

But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by Her Majesty's Government. After weighing all the information which has been received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposals suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer.

Her Majesty's government thinks, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America and if, as there is reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone or may undergo hereafter any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties. Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence that they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject.

Your Excellency may read this dispatch to M. Drouyn De L'Huys, and give him a copy of it.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

STANSTEAD JOURNAL. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862.

The Editor of this paper has been confined to his bed with illness since Wednesday the 26th November. This is sufficient apology for any lack of editorial care observable in this and last week's issue.

Dr. Hinton will be at North Troy on Monday afternoon, Dec. 8th; at South Troy on Friday forenoon, and at Coventry in the afternoon. He will hereafter till further notice spend most of his time on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in the vicinity of Derby Line, and at the Centre on Monday, Friday and Sunday, till the 22d of this month. He may usually most easily be found at the Line by inquiring at the Line Hotel; at Derby at Rev. Mr. Dexter's.

The frauds in the New York Custom House, which were at first stated at \$125,000, are now found to reach \$700,000 and probably \$1,000,000. There was a collusion between brokers and clerks in the custom house, by which false invoices were substituted for the genuine documents. One thousand of the latter were found in the possession of a single broker.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that on Saturday Gen. Burnside told an officer of high rank, who was about visiting Washington, on official business, to return by Monday, without fail, as he meant to fight during the coming week.

THE ALABAMA AGAIN.—A British mercantile firm, the Messrs. Tenwiths of Philadelphia, have addressed a note to the British Minister at Washington, informing him that they had goods on board the Tanouavau, whose commander was forced by Capt. Semmes to give him a ransom bond. They request the Minister to address the Confederate Government to accept a proportionate reduction of the bond and release their goods. They also state that these goods were certified as British by the British Consul at New York; but as the Consul's certificate was not respected in the case of the Tanouavau, they fear that it will not be should the Lancaster, a vessel about to sail, and also containing their goods, be captured. They therefore ask the Minister for his certificate, which they think will carry more weight. Mr. Stuart, Lord Lyons' *locum tenens*, has replied that he can accede to neither of the requests of the Messrs. Tenwith. The so-called Confederate States, he says, are unrecognized, and he can have nothing to do with them. As to the certificate, he does not suppose that this would be a greater protection than the Consuls.—Thereupon Mr. Tenwith writes to the newspapers. He says:—

"I had-toped still triumph, and mere technicalities forbid those efforts for protection and relief to which we are entitled. If there be any force in the objection that the so-called Confederate States have not been recognized by Her Majesty the Queen, it would seem to me that a more incumbent duty thereby rested upon our Government to forbid outrages for which it might never be in the power of those unrecognized States to atone.

The Northern States do not burn and destroy property on the high seas. They bring in their prizes, and until legally condemned, they are carefully preserved and respected, while the Southern States give authority to one man to act as his own sole will or caprice may dictate, in destroying the property of all nations. Can this be permitted?"

GOING UP.—The Boston newspapers have announced a rise in the prices of their respective sheets on the 1st of December.—The daily Journal will hereafter be \$8 a year instead of \$6. Springfield Republican announces an advance the first of January. The Journal in making the announcement of its increased price, says:—"We have only to say that the advance has been adopted only from stern necessity, and after mature deliberation."

One hundred and twenty-four men of the 8th Vermont regiment, captured on the 4th of September by the rebels, were returned to New Orleans on the 13th. Seven were shot by the rebels for having enlisted in New Orleans. Three men who had been Confederates, but enlisted in the 8th regiment at New Orleans, with sergeant Mills and private Spear, both of Royalton, Vt., were detained at Vicksburg, and four died during their captivity.

The Prince de Joinville has just published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of Paris, the history of the campaign on the Potomac from March of this year to July.—The article is signed by the name of "Trognon," but the authorship is too transparent to admit of a doubt. The writer does full justice to Gen. McClellan and his officers, and places the blame of whatever mistakes were made at Washington. He attributes to McClellan and his generals the highest order of military talent, and pleads boldly and irrefragably the cause of the Union.

English relations with China have again been jeopardized by certain magistrates of the Celestial Empire. Mr. Bruce, the British Minister, has forwarded to Earl Russell a despatch which contains details of the affair. It appears that the mandarins at Tan Kau prohibited the transit of tea unless increased duties were paid, and they actually enforced this despatch to the scene, and the lieutenant in command settled the question for a time at least, by seizing the officials who issued the objectionable decree. The whole of the detained tea was liberated. Earl Russell approves of the measures taken to obtain redress.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to make IMMEDIATE payment. L. J. ROBINSON. Stanstead, Nov. 19, 1862.

Cambridge Cattle Market. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1862. At market 725 cattle, of which 500 Heeves and 225 Stoves, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, and three years olds. PRICES.

Market Beef—Extra, \$6.25 a 6.50; first quality, \$5.50 a 5.75; second do., \$5.00 a 5.25; third do., \$4.75 a 5.00; ordinary, \$4.00 a 4.50.

Working Oxen—\$60 to 180. Cows and Calves—\$20 to 40. Yearlings—\$8 to 11.00. Two Years Old—\$16 to 19. Three Years Old—\$20 to 23. Fat Cattle and Lambs—1300 at market. Extra and select, \$2.75 a 3.50; in lots, \$2.75 a 3.00.

Spring Lambs—0.00 a 0.00. Swine—\$0.00 a 0.00. Hides—7 1-2 a 8 per lb. Calf Skins—8 a 8c per lb. Pelts—\$1 a 1.75 each. Tallow—\$1.40 a 8 3-4c per lb. Veal Calves—\$0.00 a 0.00.

NOTICE. The undersigned merchants and manufacturers of Derby Line and Stanstead, hereby notify their friends and patrons that they have mutually agreed to suspend business and close their several stores and shops during the day and evening of Thursday, December 4th, in obedience to the proclamations of the Governors of Canada and Vermont, recommending a day of Thanksgiving.

A. T. POSTER, WILLARD WOOD, A. B. NELSON, G. B. FULLEN, A. W. OVIAT, A. KNIGHT, A. A. BARRY, DAILY & BROS., W. A. COLE, T. W. WYMAN, J. W. HARRITT, S. W. WYMAN, W. B. KIMBALL & CO., SHAW & HALL, W. B. COBB & CO., G. R. HOLMES, C. F. HENNING, A. GILMORE, HARBELL, KATHAN & CO., H. S. HUNTER, WILKEY & JONROB, CAPT. W. S. HUNTER, WM. SPALDING, JOHN FRASER, LEVY SPALDING, S. W. SNOW, F. & E. PAQUETTE, H. L. CARL, JOS. GOBIN, H. S. TAYLOR, GEO. JAMES, O. N. GILBERT, A. W. BROWN, G. B. FULLER, T. W. EASTMAN, J. W. WOODLEY, A. W. MORRILL, J. P. STEWART & CO.

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NEWSPAPERS.—It is said that one of the New York papers is losing \$8000 a week by selling at two cents per copy. Nearly all the New York papers are selling at a loss, but such is the competition and jealousy, one of another, that the prices cannot be raised without a general movement. It is said that one of the dailies has a contract for paper at the old prices, which does not expire till the first of January, and will not consent to an increase of the price in the meantime.

A lake trout was taken from Lake Memphremagog one day last week, which weighed 43 lbs.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. The World's Falmouth dispatch of Sunday says:—"It is reported by two rebel deserters that General Lee is in command of the rebel force opposite us; that yesterday they began to retire on Richmond, and that last night a force of the enemy were engaged in tearing up the railroad track. Also that when Gen. Lee issued an order for falling back, he notified the citizens of Fredericksburg that if by any indication whatever they gave up information of the movement that was going on in the town...

Matters are growing decidedly interesting, and a short time will elapse before you will have stirring news from this vicinity.

FROM MISSOURI. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:—

St. Louis, Nov. 29, 1862. To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: Gen. Blunt, with his division made forced marches and attacked the enemy yesterday morning at Cone Hill.

The battle lasted several hours. The enemy, under Gen. Marmaduke, began to fall back about one o'clock, but retreated fighting until sundown. The victory was complete. Our loss is not great; the enemy's loss is much greater than ours. Our forces camped on the battle field. The enemy has retreated to Van Buren.

(Sign'd) S. R. CURTIS, Major General. St. Louis, Nov. 28, 1862. To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: Gen. Davidson telegraphs that a cavalry expedition, under Major Terry, to the forks of the Mingo and St. Francis captured Col. Philin and 10 men of the rebel army.

(Signed) S. R. CURTIS, Major General. Steamship Hilborn arrived off Cape Race on the 29th with news from Liverpool to the 24th.

Political news unimportant. The Lading papers continue to argue that the Federal Government has no grounds for complaint in the case of the Alabama, the American having not previously taken the great advantage of opportunities offered.

The following notice was posted at Lloyds on the 19th:—"It is reported that a steamer has left Liverpool with a view of capturing or destroying vessels and cargoes sailing under the Federal flag, and that another will shortly follow."

Insinuations have been on foot for some time that two steamers, recently built in the Mersey, were destined for some such service as the above, but the insinuations never exceeded a mysterious whispering.

The London Times of the 20th in its city article says:—"The report that Mr. Seward has addressed our government in a tone of displeasure at the aid alleged to have been given to the Alabama in British ports created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, many persons believing that no Minister would be willing to put himself in such a position as that which Mr. Seward occupies on this question, unless it were in the desperate hope of finding a cause of external quarrel at any cost in order to avert impending events at home."

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New Advertisements.



JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID. THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged even by the Medical Profession to be the best remedy known for Rheumatism, all sorts of Lame-ness, sciatic Gout and Bowel Complaints, and decidedly the best remedy now offered for sale for DYSURIA. It is known to be efficient in such a variety of cases, that very few families now think they can afford to live without it.

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

Wanted. 2500 BUSHELS CHARCOAL Wanting in exchange for Plows, Stoves or other Castings, by A. W. & B. T. MORRILL, Stanstead, Nov. 26, 1862.

TAKE NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late CHARLES W. BODWELL are hereby notified that the same must be paid immediately to save COST. ELIZABETH BODWELL, Stanstead, Nov. 22, 1862.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, RICHMOND, C. E. THE WINTER SESSION of 13 weeks, will begin on THURSDAY the 28th Jan., 1863.

D. W. MOULTON. WOULD announce to the inhabitants of Coaticook and vicinity that he has just opened a Shop in Coaticook, Lower Village, near the Grist Mill, where he intends to keep on hand and manufacture to order.

BARNSTON ACADEMY. THE WINTER TERM will commence Monday, December 8th. SAMUEL H. SHROY, A. B., Principal.

WOOD WANTED! THE Subscriber will pay CASH for 100 cords good Hard Wood. C. PIERCE, Rock Island, Nov. 26, 1862.

DR. J. W. HUNTOON. ADOPTS this mode to inform his friends and those who may wish to become such, that he is in possession of a valuable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Sciatic Gout, and all sorts of Lame-ness, sciatic Gout and Bowel Complaints, and decidedly the best remedy now offered for sale for DYSURIA.

Wanted. 2500 BUSHELS CHARCOAL Wanting in exchange for Plows, Stoves or other Castings, by A. W. & B. T. MORRILL, Stanstead, Nov. 26, 1862.

TAKE NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late CHARLES W. BODWELL are hereby notified that the same must be paid immediately to save COST. ELIZABETH BODWELL, Stanstead, Nov. 22, 1862.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, RICHMOND, C. E. THE WINTER SESSION of 13 weeks, will begin on THURSDAY the 28th Jan., 1863.

D. W. MOULTON. WOULD announce to the inhabitants of Coaticook and vicinity that he has just opened a Shop in Coaticook, Lower Village, near the Grist Mill, where he intends to keep on hand and manufacture to order.

BARNSTON ACADEMY. THE WINTER TERM will commence Monday, December 8th. SAMUEL H. SHROY, A. B., Principal.

WOOD WANTED! THE Subscriber will pay CASH for 100 cords good Hard Wood. C. PIERCE, Rock Island, Nov. 26, 1862.

Lost Pocket Book. THE Subscriber was robbed of his Pocket Book on Saturday evening, November 1st inst., out of his own house, containing \$80 in cash, one \$50 note signed by Geo. Webb and Horace Glover, one \$25 note signed by Mr. Blamy and Horace Glover, one Judgment against Henry Fox signed over by Levi Spaulding, Taylor Hackett for about \$80; another Judgment for \$132.50 against Henry Fox signed over by John Baxter to Taylor Hackett; bill note of cow for \$12 from John Duhig; note against Frank Sabins \$12; note against G. W. Tru-ell \$10; several bills of weight of hay drawn to Stanstead Plain last winter, and several papers of no value to any body but the owner.

TIME IS MONEY! THE Subscriber has on hand a few of Gales' Feed Cutters, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. No farmer should be without them, as they are cheapest, easiest worked and the fastest Cutters of any now in use. Call and see, at WYMAN'S, Stanstead Plain, Nov. 9, 1862.

To Whom it may Concern. THE undersigned will take States' money at par on all Notes and Demands due him up to the first day of January next, after which time he will claim the actual discount on American funds. GEO. R. HOLMES, Rock Island, Nov. 11, 1862.

Robes! Robes! A BALE No. 1 NORTHWEST ROBES, selected, and bought with Canada Money in Montreal. Fringes and Trimmings for same. Also admit Baxter's is the place to buy a nice Buffalo Robe. P. & J. W. BAXTER, Rock Island, Nov. 11, 1862.

Head-Quarters for Furs. BAXTER'S may be found No. 1 Otter Caps, Persian Lamb do, Russian Lamb do, German Mink do, Seal do, with a variety of Fur Trim- med do. Also Ladies Furs in variety, Garter Fur Collars, &c. &c. P. & J. W. BAXTER, Rock Island.

MARBLE! W. A. DUTTON & Co., WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Stanstead and vicinity, that they will hereafter carry on the MARBLE BUSINESS at their NEW SHOP, STANSTEAD PLAIN. They are now prepared to furnish on short notice, every style and variety of Monuments, Head Stones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, &c. &c., which they 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, Stanstead, Nov. 18th, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE. IS hereby given that the School Com- missioners' COLLECTION ROLL for the Municipality of the Township of Stanstead, at the rate of fifteen cents on the \$100, valuation and scholar fee of ten cents per month, for the scholastic year commencing the first day of July, 1863, together with all the arrears of taxes and fees due the School Commissioners in said Municipality, is completed and is now deposited in the office of the undersigned. All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any assessment or fee, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned on or before the first day of August, 1862, without further notice. D. W. MACK, Sec'y-Treas. of the Municipality of the Township of Stanstead, Stanstead, Nov. 12, 1862.

Furs! Furs! THE highest cash price paid for Otter, Mink, Sable, Muskrat, Coon, Linceen and other Rare Furs, and for Sheep Pelts, by WILLIAM SPALDING, Rock Island, Nov. 18, 1862.

O. N. GILBERT. STILL remains at his old stand over the Store of S. M. NELSON, DERBY LINE, where he will be pleased at all times to receive orders for anything in the line of Tailoring. He has received from New York and Boston the latest styles for Cutting and making Gentlemen's Winter Garments, and will execute orders with promptness and in a satisfactory manner. Also on hand a STOCK OF CLOTHS, which were selected with care especially for this market. CUTTING for others to make done to order. Derby Line, November 18, 1862.

RARE CHANCE TO INVEST STATES' MONEY! Ten to Fifteen per cent. Premium and no discount except on Goods. P. & J. W. BAXTER, has recently crowded the "YELLOW STORE" with a complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods, bought for CASH in Montreal, and are now ready to display one of the most desirable stocks to be found in Northern Vermont or the Eastern Townships. They defy competition as to Styles, Variety and Prices. Sailing as ever under the "Old Yellow's" motto, ("As Low as the Lowest.") P. & J. W. BAXTER, Rock Island, Nov. 11, 1862.

States' Money TAKEN AT PAR FOR GOODS BY - WILKEY & JONDRO. A Full Stock OF GOODS AT WILKEY & JONDRO'S. As Low as any Store in the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, AT WILKEY & JONDRO'S. Rock Island, Nov. 4, 1862.

MORRILL & NILES, Commission Merchants, FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Grain, Pottery, Butter, Cheese, Lard, and Eggs. Also Starch, Hides, Woollens, Furs and Western Game. No. 59 Clinton Street, Boston. C. V. MORRILL, GEO. W. NILES, REFERENCES: NASH, SPALDING & Co., Boston; PETTIS, CHASE & Co., Boston; R. S. ANDROS, President Alliance Insurance Office, Boston; JEWETT, THOMAS & Co., Boston; M. D. GLIMAN & Co., Chicago; GORE, WILSON & Co., Chicago; M. S. YARWOOD, Chicago; A. T. FOSTER, OZIO MORRILL, Derby Line, Vt.; B. F. GOSS, Brandon, Vt. Nov. 9, 1862.

NEW OPENING! A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter Goods at HASKELL, KATHAN & Co's. Call and see them. Sept. 17, 1862.

W. B. COBB & CO. Derby Line, Vermont, HAVE RECEIVED FROM BOSTON a very large Stock of Goods Adapted to the Country Trade. Their Stock of Ladies' Dress Goods is unrivalled, and they are fully up to the requirements of their customers and the public.

On Staples, and the multitudinous articles required in this locality. Their Goods were bought a little lower than the previous stock, and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for Cash, Produce or Approved Credit. PRINTS at nearly old Prices. A Heavy stock of Woollens & Ready-Made Clothing. Styles taken at par, and Goods sold at discount. Call and see our Goods and examine prices.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING WEEKLY. W. B. COBB & CO. THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Co'y. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. Invested Funds, \$6,559,525. Funds Invested in Canada, \$230,000. Annual Income exceeds \$276,000. CHIEF OFFICES at Liverpool, London and Montreal.

Canada Board of Directors. T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman; ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy Chairman; Henry Chapman, Esq., James Mitchell, Esq., Edward Macdonald, Esq., Henry Starnes, Esq., M. P. P. J. H. Matland, Esq., Resident Secretary, G. F. C. Smith, Resident Assistant Secretary. The subscribers beg to notify the public of their having been appointed sole Agents in the Eastern Townships for the above first class English Companies. Licenses are effected at the lowest remunerative rates, and losses paid as soon as satisfactorily proved.

CASH PAID FOR SLAUGHTER Hides and Calf Skins by I. B. KIMBALL & CO. Derby Line, April 1, 1862.

BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL, FOR THE MILLION! CHARLES PIERCE IS IN THE FIELD WITH Twenty Thousand Pairs of his best Custom Made BOOTS & SHOES, which he will RE-TAIL to the people of Stanstead.

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

Notice. COMMISSIONERS' COURT, TOWNSHIP OF STANSTEAD. MR. JOHN FRASER is hereby appointed Clerk of the Commission Court for the Township of Stanstead, in the room and stead of Mr. AMOS FOX, removed from the Clerkship of said Court. L. K. BENTON, Chairman of Commissioners. A. MORRILL, E. B. RIDER, Com'rs. Dated at Stanstead the 1st day of Sept., 1862.

For Sale. 400 M Long Shingles, 100 M Short Shingles, 20,000 ft. Plank Floor Boards. Also, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, by HITCHCOCK, PARKER & Co. Massachusetts, July 22, 1862.

MILK! TO the people of Stanstead Plain, Rock Island and Derby Line: Those wishing to buy MILK can have it furnished to their daily at their door after the 1st of December next, one year or more, by B. BRYANT, Stanstead Plain, Oct. 29, 1862.

"STATES MONEY AT PAR!" WILL be received in exchange for Waterville Manufactures AND STORE GOODS. N. B.—Persons having a surplus of States money can deposit the same with the undersigned and trade it out as they may require, as above. CHARLES BROOKS, Waterville, Oct. 25, 1862.

Notice. THE undersigned having been duly appointed as Tutor and Subtutor to the minor heirs of the late PATRICK MACNAMARA, in his lifetime of the township of Magog, and as representatives of the Estate of the said Patrick MacNamara, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present the same, duly attested, on or before the FIRST DAY DECEMBER next; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment. N. B.—Claims to be presented to and settlements made with Osgood Peasley and E. D. Newton, at the village of Magog. CATHERINE MACNAMARA, OSGOOD PEASLEY, Magog, Oct. 14, 1862.

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

Don't You See It? IF YOU don't, it is a fact that I have just received a new OYSTER SALOON, which I have attached to my Store, where I am prepared to serve Oysters in every style to Ladies and Gentlemen, at all hours of the day and evening. I shall be pleased to see my friends and customers, and they will find it a convenient place to drop in and see it. OYSTERS kept by the gallon, and sent to any part of the village to order. Also, 100 lbs. APPLES, To bushels ONIONS, 200 lbs. ISABELLA GRAPES, and many other articles good to take, are being received at WYMAN'S, Stanstead Plain, Nov. 3, 1862.

WHITMORE & THOMPSON'S QUADRILLE BAND. G. A. THOMPSON, 1st Violin and Prompter. JOHN WHITE, 2d Violin and Trombone. G. A. WHITMORE, 1st Bass and Prompter. E. E. KIMBLEY, Cornet. L. H. RUSSELL, Double Bass and Prompter. The above Band are prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, &c., from one to five pieces, on reasonable terms. Applications made to G. A. Thompson, Stanstead, C. E., Derby Line, Vt., or verbally to any member of the Band. Instruction given in Dancing by G. A. Thompson. Stanstead, Oct. 27, 1862.

A CHANGE. I HAVE recently bought and filled up the "UNION SALOON" formerly owned by Mr. Sweet, in the basement of A. V. COLE'S BUILDING, where will be kept a good assortment of Groceries, Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Coffee, Salserratus, Starch, Spices, NUTS, EGGS, RAISINS, Confectionery of all kinds, GREEN FRUIT in its season, and a choice lot Fancy Goods and Toys, &c. Particular attention paid to serving Oysters at any time of day or evening. Oysters sold by Keg or small measure. Derby Line, Sept. 23, 1862. A. A. BARRY.

NEW GOODS. JUST RECEIVED AT SPALDING'S, A Fine Stock of Goods, which cannot be beaten in this place for style, quality or price. The stock is large and very complete, consisting of Grey English Barges, Travelling Trunks, DeLaines, Cloths and Muslins, Prints, Denims, Stripes and Ticks. A large lot of Summer Tweeds and Coatings. A fine stock of Millinery Goods with Flowers, Ribbons, &c. Parasols, Gloves, Mitts and other Small wares. Ladies Cloth and Kid Gaiters, Childrens do do Ready-Made Clothing, a large lot and good styles. White China Ware, entirely new and very neat patterns. Glass Ware and Common Crockery, Groceries of all sorts, Refined Golden Syrup, for table use. Wagon Axles and Springs, Malleable Castings for Wagons, Nuts and Iron of all sizes, Paints, Lead, and other articles. Persons buying with cash will find it well to give me a look, as I am satisfied that I can do as well as any one in the place. WILLIAM SPALDING, Agent for Judd's Patent Curtain Fixtures, an article which is far superior to any other article used. Rock Island, June, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable FARM, consisting of 200 acres of good land situated on the Magog River, one mile South of Judge Day's residence, and two miles East of the Mountain House. The Farm is very pleasantly situated on the shore of LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, and can be conveniently cut up into Lots if desired. There is an inexhaustible quantity of Limestone on said Farm, from which is manufactured the well known Magog's Patent Lime. The land is under a fair state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, and has upon it a good set of buildings. For further particulars inquire of Hon. C. L. DAY, late of Montreal, or of the subscriber on the premises. STURGEON MAGOG, Stanstead, July 1, 1862.

Magog's Point, one mile South of Judge Day's residence, and two miles East of the Mountain House. The Farm is very pleasantly situated on the shore of LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, and can be conveniently cut up into Lots if desired. There is an inexhaustible quantity of Limestone on said Farm, from which is manufactured the well known Magog's Patent Lime. The land is under a fair state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, and has upon it a good set of buildings. For further particulars inquire of Hon. C. L. DAY, late of Montreal, or of the subscriber on the premises. STURGEON MAGOG, Stanstead, July 1, 1862.

Georgeville the Capital of Stanstead. PAY CASH AND BUY YOUR Tea, Tobacco, Flour, Sugar, and GROCERIES generally at the lowest prices. This can be done by calling at W. F. RAMSAY'S STORE, GEORGEVILLE. FARM PRODUCE bought and taken in exchange. 673

DRAFT! DRAFT!! WILL take place from 600 of the best Stoves ever offered in this market, as soon as purchased, paid for and set up in a suitable place, consisting of Cooking, Dining-Room, Parlor Box Stoves, with all the latest styles and improvements of the well known manufacturers of Troy and Albany. Square Ranges and Elevated Oven Stoves with entire new styles from any ever offered in this market. The low prices defy competition.—Please call and examine for yourselves at the Rock Island & Derby Line Tin Shop. A. W. OVIET, October 12, 1862.

STANSTEAD IRON FOUNDRY. ONE year's experience has taught me that the people of Stanstead and vicinity have been humbugged with long prices and coarse work long enough, and that when they can get good work at fair prices, they will patronize home trade liberally and pay freely. I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to my former patrons for the very liberal patronage which they have extended to me, and I will say to them and the public generally, that I am bound to do the best of work, keep good assortments and sell cheaper or than ever. S. T. O'WEN, Cook, Double, Box, Parlor and Open Stoves, Low Oven Air-Tight Stoves with Extension Fire Box, a splendid Pattern. HOLLOW WARE of almost every description. Arch Frames, Tops and Bolts. Job Work done to Order. OLD IRON taken for Castings. S. T. O'WEN, W. MORRILL, Rock Island, Aug. 9, 1862.

FOR SALE. A BUGGY and pair of second-hand light harnesses. Time given if required. A. R. BALL, Stanstead, April 10, 1862. 873

NEW GRAND MOVE. HASKELL, KATHAN & CO. Have just received from the Montreal and Boston Markets, a large and choice Stock of Summer Goods, adapted to the wants of this community. Experience has shown that the MAMMOTH is the place to purchase all kinds of Goods of a satisfactory character, and at fair prices. We can show a fine lot of Teas, Sugars and Coffee, of this Spring's importation to Montreal, and can sell them at prices extremely satisfactory considering the times.

Dress Goods in great variety, and something prettier than ever before offered. Parasols worth \$3 selling for \$2, each. Our Cloth Department We challenge the whole trading crowd to beat. A choice assortment of Hoyle's prints, Gloves & Hosiery, and a very large and choice stock of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SPICES, GROCERIES, FISH, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c. The old firm make due acknowledgments to the public for past patronage, and the new firm hope to retain the favor of former customers. Rock Island, June 3, 1862.

DRUGS & MEDICINES AT C. W. BALDWIN'S DRUG STORE, COBURN'S NEW BUILDING, NEWPORT. VERMONT. WHERE may be found a large and complete assortment of PURE Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes, Dressing Combs, Lubin's Extracts, genuine, Hair-Lavigator, Hair Dye, Pomatum, Toilet Soaps. Also a complete assortment of Artists' Materials, Trusses, Supporters and Braces of various patterns, together with an endless variety of Yankee Notions & Miscellaneous Goods usually kept in Drug Stores. All Medicines carefully compounded at all times of the day and night. Physicians are particularly requested to call and examine the quality of the Medicines. Newport, April 1, 1862.

J. S. C. ABBOTT'S HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. IN two large Royal Octavo volumes of upwards of 400 pages each, illustrated with an enormous field of maps, and sold to subscribers at \$2.50 per volume. The work will be bound in full Amberg Leather binding. This work being got up by a popular author, in a durable manner, the public will do well to examine it before subscribing for any cloth-bound cheap affair now being offered to the country. The first volume to be delivered the coming winter and the second volume at the close of the year. GEORGE L. KNOWLTON and B. W. GOFF of Magog, have the sale of the work in Lower Canada. Orders may be addressed to Mr. Knowlton at Magog, or to B. W. Goff at Magog, Oct. 13, 1862.

NEW CARRIAGE SHOP. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Stanstead and vicinity, that he has commenced business in the well known Shop of S. M. HERBERT, Esq., Stanstead Plain, where all work entrusted to his charge shall be done in a workmanlike manner. Particular attention paid to Repairing. As he intends to do business for many months, his prices will be low enough to make it an object. All work warranted. A share of patronage solicited. G. W. BANGS, Stanstead, July 1, 1862.

TO FARMERS AND VILLAGERS! STANSEAD NURSERY. BRYANT offers for sale 6000 native A.P. D. PLE TREES, five years old, with short trunks, \$17 per hundred. 8000 do four years old, \$18 per hundred. 4000 best varieties Grafted Apple Trees, \$30 per hundred. 1000 best kinds Grafted Crab Apple Trees—some of the kinds large enough for culinary use—50 cents each. Also 5000 native Crab Apple Trees, \$25 per hundred. Small Fruit. The best red and white BOSTON CURRANTS at \$3 per dozen. Black English Mammoth Currants at \$3 per dozen. (This Currant will measure two inches.) Also, the best varieties of English, Scotch and German GOOSEBERRIES at \$6 per box. The above Nursery is located on Stanstead Plain, C. E., about 200 ft. above Lake Memphremagog, and exposed to winds in all directions. The last of April and May is considered the best time for transplanting apple trees. The currants and gooseberries will do to transplant in October. Also crab apple trees. All orders accompanied with remittances will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Stanstead, Sept. 3, 1862. B. BRYANT.

\$12,000 READY to be loaned on approved and security in sums to suit applicants, apply to W. BROOKS, Stanstead, C. E.

