

The Manchester Journal, Published every Tuesday Morning by C. A. PIERCE & CO., MANCHESTER, VT.

The Manchester Journal

MANCHESTER, VT., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1866.

A Soldier's Widow's Letter to the President. The Philadelphia Press of Friday publishes a letter from a soldier's widow...

BUSINESS CARDS.

BUTLER & WHEELER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. J. A. & E. W. WILKINSON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. J. F. STONE, M. D., U. S. Examining Surgeon for Internal Medicine...

WISTAR'S BALSAM

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY...

CONSUMPTION

which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physician to a greater extent than any other malady...

IS J. MEDICINE

RAPIDLY RELIEVES IN EFFECT, AND IS UNSURPASSED!

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while in preparation, free from noxious ingredients, and is a safe and reliable remedy...

INCOMPARABLE!

and is entitled, and receives the general esteem of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.

of Boston, N. Y., writes as follows: "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives me a great deal of relief..."

FROM R. FELLOWS, M. D. OF HILL-N.H.

"Having a severe cold, I was generally a great deal of relief..."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

Prepared by SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D., 15 TREMONT ST. BOSTON, AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all other ailments of the throat, lungs and chest.

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UNCLE INGOT.

"If ever you or yours get five pounds out of me, madam, before I die, I promise you shall have five thousand; and I am a man of my word."

So spoke Mr. Ingot Beardmore, drysalter and commission merchant of the city of London.

To Dorothea Elizabeth, his widowed sister-in-law, who had applied to him for pecuniary aid, about three months after the death of his younger brother Isaac, her husband.

There were harshness and stubborn determination in his reply, but there was no rancor in it.

Mrs. Isaac wanted money, it is true, but only in the sense in which we all want it.

She was only poor in comparison with the great wealth of this relative by marriage.

Her income was large enough for any ordinary man, but not sufficient for sending her boy to Eton, and finishing off at the universities, as it was the maternal wish.

Mr. Ingot hated such genteel intentions; Christ's Hospital had been a fashionable enough school for him, and he had "finished off" as a clerk at forty pounds a year in that very respectable house of which he was now the senior partner.

With the results of that education, as exemplified in himself, he was perfectly satisfied, and his nephews only turned out half as well, their mother, he thought, might think herself uncommonly lucky.

Her family had given themselves airs upon the occasion of her marrying Isaac—"dallying herself with commerce," some of them called it—and Ingot had never forgotten them.

He gloried in his own profession, although government had never seen fit to ennoble any number of it, and perhaps all the more upon that account; for he was one of those radicals who are not "snobs" at heart, but rather aristocrats.

He honestly believed that noblemen and gentlemen were the lower orders, and those who toiled and strove, the upper crust of the human pie.

When he was told that the former classes often made a gesture of contempt, and "blow" like an exasperated whale, it was a vulgar sort of retort of course, but so eminently expressive that his opponent rarely pursued the subject.

He rather liked his sister-in-law, in spite of her good birth, and would have, doubtless, largely assisted her had she consented to bring up her children according to his views; but since she preferred to take her own way, he withdrew himself more and more from her society, until they saw nothing at all of one another.

He had no intention of leaving his money away from his brother's children; he had much too strong a sense of duty for that; and as for marriage, that was an idea that never entered into his hard old head.

He had not made a fool of himself by falling in love in middle age, as Isaac had done (in youth, he had not time for such follies), and it was not likely that at sixty-five he should commit any such imprudence.

So his nephews and nieces felt confident of being provided for in the future. In the present, however, as time went on, and the education of both boys and girls grew more expensive, Mrs. Isaac's income became greatly straitened.

Her own family very much applauded the expensive way in which she was bringing up her children, and especially her independence of spirit with relation to her tradesman brother-in-law, but they never assisted her with a penny.

The young gentleman at Cambridge was therefore kept upon very short allowance; and the young ladies, whose beauty was something remarkable, affected white muslin, and wore no meretricious jewelry.

Their pin-money was very limited, poor things, and they made their own clothes at home by the help of a sewing-machine. This Uncle Ingot could have seen them thus diligently employed, his heart would perhaps have softened toward them, but, as I said, they never got that chance.

Julia, the elder, had been but six years old when he had called at their highly-ventured but diminutive habitation in Mayfield, and now she was eighteen, and had never seen him since.

Although she had of course grown out of the old man's recollection, she remembered his figure-head, and she wickedly called his rigid features, uncommonly well; and, indeed, nobody who had ever seen it was likely to forget it.

In the course of those four weeks I was entirely well acquainted with the young lady, and she had a very agreeable and unobtrusive health ever since.

Thomas had been kept by the use of this remedy, from some slight nervous disorder, and he has been well ever since.

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DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the venerable Archbishop Scott, B. D., DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

"I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for some years, and have used many remedies, but have not obtained any relief, until I used the Peruvian Syrup, which I found to be a most valuable medicine, and which I have since used with the most successful results."

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THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

ACTS REGULATING THEIR PAYMENT UNDER THE LATE ACT OF CONGRESS.

The following rules and regulations for the payment of bounties under the act to equalize bounties, approved July 28, 1866, have just been issued by the War Department:

First, All applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the 1st day of October, 1866, and, before any payments are made, shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be paid until the former shall have been paid.

Second, No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier and the affidavit required by the 14th section of the act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the act of July 28, 1866, more than \$100 for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion over and above the amount therein claimed.

Third, All applications for the additional bounty, authorized by this act from surviving soldiers, shall be in form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

Fourth, As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment or other independent organization shall have been properly acted upon, the Paymaster-General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

Fifth, A register shall be kept in the Paymaster-General's office and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, &c. If the claims be allowed the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

Sixth, In the application for bounty, as required by the third of these rules, the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

Seventh, Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes as State Militia, home guards, &c., and not included in the several bounty laws are not included within the meaning of the act.

Eighth, Soldiers enlisted for three years or during the war, who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

Ninth, The minority of heirs claimants for bounty under this act must be proved to have existed at the date of its passage. Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs who would otherwise legally inherit. The provisions of the act exclude from its benefit the following classes: