

Manchester, January 7, 1903.

Louisiana has its third governor under the reconstruction scheme. Mr. Joshua Baker, appointed by a special order of Gen. Hancock, issued Thursday.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that all the president's advisers and associates agree that Mr. Johnson now means to work earnestly, and that he will omit nothing by which the republican party can be overthrown.

Gov. Swann's message to the Maryland Legislature was delivered Friday, and in it the governor indorses Johnson's course, rejoices over the slow progress of reconstruction, and opposes equal suffrage in Maryland, lest amalgamation of whites and blacks should ensue.

THE MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN TROY AND NORTH ADAMS.—On Thursday morning the mail train between Troy and North Adams, left Troy at 6 o'clock in a wagon, superintended by O. P. Mosher, of Eagle Bridge, and in future the service will be performed by Mr. M. in this manner instead of via Troy and Boston Railroad.

The Rutland Herald of Monday says: "The Troy & Boston Railroad having refused to carry the United States mail, the New York mails do not arrive here until 9:30 p. m., by the way of Saratoga. The route agents over the Rutland & Washington Division, run to Eagle Bridge and back. The Southern mails for Poultice, Granville, Pawlet and Salem, come to Rutland and go down on the train that leaves Rutland at 11:40 a. m. the next day, nearly 24 hours later than when carried over the natural channel of communication. This is a matter of importance to the business men of Rutland. The earliest mail to New York leaves Rutland at 4:15 p. m., four hours and thirty-five minutes later than before, and it does not arrive until 9:20, three hours and twenty-five minutes later than before the break in mail communication, and it cannot be delivered until the next morning.

This is a subject that should be investigated at once. Whatever may have been the cause of the break in connections between the Troy & Boston Railroad, and Mr. Park, is another question, and because the government does not see fit to accede to their demands for the transportation of the mails, is no reason why large and prosperous communities—a large portion of which are tributary to their road—should have their correspondence and business arrangements thrown into confusion. Is not something due from a railroad to the people? The T. & B. Railroad Company cannot be justified in thus outraging the public for the paltry sum of a few thousand dollars, when the people they thus injure are daily contributing to their support.

The Lebanon Springs Railroad.

When the Troy & Boston Railroad last year undertook to deprive the people of Western Vermont of a Railroad outlet by refusing to run cars to the State line for the purpose of splicing T. W. Park we prophesied that the Vermonters interested would speedily find an outlet, and one that would prove a cut-off to Troy. The Troy Times and the Railroad magnates here ridiculed the idea that Park and his friends would build the Lebanon Springs R. R. unless the broken connection was restored, and they threatened to do. Where was the money coming from? said these egotistical Trojans, and they laughed derisively at the bare idea that Vermont was to dig out and build out till it obtained railroad communications with the outer world. Well, time has passed on, and how stands the case now?

[Here follows an account of the progress of work on the Lebanon Springs road, in substance the same as we gave two or three weeks since.—Ed. Journal.] This cut-off to Troy might have been avoided and would have been but for the "stupid obstinacy of Dan. Robinson & Co." Had the Bostoner advice been followed the Lebanon Springs R. R. would not have been built, the cars would be running to Vermont now via the Troy & Boston R. R., and Troy merchants and business men would have had the benefit of at least a million dollars worth of trade that has been driven off elsewhere. In March last we warned the Troy & Boston R. R. that the Lebanon road would certainly be built unless connections were restored. We then said:

"All Western Vermont, suddenly cut off from its railroad connections, is in a fever of excitement over the sudden isolation in which they find themselves placed, and they are making extraordinary efforts to get out of the dilemma. It is wise to drive them into building the Harlem link of the road? Is it wise to alienate a large section of country tributary to Troy and drive off our good customers elsewhere? Stupidness and grit is a good thing—sometimes—but to bite one's own nose off has never been considered the height of human wisdom, &c.

The Troy & Boston R. R. thought it wise "to bite their own nose off." They have done so, and our predictions which were ridiculed and sneered at by the Times then, have come true. Very well. Now we want to put one or two more predictions on the record, and we ask the public to wait and see whether they come true or not, and they are these:

Unless the Troy & Boston R. R. restores the broken railroad connections to the State line the following things will happen "in due course of time": (1). A railroad will be built to connect Albany via Stephentown with Bennington and South Western Vermont so as to give the latter region direct connection with the Hudson River and the West. And work will be commenced on this Railroad before the 1st of September next. This will be another and worse cut off than the Lebanon Springs R. R. for Troy.

(2). When the Lebanon Springs R. R. is completed and the connection is made with the Harlem R. R. there will be a direct through line from New York to Montreal. Then Cornelius Vanderbilt, who controls the Central, the Hudson River and the Harlem Railroad, will put his great broad hand on the Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R., whose influence has been like a baleful shadow throughout this unfortunate difficulty, and that railroad will experience the full folly of the policy of "biting one's own nose off." The Hudson River, Harlem and Central will throw all obstacles they can in the way of ticketing to or connecting with the Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. The R. & S. R. won't have even the White Elephant to console itself with. That will be the result of greed overreaching itself. That's what's coming.—WAIT AND SEE.—Troy Budget Jan. 5.

On Saturday afternoon an order was issued at Washington making several changes in the command of military departments. Gen. E. O. C. Ord is ordered to turn over the command of the 1th Military District temporarily to Gen. A. C. Gillem and proceed to San Francisco to take command of the Department of California. Gen. McDowell will relieve Gen. Gillem as soon as Gen. Ord assumes command in California. Gen. Pope is relieved of his command and ordered to report at Washington. Maj. Gen. Meade is assigned to command in place of Gen. Pope.—Gen. Swayne is relieved from duty on the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and abandoned lands, and ordered to the command of his regiment at Nashville, Tenn. It is understood that Lt. Gen. Sherman will be assigned to the Department of the East, in place of Gen. Meade.

A fire in Rutland Sunday morning destroyed a wood building on Merchant's Row, owned by W. C. London and Geo. Graves. The building contained three stores, a dentist's office, &c. Loss about \$10,000. Insured.

Local Intelligence.

Bishop HOFFMAN will officiate in the Episcopal church at Arlington on Sunday next, the 12th inst.

FRANCIS WATSON.—A printer capable of taking charge of a newspaper office can find steady employment by applying at this office. Also wanted an apprentice to the printing business.

DECEASED.—Battenkill National Bank of this place declared a semi-annual dividend, Jan. 1, of 5 per cent., free of government tax, and also added 1 per cent. to its surplus fund.

THE OXFORD STUDENT given by the Ladies' Benevolent Association at Vanderbilt's Hotel last Thursday evening, was a pleasant and successful affair. About one hundred dollars was added to the fund for building a new church edifice.

A GALE.—The south part of Rutland and a portion of this county was visited with quite a severe gale on Wednesday morning last. At North Dorset and Mt. Tabor fences were blown down and buildings unroofed, and at the latter place lumber was blown from a lumber yard and piled on the track of the B. & R. Railroad in such quantities as to impede the progress of the up train. At Bennington, a new building in course of construction, owned by John Vaughn, was leveled to the ground, a shed owned by Edward Kelley was blown down, as was the chimney of the Congregational Chapel, the roof of the latter being also somewhat injured. Mr. Kelley was in his shed at the time of its destruction, and narrowly escaped injury.

NARROW ESCAPE OF HON. A. B. GARDNER.—On Tuesday afternoon of last week Hon. A. B. Gardner of Bennington had a narrow escape from a horrible death in the depot of the Union Railroad Co. in Troy, N. Y. Mr. G. was awaiting the departure of the Northern train to proceed to his home, and was standing on one of the tracks in the depot. A freight train entered the depot from the North upon this track, which Mr. Gardner observed, and to avoid it stepped upon another track. Unfortunately the 2 p. m. Hudson River express train was just entering the depot from the South upon the track on which Mr. G. was now standing. Futile efforts were made to apprise him of his danger; in a moment he was struck by the engine and thrown upon the cow-catcher. Providentially Wm. T. Lin, the old and faithful employe of the Union Railroad Co., discovered Mr. Gardner's situation, and rushing up, caught and held him upon the locomotive until the engineer could stop the train and he could safely be released from his most dangerous and unpleasant position. But for Mr. Taylor's prompt assistance, Mr. Gardner could scarcely have kept his uncomfortable seat upon the cow-catcher, and would undoubtedly have fallen off upon the track, to be crushed to death by the ponderous wheels of the locomotive.

It may be gratifying to the numerous friends of our townsman, James S. Dudley, to know that he has lately received from the War Department appointments of Brevet Captain and Brevet Major. It is the more gratifying to know the appointments were unsought for by him, and that he was most agreeably surprised when the proper documents from the Department notified him of his new honors. It appears that Col. Williston, under whom Lieut. Dudley has served in California, sent on the application, which received the following endorsements before being presented to the War Department:

U. S. RESERVE INFANTRY, } NEW HAVEN, CT., Oct. 11, 1867. } I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallantry and faithfulness of Lieut. Dudley. I have never served with a more faithful, conscientious, or gallant officer. His conspicuous coolness, good judgment and great gallantry at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, did him the greatest credit, and could the Department have known of it, would, I am sure, have now for him the brevet recommended by the within communication. After the Peninsular campaign, though suffering terribly from disease contracted during the summer, he refused to apply for leave of absence, as directed by his surgeon, or to be excused from duty, but remained with his Battery, the most faithful and hard working of my subordinates, and it was not until it became a matter of life or death that he consented to sign an application for leave of absence. There is no officer of my acquaintance whose record in this respect compares with Lieut. Dudley's. (Signed) J. HARTWELL BUTLER, Capt. 42d Inf. and Brevet Major U. S. A. Formerly com'd Bat. G, 2d U. S. Art. HEAD QUARTERS, } FORT SULLIVAN, ME., Oct. 22, '67. }

The application of Col. Williston in behalf of Lt. Dudley, is respectfully approved and recommended. The endorsement of Maj. Butler, the former distinguished commander of Battery G, 2d U. S. Artillery, I should consider as conclusive in regard to the claims of Lt. Dudley, even if I did not myself know that his services in the Army of the Potomac entitled Lt. D. to the promotion asked for.

(Signed) HENRY J. HESTY, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A. Chief of Artillery, A. P. Major Dudley is at present in command of the Battery and Post of the "Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and we heartily congratulate him on his new honors, which he seems to have so richly earned. Long may he wave.

The Wreck of the Monongahela.

The Youkers N. Y. Statesman prints the following extract from a letter of an officer of the Monongahela to a friend in Youkers, written from St. Cruz shortly after the catastrophe:

You will be somewhat startled to learn from this that the Monongahela lies at this time high and dry on the Island of St. Cruz.

We had just finished dinner on the afternoon of the 18th Nov., and I with several others had gone, as usual, to have our accustomed smoke on the forecastle, when we were suddenly startled by a loud rumbling noise and a violent shaking of the ship from stem to stern. Our first thought was some accident in the engine room, or some damage to the boilers. The men below decks rushed up in dreadful consternation, some running to the sides of the ship to throw themselves into the sea, and all apparently confounded with the noise and agitation, so strange and unaccountable. At that moment one of our officers, who was looking toward the land exclaimed: "It is an earthquake! There goes the tower of the English Church! But just then all was quiet again." We thought our danger past, when now, seemingly in a second—for so rapidly did all these things happen, that we could not note the time—I saw a large flatboat, which was anchored a short distance ahead of us, going at a tremendous speed directly on to the land, and our own vessel simultaneously settled upon the bottom of the bay, from which every inch of water had disappeared.

The chain to which our anchor was attached brought us with a violent jerk we immediately let out more, which ran with a fearful velocity until the whole length of 130 fathoms was run out in less time than it takes to tell it. As our chain was going out, we swung nearly all the way round, and were thus being fast driven on to the shore. Our position now was frightful; certain death seemed imminent. We were anchored about a quarter of a mile from the land in five fathoms of water, but with the rapidity of thought all this water had receded from under us, the ship had careened over, and was fast aground on a bottom which seemed almost as fast sinking beneath us. At this moment one of the men aloft in the rigging sang out: "My God!—look, look out to sea!" There, about three miles from land, we saw a perfectly solid wall of water, coming directly toward the ship, and threatening to carry everything before it into ir retrievable destruction. It was about thirty feet in height, and extending the whole length of the island. You will not wonder that for a moment a fearful panic should have paralyzed some of the men, but it is no more than simple justice to say that at that awful moment the majority of the crew were cool and collected, obeying every order quietly and with alacrity, though expecting in a very few moments to be overwhelmed in the impending destruction. Most providentially, however, before the sea struck us the water had deepened under us sufficiently to float the ship again. Had it not been for this, nothing could have saved us. It came first upon our quarter, and then descended to it, then lifted us bodily and rushed us in shore at a speed past all reckoning. When the sea reached us, we were still lying on our port side, but the sudden shock sent us nearly as much upon our starboard side; indeed, we came within an ace of going on our beam's end on that side. If we had done so, the ship and all hands would most certainly have been lost.

Following immediately behind this wave were two others not quite so large yet very nearly so. Each one of these, as in turn it struck the ship made her tremble in all her joints. Already we were on the inland side of the street which runs parallel with the water, and the action of these consecutive waves was first to draw us back a little in the recession, and then to impel us forward again and land us upon a bed of coral just opposite to the hotel from which I am now writing. We passed over a long row of sheds, which we helped the sea knock down, and then directly in front of the second story windows of houses upon the street, within which we could distinctly hear, as we went along, the heartrending screams of the unfortunate women and children who had not had time to make their escape.

It is most curious that, notwithstanding all the hard knocks and sudden jerks through which we passed, not a single spar was lost. The rifle gun upon the forecastle was forced from its fastenings upon the first lurch, and lost overboard, carrying one of the crew with it, who, however, was fortunately rescued. One man jumped overboard and at once disappeared, and three who were in the boat at the time were also drowned.

Just as soon as we were firmly landed the crew made a rush for the side of the ship, and began to scramble down to the ground upon ends of rope, or whatever they could lay their hands upon. This was soon stopped, however, and I was detailed to go ashore and bring back the runaways. I found that quite a number of them, in their rapid descent were badly burned, and some almost flayed alive. One poor fellow, when he was about half way down, fell and broke both legs, which have since been amputated.

We are now busily employed in getting everything out of the ship to lighten her. She is not materially injured, and if the weather is clear and pleasant and no more earthquakes, it is thought she can be got afloat again.

The people on shore are completely demoralized. This is about the first real earthquake that they have ever felt. They have had before only slight tremblings. Nearly all the population have deserted their houses, and are living in tents made out of sails and awnings which have been sent to them from our ship. In the largest tent are gathered all the elite of the town, and we take turns in mounting guard over them every night. They are, as you may well imagine, dreadfully frightened, and fancy fresh shocks at every sound. And we are constantly having shocks—not-

ing like that of Monday last, but small and then a rather lively one, among and the rest. The danger, I presume is over, as we have had a change of weather. It rained yesterday, and those who know the habits of earthquakes say that there are no shakings after a rain. The negroes are most horribly frightened. They crowd together in heaps, and on the slightest quiver of the ground they exclaim to scream, sing and pray. As soon as it is dark they begin one long, loud wail, which they keep up steadily all night long.—It is necessary to have a strong patrol force to keep those from the country out of the town. This chance for pilaging is good and they come in in shoals to ransack the deserted houses for anything that can be carried off.—We have been obliged to fire on them at times, so desperate and determined are they in their intent to plunder. It will be a curious experiment in engineering to float the Monongahela again; and if I am detailed to remain here I shall be able to profit by what would not probably be ever witnessed again. Still it is believed, it can and will be done.

The houses in St. Cruz are terribly shattered; many will have to be pulled down and rebuilt. The hotel from which I am writing is so badly cracked that another even slight shock would topple it over. I cannot say to much in praise of the inhabitants—their hospitality is bounded by their ability.

There are now twenty-five Young Men's Christian Associations in the State.

A man named Moon hung himself in his barn in Fowall, last Tuesday.—No cause was mentioned. His body is assigned for the dead.

Burlington is in readiness over the completion of the new city waterworks, by which 300,000 gallons per day can be pumped from the lake into the reservoir which is to supply the city.

From 50 to 100 dwelling houses are to be erected in Bennington during the coming season.

The Rutland Marble Co., capital \$1,000,000, earned net for the year \$100,000, and pays a dividend of eight and one half per cent.

From one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and forty thousand slate pencils are now made daily at the new mill of Adams, Brown & Co.

President Johnson has purchased a farm in Greenville, Tenn., and intends to reside there after the close of his term of office.

Commodore Vanderbilt is estimated to be worth \$31,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 are invested in New York Central Railroad stock.

It is calculated that Pennsylvania contains coal enough to supply 20,000,000 tons annually for the next 950 years.

The agent of an English farmers' club proposes to buy 10,000 acres of land in Illinois, and bring over 300 families to settle there.

There is a match factory in Detroit, which occupies three and a half acres of ground, and is capable of turning out 1,000,000 matches every year.—Enough to set all creation on fire.

The great American hair preparation valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or dressing (in one bottle). A great triumph of science. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

A Fact Worth Knowing. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders given occasionally to sheep and cattle are of incalculable advantage.

Quacks and Nostrums have so multiplied within a past few years, that we feel some delicacy in giving our influence to or, in endorsing any of them; but if there is one thing in the whole catalogue more deserving than another we believe it is Johnson's Anodyne Linctament.

Notwithstanding the great variety of Pills heretofore in the market, a want has been very generally felt for a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Such a remedy is now supplied in Parson's Purgative Pills.

Slavery continues in Kentucky. They call it apprenticeship. Colored persons mostly children and youth, bound as apprentices under Kentucky laws, are watched, worked, whipped, degraded and brutalized, precisely as in the old days, when the other name of the system was legal. In many cases the parents of the children reside in the adjacent counties of Indiana, not daring to venture across.

As a Tonic and Appetizer, nothing can equal the effect of Dr. H. Anderson's Iodine Water. Unlike all stimulants its effect is permanent, building up the body, and giving strength and vitality to all parts of the system. In old and chronic cases it may be used with almost a certainty of success.

When Richard Pierce, printer of Boston, worked off upon his hand-press, on the 25th of September, 1830, the first newspaper ever published in America, the General Court took the sheet into custody, held solemn debate over the daring disturber of the public peace, and voted that it contained reflections of a high nature, and its publication was contrary to law. It was not allowed to appear again.

Vanderbilt's mania for expansion is suggestive of the American, who, while abroad, was told by an Englishman at a private party that America was well enough, "but your people," said he, "are not satisfied without constantly expanding their territory." "Oh, for that matter," was the reply, "our people have got their limits fixed already, and when the American Republic covers all they will be satisfied." "What are the limits?" queried the Englishman.—"From the Gulf to Aurora Borealis," was the somewhat extravagant rejoinder.

The following rule by which counterfeit greenbacks or National Bank Note may be detected, has lately been discovered, and which, upon thorough trial, has proved to be infallible, will be of interest to many of our readers. It is this: Divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remains; the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remain, it will be B; if three C; should there be no remainder the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 2461; divide sixty-one by four and you have one remaining. According to the rule the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails, be certain that the bill is counterfeit.

In our own land the year has been one of pause and repair. We are endeavoring some of the evils and are preparing to reap some of the blessings of the war. As yet we have not adjusted the rebel States to the new order of things. This is a work of time, and must be done by education and the establishment of the free labor system as well as by political action. In the religious world there is but little to record. The great denominations have manifested a desire for a general union and there is an increased religious and ecclesiastical activity.

A general outlook cannot fail to stimulate the friends of human progress to more faithful efforts. God is using the various forces of the world to bring about the establishment of a better life for man on earth. Literature, philosophy, genius, art, the various industries, politics and religion all tend to this result. Let the church be true to her noble position, and inspired by faith in God and filled with the spirit of Christ take the lead in this great onward march of humanity.

THE TALKER.—This year's number of LAYVELL'S LIVING AGE, beginning the new year and a new volume, contains the entire article on THE TALKER, which has excited so much interest abroad as to exhaust six editions of the Quarterly Review containing it; also, the first part of a new story by Charles Lever, and the usual variety of other matter. LAYVELL & GAY, Publishers, 30 Broad Street, Boston.

A good time to subscribe.

THE MARKETS.

New York Market, Dec. 31. FLOUR—No. 00 superfine, State and West, \$9.75; No. 00 extra, \$9.50; No. 00, \$9.25; No. 0, \$9.00; No. 1, \$8.75; No. 2, \$8.50; No. 3, \$8.25; No. 4, \$8.00; No. 5, \$7.75; No. 6, \$7.50; No. 7, \$7.25; No. 8, \$7.00; No. 9, \$6.75; No. 10, \$6.50; No. 11, \$6.25; No. 12, \$6.00; No. 13, \$5.75; No. 14, \$5.50; No. 15, \$5.25; No. 16, \$5.00; No. 17, \$4.75; No. 18, \$4.50; No. 19, \$4.25; No. 20, \$4.00; No. 21, \$3.75; No. 22, \$3.50; No. 23, \$3.25; No. 24, \$3.00; No. 25, \$2.75; No. 26, \$2.50; No. 27, \$2.25; No. 28, \$2.00; No. 29, \$1.75; No. 30, \$1.50; No. 31, \$1.25; No. 32, \$1.00; No. 33, \$0.75; No. 34, \$0.50; No. 35, \$0.25.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.00; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.70; No. 7, \$0.60; No. 8, \$0.50; No. 9, \$0.40; No. 10, \$0.30; No. 11, \$0.20; No. 12, \$0.10; No. 13, \$0.05; No. 14, \$0.02; No. 15, \$0.01; No. 16, \$0.00; No. 17, \$0.00; No. 18, \$0.00; No. 19, \$0.00; No. 20, \$0.00; No. 21, \$0.00; No. 22, \$0.00; No. 23, \$0.00; No. 24, \$0.00; No. 25, \$0.00; No. 26, \$0.00; No. 27, \$0.00; No. 28, \$0.00; No. 29, \$0.00; No. 30, \$0.00; No. 31, \$0.00; No. 32, \$0.00; No. 33, \$0.00; No. 34, \$0.00; No. 35, \$0.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, \$11.00; Beef, \$10.00; Mutton, \$9.00; Lamb, \$8.00; Veal, \$7.00; Chicken, \$6.00; Turkey, \$5.00; Eggs, \$4.00; Butter, \$3.00; Lard, \$2.00; Sugar, \$1.00; Coffee, \$0.50; Tea, \$0.25; Spices, \$0.10; Beans, \$0.05; Peas, \$0.02; Corn, \$0.01; Potatoes, \$0.00; Apples, \$0.00; Oranges, \$0.00; Lemons, \$0.00; Citrus, \$0.00; Nuts, \$0.00; Dried Fruit, \$0.00; Canned Goods, \$0.00; Pickles, \$0.00; Sauces, \$0.00; Condiments, \$0.00; Alcoholic Beverages, \$0.00; Non-Alcoholic Beverages, \$0.00; Medicines, \$0.00; Perfumery, \$0.00; Stationery, \$0.00; Books, \$0.00; Maps, \$0.00; Toys, \$0.00; Games, \$0.00; Amusements, \$0.00; Miscellaneous, \$0.00.

ALBANY MARKET, Dec. 31. FLOUR—Common, \$9.00; No. 00, \$9.50; No. 0, \$9.00; No. 1, \$8.50; No. 2, \$8.00; No. 3, \$7.50; No. 4, \$7.00; No. 5, \$6.50; No. 6, \$6.00; No. 7, \$5.50; No. 8, \$5.00; No. 9, \$4.50; No. 10, \$4.00; No. 11, \$3.50; No. 12, \$3.00; No. 13, \$2.50; No. 14, \$2.00; No. 15, \$1.50; No. 16, \$1.00; No. 17, \$0.50; No. 18, \$0.00; No. 19, \$0.00; No. 20, \$0.00; No. 21, \$0.00; No. 22, \$0.00; No. 23, \$0.00; No. 24, \$0.00; No. 25, \$0.00; No. 26, \$0.00; No. 27, \$0.00; No. 28, \$0.00; No. 29, \$0.00; No. 30, \$0.00; No. 31, \$0.00; No. 32, \$0.00; No. 33, \$0.00; No. 34, \$0.00; No. 35, \$0.00.

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The great American hair preparation valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or dressing (in one bottle). A great triumph of science. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

A Fact Worth Knowing. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders given occasionally to sheep and cattle are of incalculable advantage.

Quacks and Nostrums have so multiplied within a past few years, that we feel some delicacy in giving our influence to or, in endorsing any of them; but if there is one thing in the whole catalogue more deserving than another we believe it is Johnson's Anodyne Linctament.

Notwithstanding the great variety of Pills heretofore in the market, a want has been very generally felt for a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Such a remedy is now supplied in Parson's Purgative Pills.

Slavery continues in Kentucky. They call it apprenticeship. Colored persons mostly children and youth, bound as apprentices under Kentucky laws, are watched, worked, whipped, degraded and brutalized, precisely as in the old days, when the other name of the system was legal. In many cases the parents of the children reside in the adjacent counties of Indiana, not daring to venture across.

As a Tonic and Appetizer, nothing can equal the effect of Dr. H. Anderson's Iodine Water. Unlike all stimulants its effect is permanent, building up the body, and giving strength and vitality to all parts of the system. In old and chronic cases it may be used with almost a certainty of success.

When Richard Pierce, printer of Boston, worked off upon his hand-press, on the 25th of September, 1830, the first newspaper ever published in America, the General Court took the sheet into custody, held solemn debate over the daring disturber of the public peace, and voted that it contained reflections of a high nature, and its publication was contrary to law. It was not allowed to appear again.

Vanderbilt's mania for expansion is suggestive of the American, who, while abroad, was told by an Englishman at a private party that America was well enough, "but your people," said he, "are not satisfied without constantly expanding their territory." "Oh, for that matter," was the reply, "our people have got their limits fixed already, and when the American Republic covers all they will be satisfied." "What are the limits?" queried the Englishman.—"From the Gulf to Aurora Borealis," was the somewhat extravagant rejoinder.

The following rule by which counterfeit greenbacks or National Bank Note may be detected, has lately been discovered, and which, upon thorough trial, has proved to be infallible, will be of interest to many of our readers. It is this: Divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remains; the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remain, it will be B; if three C; should there be no remainder the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 2461; divide sixty-one by four and you have one remaining. According to the rule the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails, be certain that the bill is counterfeit.

In our own land the year has been one of pause and repair. We are endeavoring some of the evils and are preparing to reap some of the blessings of the war. As yet we have not adjusted the rebel States to the new order of things. This is a work of time, and must be done by education and the establishment of the free labor system as well as by political action. In the religious world there is but little to record. The great denominations have manifested a desire for a general union and there is an increased religious and ecclesiastical activity.

A general outlook cannot fail to stimulate the friends of human progress to more faithful efforts. God is using the various forces of the world to bring about the establishment of a better life for man on earth. Literature, philosophy, genius, art, the various industries, politics and religion all tend to this result. Let the church be true to her noble position, and inspired by faith in God and filled with the spirit of Christ take the lead in this great onward march of humanity.

THE TALKER.—This year's number of LAYVELL'S LIVING AGE, beginning the new year and a new volume, contains the entire article on THE TALKER, which has excited so much interest abroad as to exhaust six editions of the Quarterly Review containing it; also, the first part of a new story by Charles Lever, and the usual variety of other matter. LAYVELL & GAY, Publishers, 30 Broad Street, Boston.

A good time to subscribe.

THE MARKETS.

New York Market, Dec. 31. FLOUR—No. 00 superfine, State and West, \$9.75; No. 00 extra, \$9.50; No. 00, \$9.25; No. 0, \$9.00; No. 1, \$8.75; No. 2, \$8.50; No. 3, \$8.25; No. 4, \$8.00; No. 5, \$7.75; No. 6, \$7.50; No. 7, \$7.25; No. 8, \$7.00; No. 9, \$6.75; No. 10, \$6.50; No. 11, \$6.25; No. 12, \$6.00; No. 13, \$5.75;