Manchester Journal.

TUESDAY, MAY 31ST, 1870.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at Burlington, on Wednesday, June 22d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, to be supported at the State election in September next.

The Republican Union voters of this state will be represented in the Convention by their delegates, to be chosen on the basis of one delegate from each town and an additional delegate for each one hundred and fifty votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor at the last State election. Delegates will present themselves with proper credentials, signed by the Secretaries of their respective primary meetings.

G. G. BENEDICT,
Geo. A. Merrill,
H. H. Powers,
H. H. Fairbank,
Spencer Thomas,
Franklin Stickney,
Lafayette Hawkins,
Geo. N. Eaton,
Committee.

Alburgh	1	Rupert
Barnet	1	Sandgate
Berkshire	1	Searsburg
Brattleboro'	2	Shaftsbury
Cambridge	1	Stamford
Castleton	1	Sunderland
Chittenden	1	Whitehall
Dorset	1	Wardsboro

Congress has voted to adjourn July 15. The House is hereafter to meet at eleven and sit six hours each day. The Senate is holding evening sessions every other day.

The papers in all sections of the West are filled with most flattering accounts of the growing crops. The prospect of a large crop promising to be larger than in former years. Corn and oats, also, wherever they have been planted, are well advanced, the only exception being California, where the recent drought has worked very serious injury to the grain crop. A careful review of the Indiana papers indicates that more than an average breadth of wheat has been sown, and that thus far the prospects are excellent for a heavy yield. Illinois advices show that a better condition never existed for an abundant crop. The Iowa farmers are looking hopefully forward to a profitable and heavy yield of corn. Wisconsin's horn of plenty is this year to be filled with the fullness of prolific crops. In Michigan the season is a fortnight or three weeks earlier than usual, and this favorable advance promises a bountiful return for the labor of the husbandman. The prospects in Missouri are less divine than earlier reports indicated. The newspaper accounts from Minnesota, Kansas, Kentucky and Maryland, all foreshadow the very best returns for the growing crops of staples, cereals and fruits. If the good signs continue, and no disaster fall upon the fair prospect of the approaching harvest, time will make the whole country glad.

ABSTRACT OF QUESTIONS

TO BE ASKED BY THE ASSISTANT MARSHALS IN TAKING THE CENSUS.

Name of every person whose place of abode was in his family, June 1st, 1870.

Age at last birthday.

Profession, occupation or trade.

Value of personal estate.

Place of residence, if foreign birth.

Is father or mother of foreign birth.

Married within the year.

Can read and write.

Whether deaf, dumb, blind, insane or idiotic.

MORTALITY.

Name of every person who died during the year, ending June 1st 1870.—The month in which they died. Profession, occupation or trade. Disease or cause of death.

FARMERS OR HORTICULTURIST.

Name of agent, owner or manager.

Acres of land improved, unimproved and woodland.

Cash value of farm.

Cash value of farming implements and machinery.

Total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board.

Number of horses, mules and asses, milch cows, working oxen, other cattle, sheep and swine, with their value.—Bushels of wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats barley, buckwheat, tex and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES OR ARTISANS.

Name of proprietor, company or individual producing to the value of $500 annually.

Name of business, manufacture or products.

Capital (real and personal) invested in the business.

Kind of power used, steam or water.

Number of horse power.

Machines, name or description and number.

Average number of hands employed, male, female and children and total amount paid in wages during the year.

Number of months in active operation.

Materials (including mill supplies and fuel), kinds, quantities and values.

Productions (including jobbing and repairing), kinds, quantities and values.

The citizens of this State are respectfully requested to examine the above census questions and be prepared to give the Assistant Marshals accurate information when called upon.

GEORGE P. FOSTER,
U. S. Marshal.

Burlington, Vt., May 20, 1870.

The New York board of assistant aldermen consists of twelve natives of Ireland, three Americans of Irish parentage, two Germans, four natives of New York—seven liquor dealers and five politicians.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States of America—a proclamation:

WHEREAS, It has come to my knowledge that hostile illegal military enterprises against Canada are being set on foot within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to carry on the same from such territory and jurisdiction against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, within the dominions of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States are at peace,—

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons that by committing such illegal acts they will forfeit all right to the protection of this government, or its interference in their behalf, to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts. And I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the president, HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

EUGENIE INTERFERING WITH GOVERNMENT.—Theuvenel has been another leading minister of the Empire, and an anecdote in his life shows that there is petticoat government in France.

Two months before the Emperor himself dismissed Thouvenel, the latter not only sent in his resignation, in consequence of a violent scene with Eugenie but declared that he would leave Paris and France, unless satisfaction were afforded him. Upon this, Eugenie stated she was sorry for having gone too far, and insulted a tried servant of the Emperor. After giving this explanation, however, the Empress seized her son's hand, hurried to the Emperor's Cabinet, to which he had retired after the above scene, and said to him, "You are deceived, Louis. Thouvenel wishes to induce you to overthrow the papacy, because social order and the existence of our dynasty depend on its preservation." The Emperor answered, "Who tells you that I would overthrow the Pope?"—"Yes I am sure they want to destroy the papacy,' the Empress interposed. "Calm yourself, madame," the Emperor continued; "everything will be arranged in accordance with your wishes."

Both Eugenie and the young Prince Imperial figure unduly in the political gossip of the empire.

The Imperial Prince attended one of the recent series of manœuvers at Chalons, on horseback and afterwards dined by the Emperor's side. At the grand dinner, with which the manœuvers concluded, Marshal Bandon rose and said, "I drink the health of the Imperial Prince, the hope of the army.' All present joined in. The little Prince, for whom his father poured out some champagne, drank a few drops, and repaid without any suggestion, "I drink the health of the army and hope to become a good soldier.

WHITE PLAINS N. Y., MAY 28, 1870.—The Central Bank of Westchester Co., situated at White Plains was broken open by burglars last night. Although they succeeded in blowing open vault, doors, windows and the outer door of the safe, they met with an effectual barrier that resisted both their tools and gun powder and they were compelled to leave without obtaining a dollar. They succeeded, however, in making good their escape.

E. E.

Dakota is in want of "school-mams," who can get thirty-five dollars a month and board in a respectable family, where their company will be received as an equivalent for compensation. As a further inducement, we also mention that the average duration of single life of Dakota "school-marms,' is four months and that a constant importation is needed to supply the demand for teachers and wives'. Here is a field for the thirty-thousand surplus women of Massachusetts, and the many thousand elsewhere. It is much more advantageous and pays better than talking.

MR. SPENCER'S WORK.—We are glad to receive a circular from the National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, that the second volume of Alexander H. Stephen's great work on the war, will soon be issued. With it also we have a few advance sheets of the volume now in press which indicate that the second volume will be received with even more interest than the first, as embodying the views of the distinguished vice-president of the Southern Confederacy. Especially is our interest excited as we come to the 590th page and find our appetite on a keen edge for the remainder, as we are obliged to break off just as the celebrated conference at Hampton Roads had begun. We are glad to comply with the request of the publisher to say that the work is sold by subscription only, and that they want agents in every county.

We notice in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dr. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Maine, whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of Johnsons Anodyne Liniment. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to Consumption.

Gen. Thomas left no will. The amount of his personal estate is reported to be $40,000.

Philadelphia has now eighteen daily news-papers.

THE FENIAN WAR.

MALONE, May 27.—I have just come from the Front River, having witnessed an engagement on the other side of the line between about 300 Fenians and the Canadian forces. The affair lasted just thirty minutes, and the Fenians retreated to this side of the line, leaving one man wounded and another taken prisoner. The Canadians sustained no loss whatever, are in high glee over the result.

A BOYISH CAMP.

From some cause as yet unknown, a division of counsels prevailed in the Fenian camp last night, but about 350 of them decided to make an advance across the line, only a few of them having as yet entered Canadian territory. The rendezvous was at a spot about a mile this side of the line, and there were arms sufficient for nearly 2,000 men, all breech-loaders; but the small ammunition was nearly all for muzzle-loading weapons, so that the 20,000 rounds lying on the ground were useless.

THE ADVANCE AND INTRENCHMENT.

The members of this volunteer force were given all the fixed ammunition to be had, and the force moved forward.—Gen. Starr, of Louisville, assumed command of the expedition, which, on reaching the outskirts of the village, began throwing up intrenchments with rails and spades. The line extended a distance of 300 yards to the left of the main road, and a small body of skirmishers were thrown forward into a hop-field. Thus lying, the Fenians awaited the approaching of the Canadian troops they knew to be advancing, and the matter looked serious.

A RECONNOITERING PARTY.

At 6½ o'clock, four or five Canadian farmers appeared in front of Holbrook's store, half a mile in front of the Fenian position. I subsequently learned that one of these men was Lieut. Butler, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Regulars, who came up in plain clothes to reconnoiter. He was challenged by the pickets, and received their fire.

THE CANADIAN ADVANCE

Sending back one of his companions, the English Lieutenant maintained his ground untill 9 o'clock, when a detatchment of the Fifteenth Battalion of Volunteers came up, under the command of Col. McEcherne, followed by a company of the Montreal Volunteer Artillery and fifty men of the Sixty-ninth Regulars. Scarcely had this advance column appeared than the volunteers were sent through some broken ground by Lieut. Butler toward their right, in hopes of turning the Fenian left. The regulars were pushing up the road, and a few were sent out on the left flank as skirmishers.

PICKET FIRING.

A rattling volley was then given by the Fenian pickets, as they fell back on the main body in pretty good order.—The Canadians also opened fire as they pushed through the bushes, though rather wildey, but the Sixty-ninth sent their bullets pattering against the line of low breastworks they caught sight of while advancing up the road.

A GENERAL FIRE.

The Fenians then opened fire from their intrenchments, but as none of the enemy were touched, I believe the English officers are correct when they state the Fenian fire was too high.

PROSPECT OF A BRISK FIGHT.

At this juncture the prospect of a "right smart bit of a skrimige" was an enlivening one. The firing on either side now became rapid for a few seconds, as both were armed with breech-loaders.

A SUDDEN RETREAT.

There would probably have been a close engagement between the Fenians and the Canadian advance, had not the main body suddenly made its appearance a little below, which so frightened Gen. Starr and his men that they began to break and run for the American side of the line. Gen. Starr was now safe on this side and his troops soon followed, though the Canadians halted when within a hundred yards of the treaty post. Thus ended the battle.

MALONE, May 27.—There are over a thousand Fenians here now and several hundred more are expected to-night or in the morning, if the Buffalo Police fail to stop their coming from the West. Gen John H. Gleason, of Richmond, Va., has assumed command of the forces here, and Gen Starr has disappeared, as the Fenians threatened to lynch him for his cowardice this morning. Gen Gleason informs me that his brother Patrick has intrenched himself on the Canadian line, a few miles east of the battle-ground of Wednesday at Richards' farm. He has forty men with him, and Gen Spear, having assumed command of the St. Albans troops, by virtue of an election last night, has marched to join Capt. Gleason with 1100 men, who were put in motion by Gen Gleason himself before he left for this place. A council of the officers has been held here just now, and it was decided to send a force out to Trout River to recapture the arms now guarded by the United States regulars. You may rest assured, however, that the attempt will not be made, for the officers are quarreling, and the rank and file are completely demoralized, hungry and tired. The regular artillery now here are doing Police patrol in the town to preserve order and protect property. Twenty-four hours more of this inactivity will be sufficient to break up the entire invasive movement. The name of the Fenian taken prisoner this morning is A. M. Hogan, of Philadelphia. One of the Fenians is reported wounded and gone home.

BOUTRAS, May 27—Midnight.—A detachment of 100 Fenians left at 6.25 P. M. for the front. Men are constantly arriving in small parties from the West, and going forward as fast as means can be raised. Committees are canvassing the city for subscriptions, and the response is said to be liberal. Last night $155 in gold, it is said, was paid in by parties from Canada. An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Fenian headquarters to-night, which was addressed by Col McClure, of Chicago. He gave an encouraging account of affairs at the West, and said men were waiting at all points for means to come forward. The Fenians continue to deny the truth of the reported defeat, and talk encouragingly. Parties returned from the front represent things as going on favorably. Another spread eagle bulletin was issued to-night, giving a glowing account of the Fenian success at the seat of war. Numbers of United States troops stationed here attend the Fenian meetings. About fifty more Fenian soldiers arrived on the 6o¾ P. M. train from the West, and left on the 11:20 train for the East.—Part of them wore rebel gray uniforms.

MALONE, N. Y., May 28.—Since the skirmish at Trout River and withdrawal of the Fenians, little of importance has transpired at this point. In the skirmish yesterday one man was killed, two seriously wounded, and two prisoners. The latter were taken to Huntingdon. The name of one was Moore, from Troy. Rumors are current here today that he was shot this morning.—Nothing certain is known, and the town is still full of Fenians.

The report that Moore had been shot creates intense excitement. Vows of vengeance against Canadians are breathed on all hands. About 400 U. States troops are here under command of Gen. Hunt. Many believe that an attack on the British force at Trout River will be agaid attempted. Gens. Meade McDowell and Stannard will arive this afternoon.

Gen. Gleason is still here. No confidence is felt by the Fenians in the general officers. Starr, who was sent here to take command, left in disgust after the 9ght at Trout River. No arrests have been made. A gentleman just from Trout River says everything is quiet there. The Canadians are in considerable force near the line. The report that Moore had been shot looks confirmative.

ST. ALBANS, May 29.—Four more companies of United States troops arrived here on the six o'clock train this morning and went into camp. Several hours later they received orders to proceed to Malone. A special train conveyed them. The same train that bro't troops here also brought a squad of Fenians from Troy, who express great disgust at the situation. Several proceeded to Franklin to visit Gen Donnelly. The report telegraphed throughout the country that U. S. Marshal Fofter, on demanding the 6ans taken from this side of the line by Canadian troops, received a rep y that he could only have them at the point of the bayonet, has no foundation in truth. Gen. Foster has made no demand for the guns.—One of the Canadians who was in the Richard's farm fight says there just thirty-six Canadians engaged. The same informant says that the pieces of of artillery said to have been taken by the Canadians were drawn across the frontier by an American.

MALONE, May 29.—Flanagan's and Hogle's Hotels, where the Fenian officers stop, are in possession of Gen. Meade, who has ordered the arrest of all Fenian officers, and Gen Gleason, Col Lindsay of New-York, Mr. Donnelly of Pittsburgh, and Capt Mannix of Malone, have been marched to the guard-house.

A Fenian camp has been seized by the United States troops, 100 rifles and four sabers and one revolver captured. There were no arrests. The Fenians gave up the arms after a short search by the lieutenant in command of the regulars. A boy, who piloted the soldiers, was assaulted by the Fenians, but was rescued by the lieutenant.

The last Fenian raid on Canada, for this generation, at least, is over. Willful and persistent misrepresentation has characterized the whole affair from the beginning. That the United States Government would sympathize with the advance on Canada was constantly preached to the men in their Circles; that at least 15,000 Fenians would assemble on the Canadian frontier was asserted persistently. Fenians in New York were told that Boston, Albany, and cities and towns East and West would send large bodies of men, and members of the Brotherhood out of New York were made to believe that their brethren there were all eager for the fray. Now, the men know the deception that was practiced, and are outspoken a gainst the men who deceived them. O'Neil is characterized as a traitor and Starr as a fool and coward. Some of the other individuals who have made themselves conspicuous in Fenian meetings and obtained commissions because of their fluency of speech, are only a little less odious than those mentioned.

Malone, perhaps, at no time contained more than 2,000, and St. Albans not more than half that number; but of all these, Malone could not send a force exceeding 300 to Trout River, and not half of these were under fire, so utterly incompetent were the officers, and so undisciplined and disorganized were the men.

Such of those as could go to Malone did so, only to increase the confusion there and to feel extremely ridiculous. At St. Albans on Friday an officer was arrested; he was soon released, and almost immediately he was seated in a light wagon with a lady attired in green, and drove through the town to the disgust of Fenians, who were footsore and tired, without food and without money to buy it.

Gen Gleason was appointed commander here on Friday night, and on Saturday morning he "was not obeyed accordingly." He talked "front" and of saving arms, but the men smiled and suggested "enough nonsense." New York, Troy, and Albany men had faith in him as a brave man, but regarded as self-evident the folly any attempt to get into Canada, and did not think that the glory of blowing up locks of canals could compensate for a wanton and useless destruction of property.

As yet no Fenian soldier has been arrested. All are conducting themselves admirably, under the depressing circumstances, but the sooner they are taken away from here the better for themselves and the people. At present the men are not really starving, although many of them are hungry. A heavy rain and shorter rations may make the Fenians do something which will place them in another light before the people; they might be considered thieves and vagrants, and be treated accordingly.

LATER.—Gen Meade and staff have left. The Fenians arrested will be brought before the United States Commissioner to-morrow. The U. S. troops are on the border to-night, taking from storehouses Fenian arms and ammunition.

Col Boggolt and the 69th, British, have gone to Quebec, and the Volunteers now hold the Canadian frontier.

Military matters will assume a reality here to-morrow, when a regular will be tried for "absence without leave."

The prisoner Murphy has been turned over to the civil authorities in Canada, against the wishes of the volunteers. Robert Collery has to be added to the arrests. Father McMahon went into the country to avoid arrest.

THE FENIAN RAID AT AN END.

ODENSBURG, May 30.—All is quiet along the lines to-day. Marshal Quimby is furnishing transportation to the Fenians remaining at Malone. About 200 passed over the road to-night for their homes.

Reports from all points indicate a general abondonment of the invasion and the return of the Fenians to their homes. Thus has ended in ignominious failure the secone attempt to invade Canada.

THREE THOUSAND HOGS ROASTED ALIVE.—The stock pens of Gaff's distillery, in Cincinnati, containing 4200 hogs, were burned on Wednesday morning of last week. Three thousand hogs were roasted to death. The scene is said to have been as grand as it was horrible. Great columns of flame, fed by the living fuel, stot upward thousands of feet, and rolled off in dense masses of black smoke. The outcry of the frightened animals, as they crowded one above the other into the corners of the pens remotest from the fire, unlil its rapid approach first scorched and then consumed them, awed the spectators, wso stood looking helplessly on. Every effort was made to save at least a portion of the hogs, the greater portion being hopelessly cut off. But a little over a thousand of the animals were gotten out in all, and the rest of the 4200 were literally broiled alive. The odor of burned or roast pork pervaded the city for many blocks in all directions after the fire died out for want of fuel. The loss on live stock is estimated at $60,000.

The June number of Old and New concludes the first volume with the more than complete fulfillment of the promise of its conductors. Dr. J. P. Thompson gives a resume of the letters of Gratry, a priest of the Oratoire and a member of the French Academy, on the infallibility of the Pope, in which are given a damaging exopse of the frauds and forgeries to which the adherents of the ultramontane party have been driven. Dr. Clarke writes of "Geo D Prentice and Kentucky Thirty-Five Yeaes Ago,"—an interesting sketch. P. W Chandler o7ers some criticisms on the rival claims of Intuition and Utility to be be regarded as the regulator of morals, as set forth in Lecky's History of Eurogean Morals, in which he especially endorses Swedenborg as the only thinker who reached the truth with reference to this question. If we mistake not, "Right and Wrong" will challenge criticism. Gail Hamilton having returned from the Battle of the Books, tells of 'Winter Sunbeams Unsought," giving evidence of living in the vicinity of a sharp east wind. Perhaps no article will command more general attention than that of Mr. Tiffany on "Protoplasm"—a review of Prof. Huxley's Essay on the Physical Basis of Life.—The unscientific method and unreliable deductions of Prof. Huxly's materialism are clearlp shown, and the categorical dogmatism of would-be science proprly rebuked. "She Writes" grows in interest. "Ten Times One is Ten" is concluded. Other articles are interesting and attractive. Old and New is published by H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston, at $4 00 per year.

Minnesota has sixty-five thousand less sheep than it had two years ago.—The winters are too long to make wool-growing profitable there.

Seiatica is a pain beginning at the hip, and following the course of the sciatic nerve, and is generally a burning neuralgia or neuralgic pain. No cure, see Benson's Pain-Killing Magic Oil on the painful parts, and also in the hollow of the feet. If the blood be in a low state, a preparation of iron must be given at the same time—but Magic alone generally cures. Sold in Manchester by L. C. Orvis.

If Congress had applied as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its Reconstruction policy at the close, as the war department did at the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.

Caution! In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured; the remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A New York butcher has dressed a bullock in nine minutes and ten seconds.

Liquor shops in St. Louis are called "juiceries."

The silver mines of New Mexico are said to be the richest in the world.

The new Illinois State House, at Springfield, is to cost $3,450,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE,

[At the foot of Mt. Equinox,]
MANCHESTER, VT., MAY 2, 1870.
OPEN FROM JUNE 1st TO OCT. 1st.

Terms for two, four, or six weeks from June 1st or the entire season of four months, $17.50 per week.
Transient board for June, $3.00 per day.
Address by mail or telegraph,
F. H. ORVIS.
For regular rates for July and August, see Circ of April 5, 1870.

Music Hall, for concerts, private theatricals, balls, etc.
Bowling alleys, billiard tables, livery stable and bowling stables.
Telegraph office on the premises.
New coachhouse, hall, with good rooms for coachmen. Board for coachmen and 2 horses, $4 per week.
Manchester is at the foot of Mount Equinox, 200 miles north of New York and 30 miles south of Rutland, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 50 miles north of Troy, via Troy & Boston Railroad.
Railroad tickets from New York to Manchester without change or care or baggage.
The Summit House on Mt. Equinox, four thousand feet above this scene, is fully furnished, and the carriage road will be in good order for the coming summer.
Trout pond well stocked for the free use of guests of the house.
National Express (30 Broadway and Harlem Depot, New York) runs to Manchester.—8i2

G. W. BRADLEY offers a large assortment of

STAMPED TIN WARE,

at low figures.

A. BROTT & WHITMAN,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

New Haven and Schenectady Styles constantly on hand. Also the celebrated

"IVES' OPEN BUGGIES.

Repository, Center Street, opposite the Stevens House, Rutland, Vt. 6m49
G. W. ABBOTT. C. L. WHITMAN.

MINERAL SPRING.

HAVING discovered a Mineral spring on my premises, last fall, thought to contain medicinal properties, I caused an analysis to be made of some of the water, by the State Assayer of Mass. The following letter contains the result of the analysis:

Office of S. DANA HAYES,
State Assayer and Chemist, 20 State St.,
Boston, 8th January, 1870.

E. P. LUTHER, Esq., *North Dorset, Vt.*: Dear Sir—I have completed an analysis of the mineral water received from you, with the following results: This water as received was not perfectly clear, owing to the separation of a portion of the iron present; it has a slightly sulphureted odor, and metallic taste. One United State standard gallon contains 14.82-100 grains of dry mineral matter, consisting of Potash, Soda, Lime Magnesia, Iron, and silicic, sulphuric and Carbonic Acids, with traces of sulphur Chlorine, and Crenic Acids. This water is unusually rich in iron and lime. It is highly chalybeate in character.

Respectfully,
S. DANA HAYES,
State Assayer of Massachusetts.

All who wish to test the medicinal virtues of this water, can have it free of cost at the Spring, during the present winter. Persons living at a distance can be supplied with it on reasonable terms.

E. P. LUTHER.

North Dorset, Jan. 17, 1870.—3m25

THE GREATEST MEDICAL

DR. IRISH'S

OTTAWA BEER,

Have been reduced from TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to ONE HUNDRED, including ten gallons of Extract. Persons who wish to avail themselves thereof will do well to address, or call at once and secure the right of SOUTHLAND & CO., who are the General Agents for the New England States, 102 Tremont St., Boston.

MARRIED PEOPLE desiring reliable information send address and receive by mail, in a plain sealed envelope, a descriptive circular of a new invention, which is perfect and positive. This is no humbug or quack medicine. Address, enclosing three cent stamp, Dr. John N. Snell & Co., P. O. Box No 1062 New York City.—4m30

PARIS BY SUNLIGHT

AND GASLIGHT.

A Work descriptive of the Mysteries, Various Fascinations and Crimes, of the City of Paris. It contains 150 fine engravings of noted Places, Life and Scenes in Paris. Agents wanted. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.—4m30

AGENTS—Canvassing Books sent free for

SECRETS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The most remarkable book ever published, being a complete exposure of the powerful confederations or "Rings" preying on our Government, showing up all classes from the lowest to the highest. Colored officers and Congressmen as well as minor operators systematic depredations, conspiracies, official corruption, political influence, pleasure and wine parties. A fearless Historical Work, invaluable to every citizen; containing 540 pages, by a prominent Government detective. Over 20,000 copies already sold. Agents wanted. Old or opposing hands need not apply. Address W. Flint, Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.—4m30

THE MAGIC COMB

Will not pull any colored hair or bear heat black or brown. It contains no poison. Anyone can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address
Sent MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass.

BRADLEY & BLACKMER,

Are now receiving their

SPRING STOCK.

Assortment large—prices low. Don't fail to call on them.

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES.

Business men will best serve their own interests by sending their orders for Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, or any description of printed matter to

C. A. PIERCE & CO.

BRADLEY & BLACKMER,

Are now receiving their

SPRING STOCK.

Assortment large—prices low. Don't fail to call on them.

GROCERIES—ALL KINDS, such as

GREEN, BLACK, AND JAPAN TEA, JAVA, RIO, AND MIXED COFFEE, Ground and Roasted, SUGAR, all kinds, SPICES, all kinds, GINGER, SAL SODA, OSWEGO BAKING POWDER, RAISINS, ALLEXANDERS, RICE, CRACKERS, MOLASSES, PORK, LARD, FISH, SALT, &c., &c.

Also, the

GENUINE EARLY ROSE POTATO,

by the Peck or Bushel. The best potato by farr. By one that has it found.

Just received and for sale cheap, a nice lot of

CROCKERY, GLASS and WARE GOODS,

of the Newest Pattern in store.

T. PERRIN.

Manchester, April 25, 1870.—49

TRUMAN PERKINS,

OPPOSITE MUSIC HALL, MANCHESTER, VT.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Axes, Tools, Plow.

TIRE and CARRIAGE BOLTS,

making one of the best assortments in this part of the country, including

BUILDERS' MATERIALS,
CARPENTERS',
MASONS',
FARMERS and
MECHANICS' TOOLS

of every description, and of the best quality and make.

SHELF HARDWARE,

GRINDSTONES, CROW BARS and WHEELBARROWS, NAILS by the keg or pound.

BROOMS, WHIPS, BUTTER TUBS, &c.

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