vering endeavors by some of the representatives in both Houses of Congress to deprive the Southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri. But the good sense of the people, and the vital force of the Constitution, triumphed over sectional prejudice and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which the people had chosen for themselves, and with the express agreement by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of sub-division into a plurality of States.

Whatever advantages the interest of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results as unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the South. To every thoughtful friend of the Union; to the true lovers of their country; to all who long and ardently labored for the full success of this great experiment of Republican institutions, it was of great congratulation that such an opportunity occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the Constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a "lone star," instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would have inevitably excluded them all from the Union.

But another struggle on the same point ensued when our victorious armies returned from Mexico. It devolved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalonpe-Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind, which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of new States.

In that crisis intense solicitude pervaded the nation, but the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, guided by the admonitory advice of the father of his country, rose superior to all the difficulties of an incorporation of a new Empire into the Union. In the councils of Congress, there was manifested extreme antagonism of opinion and action between some representatives, who sought by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the government to interfere in the condition of the incobate State, and to impose their own social theories. The thing attempted was, in form alone, action of the general government, while in reality, it was the endeavor, by abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of internal policy entertained in particular States upon allied independent States. Once more the Constitution and the Union triumphed signally.

The new territories were organized without restriction on the disputed point, were thus left to judge in that particular for themselves, and the sense of Constitutional faith proved vigorous enough in Congress not only to accomplish its primary object, but also its incidental and hardly less important one of so amending the provisions of the statute for the extradition of fugitives from service, as to place that public duty under the safeguard of the general government, and thus relieve it from obstacles raised by the legislation of some of the States.

Vain declamation regarding the provisions of the law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by riot and murder, continued for a brief time to agitate certain localities, but the true principle of leaving each State and Territory to regulate its own laws of labor according to its own sense of right and expediency, had acquired fast hold of the public judgment to such a degree that by common consent it was observed in the organization of the Territory of Washington.

When, more recently, it became requisite to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not inevitable consequence of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico should be applied to them, that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

These restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning, unauthorized by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of the States.

They had been stripped of all moral authority, by persistent efforts to procure their indirect appeal through contradictory enactments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico and Washington. If any vitality remained in them, it would have been taken away, in effect, by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first session of the last Congress. It was manly and ingenuous, as well as patriotic and just, to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute books of an act, which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle, that no portion of the United States shall undertake through assumption of the powers of the general government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The measure could not be withstood upon its merits alone. It was attacked with violence on the false and delusive pretext that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification.—When, before, was it imagined by sensible men, that a regulative or declarative statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrepealable—that an act of Congress is above the Constitution? If, indeed, there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only, who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and condemn it; who have constantly refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to a perception of the true constitutional principle, of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the people of the respective existing or incipient states.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is liable to be by human passions.—No form of government is exempt from inconveniences; but in this case they are the result of the abuse, and not of the legitimate exercise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty; on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot box their peaceful and silent but irresistible power.

If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue, than that of a State, whose constitution clearly embraces a republican "form of government," being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts, which assure the equality of all the States.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union. If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of the union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either northern or southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations.

It is necessary to speak this plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquility.—Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partizan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans—to trample under foot the injunction of moral and constitutional obligation—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrenzy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists, and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1855.

The Foray upon Kansas.

At last we have the official treaty of peace, as follows, from which it will be seen that the Free State men have had everything their own way:

THE KANSAS NEGOTIATION AND ADJUSTMENT.—The following are the articles of negotiation and adjustment entered into by Gov. Shannon and the people of Lawrence:

Whereas, There is a misunderstanding between the people of Kansas, or a portion of them, and the Governor thereof, arising out of the rescue near Hickory Point of a citizen under arrest, and some other matters; and *Whereas*, A strong apprehension exists that said misunderstanding may lead to civil strife and bloodshed; and *Whereas*, It is desired by both Governor Shannon and the people of Lawrence and vicinity, to avert a calamity so disastrous to the interests of the Territory and the Union, and to place all parties in a correct position before the world;

Now THEREFORE, it is agreed by the said Governor Shannon, and the undersigned people of Lawrence, now assembled, that the matters in dispute be settled as follows, to wit.:

We, the said citizens of said Territory, protest that the said rescue was made without our knowledge or consent; but if any of our citizens were engaged, we pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of any legal process against them; that we have no knowledge of the previous, present, or prospective existence of any organization in the Territory for the resistance of the laws, and that we have not designed and do not design to resist the legal service of any criminal process therein, but pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of the laws, when called on by proper authority, in the town or vicinity of Lawrence. and that we will use all our influence in preserving order therein; and we declare that we are now, as we ever have been, ready at any time to aid the Governor in securing a posse for the execution of such process. *Provided*, that any person thus arrested in Lawrence or vicinity, while a foreign force shall remain in the Territory, shall be duly examined before a United States District Judge, of said Territory, in said town, and admitted to bail; and provided, further, that Gov. Shannon agrees to use his influence to secure to the citizens of Kansas Territory remuneration for any damages sustained, or unlawful depredation, if any such have been committed by the Sheriff's posse in Douglas County. And further, that Governor Shannon states that he has not called upon persons residents of any other States, to aid in the execution of the laws, and such as are here in this Teiritory are here of their own choice, and that he has not any authority or legal power to do so, nor will he exercise any such power, and that he will not call on any citizen of another State, who may be here. That we wish it understood that we do not herein express any opinion as to the validity of the enactments of the Territorial Legislature.

WILSON SHANNON,
(Signed) C. ROBINSON,
J. H. LANE.

TO CHARLES ROBINSON AND J. H. LANE:—You are hereby authorized and directed to take such measures, and use the enrolled force under your command in such manner, for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the persons and property of the people of Lawrence and vicinity, as in your judgment shall best secure that end.

(Signed) WILSON SHANNON.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 9, 1355.

☞ The Orleans Co. Court—Hon. L. P. Poland presiding—adjourned on Saturday, the 5th inst., after a session of two weeks. The first week of the Term was occupied with the great "Hop case", so called, between Otis Thompson of Derby and Alex. Kilborn of Stanstead, C. E., which resulted in a verdict for the Deft. The case goes to the Supreme Court on exceptions. The second week three Jury cases were tried, viz.:—Richardson v. Hitchcock—Scire Facias on Recognizance—and resulted in a verdict for Pltf. to recover $51,20 and costs; Dudley v. Cass—Trespass on the Freehold—verdict for Deft.; Leland v. Sprague—Trover for a field of Potatoes—verdict for Pltf. to recover $243,13 and costs.

The hearings in Chancery were continued to Feb. 15, at the Chancellor's residence in St. Johnsbury.

The "Old Entries" were 157, new entries 97. 43 Judgments were rendered and 8 Decrees in Chancery. A large number of cases, ready for trial, had to go over to next Term.

State Temperance Convention.

The annual meeting of the Vermont State Temperance Society will be held at LUDLOW, on WEDNESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY next, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will continue through that and the next day.

Owing to the cars both from the east and west, arriving at Ludlow a little after one o'clock, P. M., we have thought it advisable to delay the hour of meeting to that time.

The meeting in the afternoon of that day will, therefore, be very much of a business character; and we hope gentlemen will come prepared to present, at this session, all matters of business, that the society may have time to consider and act upon the same.

The report of the Executive Committee will be made in the evening, at which time the Choir are invited to be present. Ladies are invited to attend our meetings.

All arrangements in relation to our sessions on Thursday, will be made by the Society. We hope the friends of Temperance will adopt measures to secure a liberal representation from all parts of the State.

ALDACE WALKER,
ZIMRI HOWE,
CHESTER SPENCER,
JOSEPH PERKINS,
H. F. LEAVITT,
} *Executive Committee.*

Castleton, Dec. 19, 1855.

☞ The annual meeting of the Orleans County Agricultural Society will be holden at the Court House in Irasburgh, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. As there are important questions to be decided it is hoped that all who feel an interest in the welfare of the Society will be present.

WILLIAM P. MAY, *Sec.*

Barton, Jan. 1, 1856.

Receipts for the Standard

For the week ending Jan. 10th.

Thomas Guild, Irasburgh, $2,50; John Guild, M. B. Kimball, Thomas Jameson, Ira Bryant, Irasburgh—John Duckless, Rev. Phineas Bailey, I. H. McClary, Millan Seaver, M. C. Chamberlin, Benj. R. McClary, Andrew Cutter, Albany—E. B. True, Lewis Nye, Coventry—F. S. French, F. Randall, S. S. Blanchard, Hosca Garfield, Wm. Merriam, Glover—W. J. Hastings, Don C. A. Richardson, A. R. French, Craftsbury—Stephen Foster, Derby Line—John A. Hight, Columbus City, Iowa—E. K. Lord, Albany—Samuel Russell, Sutton, each $1,25; Samuel Conant, Irasburgh, $0,62.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. A. W. Boardman, Mr. WILLIAM P. DODGE of Irasburgh, and Miss HANNAH M. MARSTIN of Charleston.

In New York, on the 11th ult., at the Metropolitan Hotel, by the Rev Joseph P. Thompson, STEPHEN FOSTER, Cashier of the People's Bank, Derby Line, and CAROLINE BRUNSWICK, second daughter of Duty Evans, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

At West Charleston, Jan. 1st, by Rev. L. H. Tabor, Mr. FERNANDO RANDALL, of Glover, and Miss ELIZABETH A. COLBY, of Burke.

DIED.

In Albany, on the 3d inst., JOSHUA JOHNSON, a Revolutionary Soldier, aged 93 years.

New Hampshire and Western papers please copy.

In this town on the 31st ult. EMMA ISABEL, only child of Alfred and Jane Colton, aged 1 year and 3 months.

LAWS OF VERMONT.

SESSION OF 1855.

(Continued from 4th page.)

the county in which it remains, and if upon such examination it shall be ascertained who the owner or consignee is, the said operators shall notify the said owner or consignee, if his place of residence be known, of the place where said property is; and if he shall neglect for the period of one month thereafter to claim and take away such baggage, or when the owner or consignee shall not be ascertained, or his residence not known, such baggage, and the contents thereof, may be sold by the sheriff in the manner hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. Such sheriff shall sell such property at public auction, and shall give notice of such sale, by publication in some newspaper printed in the town or county where such property shall so remain unclaimed, three weeks successively, the last of which publications shall be not less than four weeks previous to such sale; and if there be no newspaper printed in such county, such publication shall be made in some newspaper printed in an adjoining county. Such advertisement shall state the time and place of sale, the place where such property was received, a description of said property, the marks upon the articles to be sold, the time when received, the place whence sent when known, and the names of the owners or consignees when known.

Sec. 3. If the owner or consignee shall not claim said property, and pay all legal charges thereon and for advertising the same, before the day of sale, the sheriff shall proceed to sell the said property and shall make a return of said sale, together with a list of the property so sold as aforesaid, and a copy of the advertisement describing such property, within twenty days after such sale, to the treasurer of this State, with his affidavit of the truth of such return. Such sheriff shall also return to the treasurer of this State all papers, notes, drafts, moneys or other valuables of similar nature, which shall be found in such baggage, which, together with all the moneys arising from said sale, after deducting all legal charges thereon, and the charges and expenses of said sale, shall be kept by said treasurer for the benefit of the owner or consignee of such baggage, and shall be paid to him on producing satisfactory evidence of his right.

Sec. 4. The State treasurer shall keep a true minute, of the time when such moneys, notes, drafts, or other valuables, and the avails of such sale, shall be received, and if the same shall remain in his office unclaimed by the owner or consignee thereof for the space of two years after they are so received, such property shall become the property of the State, and shall be disposed of by the State treasurer for the benefit of the State.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 14, 1855.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1856

At market 663 Cattle—600 Beeves, and 63 stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, yearlings, two and three years old.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra $8,50 per cwt.—1st quality, $8; 2d quality, 7,25 a 7,50; 3d quality, $7,25a7,50; ordinary, $6,00a 6,50.

Barrelling Cattle—$6,50a7,25 per cwt.

Stores—Working Oxen—No sales.

Cows and Calves—$32, 34, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 55 and 72.

Hides—$6,50a7,50 per cwt. Tallow—$8,50 a 10 per cwt.

Pelts—$1a1,50each. Calf Skins—13a14 cts. per lb.

Two Years Old—None.

Three Years Old—$34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 45, 48, 52 a72.

Sheep and lambs—2060 at market. Extra, $5, 50, 6, 8 a 12. By lot 2 1-4, 2 1-2, 2 3-4, 3 a 5.

Swine—Wholesale, still fat 6 1-2a 6 3-4c; corn fed 7 a 7 1-4c.

HAY AND GRAIN FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is offering for sale a large amount of Hay, of the first quality; likewise a quantity of Corn and Oats

SAMUEL CONANT.

Irasburgh, Jan. 2, 1856.—2-3w*

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!!

Indian War in Oregon!!

THE Subscriber would say to the inhabitants of GLOVER and vicinity, that he is now receiving from BOSTON and NEW YORK an almost entire

New Stock of Winter Goods suited to this Market;

consisting in part of

Sheeting, Shirting, Ticking, Drilling, Cotton and Wool Flannel, Denims, Cloths of different kinds and qualities, Teas, Tobacco, Soda, Saleratus, Fish, Rice, Sugars, Molasses, and all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES.

A large and splendid lot of rich

DRESS GOODS,

Such as *BAREGE DE LAINES, OTTOMAN PLAIDS, GALA PLAIDS, ALPACCAS,* a larger lot of PRINTS than can be found in any store in the country, and at a LESS PRICE. A great variety of SHAWLS, FUR GOODS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hard-Ware, Clocks, Watches and

Jewelry.

All the above articles and many more too numerous to mention will be sold for cash LOWER than can be bought in this vicinity.

For the truth of the above all are requested to call at the old store formerly occupied by E. B. & S. SIMONDS, where will be found F. RANDALL, whose services have been secured as salesman, will be happy to wait on all who may wish to buy goods

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

H. M. NICHOLS.

Glover, January 10, 1856.—2-3m.

W. H. BARKER,

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH MAKER,

GLOVER, VERMONT,

WOULD announces to the people of this county that he is constantly manufacturing from the best material

WAGONS AND SLEIGHS,

which for durability and style of finish cannot be beat in this, or any other of the New England States. He has also recently opened a

HARNESS MANUFACTORY,

and having engaged the services of some of the

Best Workmen

in the country, he feels confident that all wishing a

SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Repairing done accurately, and at short notice.

January 10, 1856 —2-1f

CRAFTSBURY ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence Wednesday, Feb. 27, and continue eleven weeks.

We shall spare no pains to have our school stand among the FIRST, in point of thorough mental training and correct moral influence; and we solicit a continuance of public favor and patronage. For particulars relative to Tuition, Board, &c., see circulars, or apply to

HENRY HUBBARD, *Principal.*

Craftsbury, Jan. 10, 1856.—2-1f

STATE OF VERMONT,

ORLEANS COUNTY, ss.

TO the Hon. Supreme Court next to be holden at Irasburgh, within and for the County of Orleans, on the third day of April, A. D., 1856.

Your libellant Laura A. Lewis of Barton, in said Orleans County, humbly showeth to your Honors that at Shefford, in the province of Canada East, on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1850, she was lawfully married to Charles S. Lewis, then of Shefford, Canada East, by one Mr. McDonald, an ordained minister of the gospel who was legally authorized to solemnize said marriage, and that from that day to the day of filing this libel, she has lived in the strict observance of all the duties required by her marriage covenant.

Your libellant further showeth that the said Charles S Lewis hath not kept his marriage covenant—that on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1852, at Rutland, in Rutland county, Vermont, the said Charles S. Lewis, wilfully deserted your libellant, leaving her destitute of all the necessaries and conveniences of life, and has not since said desertion resided with her or provided in any way for her support.

Your libellant further showeth that the said Charles S. Lewis since he so wilfully deserted your libellant, and during the years 1853 and 1854 has resided in the town of Irasburgh, in Orleans county, and in Warren's Gore in Essex county, Vermont, during some part of said years, and that during his said residence in Irasburgh and in Warren's Gore as aforesaid, he cohabited with one Sarah Priest, and that the said Charles S. Lewis did then and there commit the crime of adultery with the said Sarah Prest, and that the said Charles S. Lewis now resides in the province of Canada East.

Your libellant further informs this Hon. Court that she has resided in the town of Barton, in Orleans county aforesaid, for more than one year last past.

Your libellant therefore prays this Hon. Court that the bonds of matrimony between her and the said Charles S. Lewis may be dissolved, and a bill of divorce granted her. And in short that she may be restored to all things which she has lost by reason of her said marriage covenant.

Dated at Barton in Orleans county, this 17th day of December, A. D., 1855.

LAURA A. LEWIS.

JOHN P. SARTELL, Att'y.

It having been shown to me that the foregoing named Charles S Lewis resides without this State, and is not within the reach of process; It is hereby ordered that he be notified of the pendancy of this libel, by the publication of the same together with this order in the Independent Standard, printed at Irasburgh in this State, three weeks successively, the last of which shall be at least six weeks previous to the session of the court aforesaid, which shall be sufficient notice to the said Charles S. Lewis to appear and object to the granting of the prayer of said petition if he see cause.

Dated at Windsor the 29th day of December, 1855.

ISAAC F. REDFIELD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

2w3

STATE OF VERMONT,

ORLEANS COUNTY, ss.

TO the Hon. Supreme Court next to be holden at Irasburgh, within and for the county of Orleans on the third day of April, A. D., 1856.

Your libellant Laura B Parker of Lowell in said Orleans county, humbly showeth to your honors that at Lowell aforesaid, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1850, she was lawfully married to Nathan Parker jr., then of Lowell aforesaid, by Edwin Woods Esq., then a Justice of the Peace within and for the county of Orleans aforesaid, and that from that day to the day of filing this libel, she has lived in the strict observance of all the duties required by her marriage covenant.

Your libellant further showeth that the said Nathan Parker jr., hath not kept his marriage covenant; that on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1851, he wilfully deserted your libellant, and went to parts unknown without this State, leaving your libellant wholly destitute of all the necessaries of life, and that he has not since he so left your libellant, resided with her or made any provision for her support. Your libellant has good reason to believe that said Nathan Parker jr., is now residing in the State of Texas.

She further informs this Hon. Court that she has resided for more than one year last past in Lowell aforesaid.

Your libellant therefore prays this Hon. Court that the bonds of matrimony between her and the said Nathan Parker jr. may be dissolved, and a bill of divorce granted her. And in short, that she may be restored to all things which she has lost by reason of her said marriage covenant.

Dated at Lowell this 17th day of December, A. D. 1855.

LAURA B. PARKER.

JOHN P. SARTELL, Att'y.

It having been shown to me that the foregoing named Nathan Parker jr. resides without this State, and is not within the reach of process, it is hereby ordered that he be notified of the pendancy of this libel by the publication of the same together with this order in the Independent Standard printed at Irasburgh in this State, three weeks successively, the last of which shall be at least six weeks previous to the court aforesaid, which shall be sufficient notice to the said Nathan Parker jr., to appear and object to the granting of the prayer of said petition if he see cause.

Dated at Windsor in the county of Windsor, the 19th day of December, A. D 1855

ISAAC F. REDFIELD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

"THE GOOD TIME COMING."

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

THOSE who wish to hear something of that long expected day, should read this book. It is having an immense sale—5000 copies having been ordered in advance of publication.

We send a copy by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price, $1,00. J. W. BRADLEY,
Publisher, 48 North Fourth St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Agents wanted to sell this and other popular books, in all parts of the United States. Send for our terms and List to Agents.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

at this Office, a FAT Sheep, for which cash will be paid

January 10, 1856.

THE HALLELUJAH and other Musical Books may be obtained of

H. HUBBARD.

Craftsbury, Jan. 10, 1856.—2-1f

C. C. Kellam,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

IRASBURGH, VERMONT.

KEEPS constantly on hand and for sale a full supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and

Dye Stuffs, Trusses, Abdominal

Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes,

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, Golden

Gloss, and Lyons' Kathairon for the Hair, Harrison's, Lewis' and Hutchins' Hair Dyes,

Stationery of all kinds, Plain and

Fancy Colored Note and Letter Paper. Harrison's Celebrated Columbian Perfumery,

Fancy Soaps and Flavoring Extracts. Also, agent for all Popular Patent Medicines of the day.

Irasburgh, January 4, 1856—1tf

R. W. NYE

AT THE OLD STAND YET!

AVAILS himself of the first issue of the Orleans Independent, to remind his friends and customers that he may be found at home, ready to furnish them with all the articles usually called for at a country store—amongst which are a full assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of latest styles and manufacture.

Domestic Cottons in full variety.

Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, &c

Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes.

A full assortment of Dry Groceries, Oils, Burning Fluids, &c.

GLASS, NAILS, TRIMMINGS

for Doors, Axes, Dry and Pickled Fish, Coarse and Fine Salt, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, &c.

Almost every kind of produce received in exchange for Goods, and Cash never refused.

CASH PAID FOR FURS.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance is solicited.

Irasburgh, Jan. 4th, 1856—1tf

LOOK HERE!

A. M DOW takes the earliest opportunity through the columns of the *Standard* to let the public know that he is in town yet—notwithstanding the heavy lots of Rum and Oysters that have been made by his opponent, that he would leave before the 1st of January.

The subscriber begs leave to inform some few that don't know the fact already, that he will (as he always has done,) do work from

BETTER MATERIAL,

and do it in better STYLE and more durable than any other harness-maker in the State of Vermont; when you get one of his harnesses on a horse it looks as though it was

MADE FOR A HORSE TO WEAR

and that is what you can't say of the harnesses made by those "Mickeys" that pretend to work at the business in Irasburgh.

Irasburgh, Jan. 8, 1856.—1-1y.

A Warranty Deed.

KNOW all men by these presents, that the subscriber is yet alive and on pleasing grounds and intervening terms with the public generally, and in town—having come up through

GREAT TRIBULATION,

knowing that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, but to him that persevereth to the end. Therefore, he may be found at his old stand, ready at all times to perform the duties pertaining to his business, as off as he may be required; while particular attention is then paid in selecting and keeping constantly on hand a good assortment of

TIN WARE & STOVE PIPE,

together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, such as are usually kept in a Hardware Maker's Shop. And lastly, but not least, reference can be had to my Books, where are found

A VARIETY OF ACCOUNTS,

together with a lot of notes which are due and must be paid soon, or cost will certainly be made, as I stand in pressing need of cash to pay my own debts with.

Immediate attention is requested. None but accountable men will delay.

SAMUEL STANFORD.

Irasburgh, Jan. 4, 1856.—1tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. R. KELLAM has on hand and will keep for sale every description of Agricultural Implements, consisting in part, of Place of various Patterns and sizes, viz:

Double Michigan,
Eagle, Six Sizes,
Morton's, 3 Sizes,
Side Hill, 2 Sizes,
Woolley's, 3 Sizes,
Sub-Soil,
Light One Horse,

Iron Road Scrapers, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Cultivators, Churns, Copper Pumps, Walnut Ox Bows, Herds' Grass and Clover Seed, Grind Stone Hangings, Sausage Meat Cutters, Garden Implements, &c.

Any articles furnished on short notice, and at low prices. Farmers look our stock over, and give our articles a fair trial.

Irasburgh, Jan. 4, 1856—1ly

Door and Sash-Making.

MR. TAPPAN PEARSONS has hired the Shop and Planing Machine in this place, and a part of Black River, for the purpose of driving Circular Saws. He is always ready to do any amount of Planing, Sawing, Door and Sash Making, and very job work in his line of business. Any quantity of

FIRST RATE STRIP LATH

constantly on hand and for sale cheap for Cash.

Irasburgh, January 4, 1855—1mo

Irasburgh Theatre!

WILL be opened the 1st day of February next, in which the Lawyers and Sheriff will play a conspicuous part, and all persons without distinction of age or calling who are indebted in the aforesaid will pay a portion of the expense incurred in the expense of building the concern into operation, unless they call and settle before the said 1st day of February.

WM. H. RAND.
AGENT.

Irasburgh, Jan. 4th, 1856—1w4

Bear in Mind

THAT you can buy at the shop just north of the Irasburgh House, Good Single Sleighs, cheaper than at any other place in the county. Also,

CANE WOOD AND OFFICE CHAIRS, Sofas, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.,

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

As my orders are to close out the concern previous to the first of April next without fail.

WM. H. RAND.

Irasburgh, Jan. 4, 1856—1tf

THE subscriber has on hand, and for sale a large quantity of excellent Ready Made Clothing, which they will sell low as any one in the county. Also, a first rate assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, &c., &c., for sale low.

GEORGE WORTHINGTON, Jr. & CO.

Irasburgh, Jan. 4, 1856—1tf

THIS article has been tested by the best judges, and pronounced superior to anything of the kind in the market. It not only gives a clear polish to the linen, but obviates many difficulties to which laundresses are subject. It prevents the starch from sticking to the iron, and causes the linen to retain its stiffness. Another important advantage is, that by using the Polish articles can be starched in either cold or boiled starch, and iron immediately without the unfavorable results which usually follow by the ordinary manner. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles.

Prepared by D. TAYLOR, Jr., 10, Bristol st., Boston, and sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

J. M. Henry, Waterbury, General Agent for Vermont and Canada East. 1-1y

MITCHELL'S

New National Map

JUST issued, from A LARGER SCALE, more complete and accurate than any map of the United States and adjacent countries ever before published. It embraces the United States, Mexico, Central America, West India Islands, North American British Provinces, Sandwich Islands, and two Maps of the World. Shows all county boundaries, &c., and contains many valuable Statistical Tables. This being the only large Metallic Plate Map extant, exhibiting the United States, Mexico and Central America, in their proper connexion, it offers greater advantages to canvassers than any general Map published for many years.

AGENTS WANTED.—Address Ezra E. Beaton, New York, or the Publisher,

S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,
1m1 Philadelphia.

Cash

PAID for Hides and Shipping Furs by

I. B. McCLARY.

Albany, Jan. 4, 1856—1tf

THE subscribers are agents for S. & A. Fox, of Johnson, for the sale of cloths of their manufacture, which they will sell in exchange for cash or wool.

GEORGE WORTHINGTON, Jr. & CO.

Irasburgh, Jan. 4, 1856—1tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers generally that he has fitted up rooms in his building, up stairs, formerly known as the Stanstead Journal Office, where he intends carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS;

and feels confident that by close application to business, and keeping well posted up in matters of FASHIONS, to merit a good share of patronage.

Cutting

for others to make, done with care and despatch. The LATEST FASHIONS just received from Boston and New York.

WILLARD WOOD.

Rock Island, Dec. 19, 1855—1w3

CASPAR B. KENT,

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH MAKER,

IRASBURGH, VT.

WOULD inform all that he is making from the best material, Waggons and Sleighs that can't be beat, and solicits his share of patronage from the public. Also all repairing done in that line at short notice.

Irasburgh, Jan. 4, 1856—1tf

C. W. SCOTT, M. D.,

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon,

IRASBURGH, VERMONT.

Office at his residence formerly occupied by Mr. Hastings. 1tf

L. W. ADGATE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

IRASBURGH, VERMONT.

Office in the McFarland house one door south of Thomas Jameson's. 1tf

DR. F. M. PERRY,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

Dentist,

BARTON, VT.

H. H. CARPENTER, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

DERBY CENTRE, VT.

Office at his residence on East Street.—1tf

ALBANY HOTEL,

BY DAVID BLAISDELL.

ALBANY, VT.

Formerly kept by H. H. Hall, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—1y1

H. H. FROST,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor

IN CHANCERY.

COVENTRY, VT.