Vermont Daily Transcript.

Vol. I. ST. ALBANS, VT., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1868. NO. 1.

Vermont Daily Transcript.

PUBLISHED EACH EVENING

Office in Barnes' Block, Lake St., St. Albans, Vt.

WILBUR P. DAVIS, Proprietor.

WILBUR P. DAVIS, A. BARNES, } *Editors.*

TERMS:

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Six months, in advance	4.00
Three months, in advance	2.00
One month, in advance	75

Advertisements should be handed in as early as the morning of the day of their intended publication.

Poetry.

Sonnet.

Shall I forget thee when the spring comes back,
And the green twists begin about the trees,
And cling and brighten; and no heart has lack
Of living, and no ear of melodies,
And no eyes weary of the rainless skies,
The world grows sweeter than a heart can bear,
Live with white violets whose breath has made
Each like a pillow where young heads are laid,
Fragrant and frail, and bid in their warm air;
When all sweet flower-scents rise like happy rhymes,
From golden memories of olden times,
And out of death springs Life, and joy from pain,
And laughter to young lips, and love to men—
Shall I forget thee then, forget thee then?

[*Lone Spectator.*

The Sky a Drinking Cup.

The sky is a drinking cup
That was overturned of old
That down upon us pours
Its wine of airy gold.

We drink the wine all day,
Till the last drop is drained up,
And are lighted off to bed
By the jewels in the cup.

General Miscellany.

Facts About Women's Labor.

It is not possible to state exactly the number of women employed in the various branches of industry in New York. In 1866 it amounted to 2221, but there are probably twice as many now. The proportion of women to the number of men employed at the same time was 37 17 of the one to 100 of the other, and in Philadelphia 44,81. A considerable number of new occupations have been opened to women of late or are more largely followed by them such as printing, engraving, Photograph coloring and telegraphy.

As compositors, women have been very successful, and are now employed in several large establishments, including Harper's and the World office. They earn from $11 to $13 per week, being paid 50 cent per 1000 ems on night and 40 cents on day work, the same as men. Women are much steadier than men, and more to be relied on. They have no "blue Mondays," and, except for want of strength to move the forms, and such heavy parts of the work, would be much preferable to men; in fact they are superseding them, except in the night work, for which they have been found too deaf. They are also employed at presswork, working ten hours at $6 per week, and as binders, book-sewers and folders at from $5 to $10 per week. Out of sixty-six hands in one establishment ten average $10 per week and two received $10,50. In all of these occupations they are said to be steadier than men.

As engravers, women can earn $20 per week if skill. A publisher who employs them states three or four of them work on shares each doing a special part of the work but thinks they do not compete with men from want of practice, the sum for engraving being very short, and most plates being imported. The same gentleman employs female clerks—cashier and a saleswoman—and finds them preferable to men, because their services are so much cheaper. In Boston there are ten ladies employed as clerks in the different book-

As decorators and designers for china ware, women have not been so successful as might be expected. This work is mainly done by foreigners, and requires a longer apprenticeship than women can give. The latter are employed as burnishers, and can earn at this from $8 to $9 per week. This is a purely mechanical and somewhat laborious employment, but can be easily learned, generally in a month. Men are not engaged in it, so that there is no direct competition.

In many branches of the tailoring business women have almost superseded men the difference of pay being such that men cannot compete with them. At a single establishment in this city about thirty five girls, all of Irish descent, are employed from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., making pantaloons for the Bowery and Chatham street trade. Several sewing machines are used, but most of the work is done by hand. With the exception of cutting out, all the work is done on the premises by a division of labor. By this means the labor is lessened, and a girl can earn nearly double what she could make by the ordinary plan. The average wages are $7 per week, smart hands earning as high as $9. Men earn from $10 to $14 at the heavier part of the work, such as smoothing and pressing, which women have not the strength to do. The work room is light, warm, and well ventilated with no inconvenience except the heat of the fire in summer. Cases of sickness are rare, and the girls are of average health. As a class they are not steady workers but apt to shirk when they get a little money. The really industrious are always on hand, but a great number are shiftless and lazy, and only work because necessity compels them.

The general change from day to piece work, which has taken place in most kinds of business has been of great benefit to the women as well as the men. Those who are capable and quick can now earn far more than they did before, and in less time also. A gentleman of large experience states that some girls in his employ can now earn $12 and $13 by piece work, who only made $5 under the old plan. Employers also generally agree that the change is as much for their benefit as for that of their hands.

The largest and best field of labor for women is in occupations connected with the supply of female wearing apparel—dresses, cloaks, corsets, hoopskirts, and also men's underclothing. In three large establishments, about 1,500 hands are engaged at an average of $7 per week. The majority of these are skilled hands, and not more than one quarter of those who apply are capable of doing the work. In one establishment several colored girls are employed, and are found to be very intelligent and to get along harmoniously with their associates. In all of these places the attendance is regular; few absences occur, excepting from sickness, and a preference is given to women over men. Piece-work is the rule when possible, and the general opion is that it pays best. As a well-informed person states, it "gives twice the amount of work, doubly as well performed, and with only half as much superintendence." The use of sewing machines and division of labor have also been beneficial both to employer and hands, and have greatly improved the condition of the latter.

Among the women in these establishments there are many who receive quite high wages. Ten, twenty, and thirty dollars per week are not uncommon salaries, and there are several who get even forty dollars per week. The highest salary which any woman receives in this city is $5,000, which, in at least two instances, is paid without hesitation. In several large Broadway houses there are saleswomen who receive high salaries, but these are experienced persons and control a set of customers.—*The Sun.*

The Bladensburg Dueling Ground.

Bladensburg, the famous dueling ground, is situated in Maryland, some six or eight miles from Washington. There, in a beautiful little grass plot, surrounded by trees, is where a number of most noted duellists resorted to perform their deadly work.

In 1815, Edward Hopkins was killed here in a duel. This seemed to have been the first of these fashioable murders on this duelling ground.

In 1819, A. T. Mason, a United States Senator, fought with his sister's husband John McCarty. McCarty was averse to fighting, and thought there was no necessity for it; But Mason would fight. McCarty named muskets loaded with grapeshot, and so near together that they would hit heads if they fell on their faces. This was changed by the seconds to loading with bullets, and taking twelve feet as the distance. Mason was killed instantly, and McCarty who had his collar bone broken, still lives with Mason's sister in Georgetown. His hair turned white so soon after the duel as to cause much comment. He has since been solicited to act as second in a duel, but refused, in accordance with a pledge he made to his wife soon after killing her brother.

In 1820, Com. Decatur was killed in a duel here by Com. Barron. At the first fire both fell forward, with their heads within ten feet of each other; and as each supposed himself mortally wounded, each fully and freely forgave the other, still lying on the ground. Decatur expired immediately, but Barron eventually recovered.

In 1821, two strangers, named Lega and Sega, fought here, and Sega was instantly killed. The neighbors only learned this much of their names from the marks on their gloves left on the ground. Lega was not hurt.

In 1822, Midshipman Locke was killed here by a clerk of the Treasury department named Gibson. The latter was not hurt.

In 1826, Henry Clay fought (his second duel) with John Randolph, just across the Potomac, as Randolph preferred to die, if at all, on Virginia soil. He received Clay's shot, and then fired in the air. This was in accordance with a declaration made to Mr. Benton, who spoke to Randolph of a call, the evening before, on Mrs. Clay, and alluded to the quiet sleep of her child and the repose of the mother. Randolph quickly replied: "I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother." When Randolph fired he remarked: "I do not shoot at you Mr. Clay," and extending his hand, advanced towards Mr. Clay, who rushed to meet him. Randolph showed Mr. Clay where his ball struck his coat, and said, facetiously; "Mr. Clay, you owe me a coat."

Clay replied: "Thank God the debt is no greater!" They were friends ever after.

In 1832, Martin was killed by Carr. Their first names are not remembered. They were from the South.

In 1822, Mr. Key, son of Frank Key, and brother of Barton Key, of Sickles notoriety, met Mr. Sherborn and exchanged shots, when Sherborn said:

"Mr. Key, I have no desire to kill you."

"No matter," said Key, "I came to kill you."

"Very well then," said Sherborn, "I will now kill you." And he did.

In 1838, W. J. Graves, of Kentucky, assuming the quarrel of James Watson Webb with Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, selected this place for Cilley's murder; but the parties learning that Webb, with two friends Jackson and Merrell, were armed and in pursuit, for the purpose of assassinating Chilley, moved towards the river and nearer the city.—Their pursuers moved toward the river, but missed the parties, and then returned to the city, to which they were soon followed by Graves and the corpse of Cilley.

THE UNRULY MEMBER.—One of the most difficult things is, to keep silence when we ought not to speak. John Adams on a certain occasion, looked at Thomas Jefferson's portrait, remarked, "There's a man who knew how to hold his tongue; what I, old fool, never could do."

Common Sense vs. Sentimentalism.

The following remarks were made by the Hon. Lyman Tremain, one of the counsel for the prosecution at the late trial of Gen. Geo. W. Cole, for the murder of Mr. Hiscock, the "seducer" of his wife:

In the opening argument of the counsel, the laws of the land are alleged to be defective, because the laws do not punish the adulterer with death. Can anything be more dangerous than this argument? The jury are thus called on to re-enact that the adulterer is to be put to death, and disregard the law of the land by taking it into their own hands. If the laws are defective, they have been so from the time we severed our connection with the mother country, and should not be set aside in this unconstitutional manner. If a woman is pure, she needs no law for her protection, if she be of different character, you may pile law upon law—Pelion on Ossa—and it will be of no avail. We have laws to punish seduction and rape. In this case, we have a woman over forty years of age, who has all the restraints of children and husband and society. To save that woman it is proposed to have a law to punish her seducer with death, and to let the red-handed murderer go free.—The pure matron of thirty-five has a shield more efficacious than human laws. It is that purity of her heart, which is the brightest jewel in her character. She can say as the Son of Man said to the tempter, "get thee behind me!" Woman needs no law to protect her purity. Acquit this man, and then go home and tell your wife what you have done by disregarding the law, because it was not strong enough to protect the virtue of a woman of thirty-five or forty years of age. There is not a true woman among them that wouldn't tell you that you had disgraced yourself and them.

THE GHEE ORDEAL.—A writer in the Madras, India, *Times*, gives the following brief sketch of a singular custom among the subjects of Queen Victoria in her Indian possessions, known as "the ghee ordeal:

Among the Malayalan Brahmins, as a rule only the elder brother marries, and younger brothers have to lead a celibate life, except where the elder brother fails to have issue after marrying three or four wives. The great disparity between the numbers of men and women permitted to marry produces striking effects. No man can procure a spouse for his daughter for less than from 2000 to 3000 rs., the regular dower in most cases being a considerably larger sum. In consequence of this, chastity among the females is rigorously enforced, and upon the most frivolous allegations recourse used to be had to the ghee ordeal, in which a *scalded hand* is considered a proof of crime! The ordeal used to be practised in the Pagoda of Suchindram, a village about eight miles from Cape Cormorin, under letters obtained from the Maharajah of Travancore. A large brass vessel is filled with ghee (melted butter), and placed on a fire before sunrise, where it is gradually boiled until the rays of the sun fall vertically upon it through a hole in the ceiling.—A bunch of green leaves is then held over the vessel, to test the heat of the ghee by the cracking of the leaves. If the ghee is hot enough a small silver ball is then thrown into it, which the accused has to pick out, often after two or three vain attempts. The hand is then wrapped up and examined three days after and the absence of a blister is a proof of innocence! About thirty years ago this practice was put down by the British government. The Maharajah, however, granted permission in 1863 for a sham performance of the ordeal, and it has occasionally been undergone since.

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY.—A young man from Cleveland, Ohio, who went last month to Tennessee to engage in lumbering operations, was driven from the State by the Ku-Klux-Klan because he employed black instead of white laborers in cutting timber. He was waylaid in a solitary place by a band of masked men on horseback, who, after demanding his place of residence, told him they were after him, and upon his turning to flee, fired upon him. The fugitive, however, was not hit by the bullets, but his horse stumbled and threw him, breaking his shoulder and otherwise seriously injuring him. He was rescued by a party of negroes and taken to Shelbyville, when soon after he received a mysterious letter dated "Chamber of Death," marked with the absurd symbols, and couched in the melo-dramatic language of the Ku-Klux-Klan, warning him under penalty of assassination to leave the State by the next train. This by the advice of his friends he did.

STREWING THE GRAVES OF OUR DEAD WITH FLOWERS.—Gen. John A. Logan, Commander in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued an order to the Posts throughout the country, which opens with this paragraph:

The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defence of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but Posts and comrades will, in their own way, arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

Speaking of the heroic dead and of our duty to cherish tenderly their memory, the order says:

If other eyes grow dull, and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remains to us.

Let us then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them, with the choicest flowers of spring time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's widow and orphan.

NEW FIRM!

—AND—

NEW GOODS.

BARNES & CROWLEY

—AT—

NO. 2 BARNES' BLOCK

LAKE ST., ST. ALBANS, VT.

Would say to the people of Franklin County, that they are prepared to offer them

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Fresh from market, at the lowest cash price, at Wholesale and retail.

TEAS.

Young Hyson, Japan, Oolong and English Breakfast. The finest in the market. If you want mixed Teas, buy pure Teas of BARNES & CROWLEY, pick raspberry leaves and mix to suit your taste. You will find it cheaper than to buy mixed Teas of any New York Tea Company.

BARNES & CROWLEY KEEP THE BEST

COFFEES.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, RIO, AFRICAN, AND GROUND COFFEE.

SPICES.

Strictly pure.

Go to BARNES & CROWLEY'S for the best

P. R. MOLASSES, SUGARHOUSE SYRUPS.

SUGARS.

P. R., HAVANA, MUSCOVADO, DEMERARA, AND REFINED OF ALL GRADES.

If you would keep clean, buy your

SOAPS

Of BARNES & CROWLEY.

ROBBINS, KENDALL, PEERLESS, O. K., PIONEER, &C., &C. TOILET SOAPS, &C.

To Tobacco Chewers, Smokers, and Snuff-Takers: We buy of the manufacturers, and can please you both in quality and price.

We want Farmers and Dealers to bear in mind that we keep the Pure Boston ground

ROCK SALT,

The onls salt suitable for dairy purposes, which will be sold as low as can bought in this market.

For a good light and no danger of explosions, buy your

KEROSENE OIL

Of BARNES & CROWLEY. Price as low as the lowest.

FLOUR.

The best brands constantly on hand. Also, Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Rye and Corn Meal

Finally if you want anything in the line of good groceries, the place to buy them is at BARNES & CROWLEY'S.

Cash paid for all kinds of Country Produce. Goods sold at wholesale at the lowest possible figure.

213 BARNES & CROWLEY.

GEORGE W. BARNES, L. J. CROWLEY, } St. Albans Vt.

McGOWAN & BROWN

SADDLERY, CARRIAGE,

AND

BUILDING HARDWARE.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of goods of every description, in the above line, to be found in the State. As agents for the largest Belting Factories, we keep a supply of

Leather Belting

Of all sizes, on hand, we offer a full and complete assortment of

Carriage and Harness Makers' Supplies,

And are constantly receiving consignments of a superior article of Oak and Hemlock Harness Leather, Patent Collar and Russet, Grain and Split Skirting and Winker, Hard and soft Dash.

Enameled Oil Top and Grain Boot Leather,

Which we offer at a low cash figure.

202-3m McGOWAN & BROWN.

J. FROTHINGHAM McGOWAN, GEORGE W. BROWN. } St. Albans, Vt.

CHARLES WYMAN,

1847 SUCCESSOR TO 1868

WYMAN & HUNTINGTON.

Acknowledging the kindness and liberal patronage of the public in the past twenty years, I,

CHAS. WYMAN,

Now renew the promise, (and let the past be the assurance) that this corner of the good little

STATE OF VERMONT,

And some portion of the P. Q., shall be well and honestly supplied at the lowest possible rates with all the grades of American, Swiss & English

WATCHES,

In GOLD and SILVER Cases.

JEWELRY,

Latest patterns and all grades

FINE GOLD, SILVER and PLATED CHAINS, KEYS, LOCKETS, CHAINS,

Masonic and Mechanics' Pins, Solid Silver Ware, warranted fine as coin. Beautiful

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS,

From all the best factories, such as

TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, BERRY DISHES, CASTORS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, SPOON CUPS

Syrup Cups, Mustard and Child's Cups, Vases, Coffin Plates, finally everything of first quality Plated Ware.

SOLE AGENCY.

This is the only place in the county where you can get, direct from the manufacturers, the

Genuine Wm. Rogers & Son's

Spoons, Forks, Knives, Ladles &c. Don't be deceived and buy a 2d quality goods when its so easy to get *the best* and at almost the same price. A great variety Clocks, Table and Pocket

CUTLERY,

In abundance. Everybody wants a *knife*—then let everybody call and get one. A large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

FANCY GOODS,

SHEARS, SCISSORS, COMBS, BRUSHES, NEEDLES, WALLETS, BAGS, GAMES &C.

Rifle and Pistol Cartridges, Revolvers, Roberts' Needles (warranted.) Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner. All work warranted satisfactory or pay refunded. Engraving neatly executed, and at reasonably low rates.

At the old stand, Brainerd's Building, corner Main and Bank streets.

CHARLES WYMAN.

St. Albans, Feb. 10th, 1868. [263-tf

POLAND'S *PLANTAIN* OINTMENT.

This is the best article yet put before the public for all kinds of Sores and Eruptions of the Skin, as Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Broken Breasts, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisonings, &c.

Fully upholding Dr. Poland's reputation as an originator of valuable remedies. It is the

GREAT PANACEA!

For burns, scalds, frost bitten parts, chapped lips and hands, cracks in the feet, (with which old people are troubled,) styes upon the eyelids, and in fact everything to which a salve is applicable. Price, 25 cents. Manufactured under the supervision of the originator,

DR. J. W. POLAND,

And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and at Country Stores. Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and Rust Bros., & Bird, Boston, General Agents.

C. H. POLAND,

Proprietor. Also, Agent for Medicines manufactured by Dr. J. W. Poland, viz: Cedar Plaster, Diarrhœa Elixie, Indian Pile Remedy, Cathartic Pills, &c. 188-1veow.

"It Work's Like a Charm."

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Headache.

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Toothache.

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Neuralgia.

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Cholera Morbus.

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Rheumatism.

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Lameness.

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Skin Diseases.

Some folks seem to be proud of telling how "lame their shoulders are"—of my crick in the back"—or, "I have got the Sciatica"—and delight in brafiging that "nothing can cure me!"—but when we get such "awful folks" to use Reene's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, faithfully, we not only cure their lameness and charm away their pains, but we actually take all that kind of "brag out of them!", and they frankly own up and say, "It works like a charm!"

Sold by all Druggists, Merchants and Grocers.

WM. RENNE,

Sole proprietor and manufacturer, Pittsfield, Mass. [182-eow-1y

VERMONT CENTRAL AND SULLIVAN RAILROADS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 13, 1868.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND EAST

Leave St. Albans at 6.15 a. m., 12.00 noon, and 7:20 p. m.

Mail Train leaves St. Albans at 6:15 a. m., and connects at Burlington with Rutland Road, at White River Junction and Bellows Falls with trains for Boston, Worcester, Springfield, and with trains on Passumpsic R. R., arrives at New York at 10.45 p. m.

Day Express leaves Montreal at 8:30 a. m., St. Johns at 10:00 a. m., Ogdensburgh at 5:30 a. m., Rouse's Point at 10:45 a. m., for Boston, &c., arriving in Boston, via. Lowell at 10:30 p. m.

Night Express leaves Ogdensburgh at 11.30 a. m., Montreal at 3:30 p. m., Rouse's Point at 5.40 p. m., St. Johns at 4:50 p. m., arriving at Boston at 8.40 a. m., connecting at Bellows Falls with Cheshire Road for Boston and Worcester and with Vermont Valley Railroad for Springfield, &c., and arriving in New York at 12.30 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leave for Montreal at 6:10 a. m., 6:50 p. m. For Rouse's Point and Ogdensburgh at 6:05 a. m., 12:05 p. m., and 3.10 p. m.

Day Express leaves Boston via. Lowell 8.00 a. m. for Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal, &c.

Mail Train leaves Boston via Lowell, at 7:00 a. m., via Lawrence and Fitchburg at 7.30 a. m., Springfield at 7:45 a. m., for Burlington, and St. Albans.

Accommodation Train leaves Northfield at 8:00 a. m., for Burlington, Rutland, St. Albans, Rouse's Point, Ogendesburgh, &c.

Night Express leaves Bellows Falls at 10.00 p. m., receiving passengers from Vermont Valley Railroad, leaving New York at 12.15 p. m., and from Cheshire Railroad, leaving Boston at 5:30 p. m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 5:00 p. m., for Burlington, Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburgh, connecting with Grand Trunk Trains for the West.

Sleeping cars are attached to both the night Express trains running between St. Albans and Boston, and St. Albans and Springfield.

Through tickets for Chicago and the West to sale at the principal stations.

G. MERRILL, Sup.

St. Albans, April 13, 1868.

RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON AND VT VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 2d, 1867, trains will run as follows, viz:

MOVING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leave Burlington at 8:30 a. m., 1:35 p. m. 3:30 9:45 p. m. Arrive at Rutland at 11:25 a. m., 4:10 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 12.50 a. m.

Leave Rutland at 4:00 a. m., 12:00 m. Arrive Bellows Falls at 7:40 and 2:20 p. m., & 3:25 a. m.

Leave Bellows Falls at 7.50 a. m., 2:25 p. m., 3:30 a m. Arrive at Brattleboro' at 8:50 a. m., 3:20 p. m., 4:27 a. m.

MOVING NORTH AND WEST.

Leave Brattleboro' at 11:00 a. m., 4:45 & 9:00 p. m. Arrive at Bellows Falls at 12:00 a. m., and 5:40 and 9:55 p. m.

Leave Bellows Falls at 12.35 p. m., 5:45 p. m. 10.00 p. m. Arrive at Rutland at 3:10 p. m., 9:00 p. m. 12:35 a. m.

Leave Rutland at 6.00 a. m., 1.20 p. m., 3.20 p. m. 1:30 a. m. Arrive at Burlington at 9:45 a. m., 4:25 p. m., and 6.15 p. m. 4.15 a. m.

TRAINS CONNECT AS FOLLOWS:

At Burlington with Boats on Lake Champlain and Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads, for Montpelier, St. Albans, Rouse's Point, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, and the West. At Rutland with trains for Troy, Albany and New York, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, and the West. At Bellows Falls with trains on Cheshire Railroad for Fitchburgh, Worcester, Lowell, and Boston. With Vt. Valley Railroad, for Brattleboro', Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, and New York—and with Sullivan Railroad for Windsor, White River Junction, Wells River, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Littleton, and the White Mountains.

Passengers for the West will find this a cheap, pleasant, and expeditious route.

FOR TICKETS, and all necessary information enquire at the Offices on the line.

1-tf. GEO. A. MERRILL, Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—1864-5.

On and after Monday, Nov. 14, 1864, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

UPWARD TRAINS.

Day Express Train leaves Concord at *9.35 a. m., for White River Junction, connecting with trains for Montpelier, Burlington, Rouse's Point, Montreal, &c., and with Ogdensburgh and Grand Trunk Railroads, for the West.

Mail Train leaves Concord at *10.45 a. m., for White River Junction, connecting with train for Wells River, St. Johnsbury, Barton, Newport, Willoughby and Magog Lakes, Stanstead, Bath, Littleton, and Lancaster; also, with trains for Montpelier, Burlington, St. Albans, Rouse's Point, Montrela, Ogdensburgh, and the West.

Bristol Train leaves Concord at 3.30 p. m., for Franklin and Bristol.

Evening Express Train leaves Concord at 8.10 p. m., for White River Junction, connecting with trains for Montpelier, Burlington, St. Albans, Rouse's Point, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, and the West.

*Or on arrival of trains from Boston, Worcester, Portsmouth, Portland, &c.

DOWNWARD TRAINS.

Morning Express Train leaves White River Junction for Concord at 1.15 a. m., or on arrival of train from Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On Mondays at 6.25 instead of 1.15.

Bristol Train leaves Bristol for Concord at 8 a. m., and Franklin at 9.12 a. m.

Mail Train leaves White River Junction for Concord at 12.15 p. m., or on arrival of trains over the Vermont Central, Passumpsic, and White Mountains Railroads.

Day Express Train leaves White River Junction at 4.58 p. m., or on arrival of trains from Montreal and Ogdensburgh, Brattleboro', Keene, Bellows Falls, Windsor, &c., connecting at Concord with train for Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston.

These trains connect at Concord with trains for Manchester, Lawrence, Portsmouth, Portland, Nashua, Worcester, New York, Lowell, and Boston. ONSLOW STEARNS, Agent.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 10, 1864. 1-tf.

HOUGHTON'S OYSTER HOUSE,

—BASEMENT—

BARNES' BLOCK!

LAKE STREET ..... ST. ALBANS.

Chesapeake & Baltimore Oysters

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This brand of oysters is the largest and finest in the market. Hotels, Private Parties, and Festivals, furnished at inside prices. 198

SACK Coats, in every style at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

CLOTHING, Clothing for Spring at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

SHAKESPERE Collars, of all kinds at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

GO TO WM. N. SMITH & CO'S for the Bemis Patent Shape Collar.