FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, 1874.

The Dishonest Pensant-In the year 1794 a Frenchman was pass ing the winter in a village in Germany. One cold morning he had occasion to buy a load of wood. He found a peasant who had one to sell, and asked him what the price was. The peasant who perceived by his broken German that he was a foreign er, and that his ignorance might be taken advantage of, answered that the price was three louis d'ors. The Frenchman endeavored to best him down, but in vain. At last he took it, and paid the money that

was naked. The peasant, delighted to have made so good a bargain, drove with his empty cart to the village inn, which was not far distant, and ordered breakfast. While it was getting ready, he entertained the landford with an account of the way in which be had chested the Frenchman, and made him pay three louis d'ors for a load of wood which, at the nimosi was not worth pure than seven shillings and sixpence-

"Well," said the peasant, with a scornfol | and

d'ors for a cup offeoffee and a few slices of bread and Differ!"

"Yes, "said the landlord with the utmost composure "the coffee and bread and butter were mine; I have a right to-ask just what I please for them. My bill is three bouls d'ors and I shall keap your borse and cart until you day me. If you think I am charging you too much, you can go be-

The peasant, without saying any more, went to the judge's office and made his complaint. The judge was surprised and indigmant at the landford's extertion, esent character.

He ordered him to be brought before him, and his reception of him, was somewhat stern. But the isadford told him the whole story-how the persant had taken advantage of the pour emigrant's ignorance and how his own conduct was simply visiting open the head of a distancet man the wrong he had done to snother.

Under such circumstances the judge deelded the fandlord had done right, and that the persont should pay the three lonis d'ors. The peasant with a very ill grace, drew out his purse and laid the money on

"I us not want this money," said the landford to the judge, "as your honor may well suppose. Will you have the goodness to change one of these louis d'ors, and give the peasant seven shillings and sixpence out of it--for that, as he confessed to me, is all that his wood is worth-and report the remainder to the poor Frenchman? For the breakfast I want nothing.

The judge counted out the seven shiltings and six peace to the peacent, and disrest was returned to the Frenchman, who on hearing the story, went to thank the sind inn keeper, and with great difficulty persuaded him to accept a small sum for be peasant's break last .- The Methodiat,

PERABANTHEES.

A rising man-a growing youth.

The new fell bonner will soon be telt, Wealth is not his who gots it, but his who enjoys it,

Next to a diary, the most difficult

The season must be very backward, for the annual sea-serpeut bas not yet

-Think of hearing this at the foot of the pyramids of Egypt-"Shine yer boots, Johnny? Five cents!"

—An old wine-bibber says that an empty

cause it has lost its pop. -Twenty-four hours make one day, but It takes fourteen days to make one night-

that is, one fortulght. -A tall New Haven policeman con plained of a young man for insulting him

by asking him if it was cool up there! -Charles Henry Davidson of Maryland won't blow down the muzzle of another pistol to see why it didn't go off.

-A lady reporter, sent to an agricultural fair, wrote of a lot of young pigs: "They looked too sweet to live a minute. -Peter Dayton of Arkausas threw

package into the fire to see whether it was sand or powder. It was not sand, and Peter "is not." -A Texas town has not had any rain for

the past three bundred and sixty-five days, and the umbrella dealers there begin to complain of dull times,

-Mr. Grafton, of Kenosha, can lift barrel of flour with his teeth, while it's hard work even for some college professors to raise one in a whole week with their sal-

-A Jersey city lawyer was making a high flown speech the other day, telling about angel's tears, weeping willows and tomb stones, when his Honor said: "Contine your remarks to the dog fight."

a fall in prices, because he has just sold for nity cents a pocket-knife which he bought for that price in 1809, and has used steadily for sixty-four years. -Boston men can't believe what they

they see. One of them had to feel of a steam augur in Chicago to see if it was really whirling. It really was, and three or four of his tingers fell down behind an -When a Kentuckian can shoot a twen-

ty-right pound turkey a distance of furty rods, with a Colt's revolver, and the turkey up a high tree, what's the use of the rest of us practicing on oyster cans at thir-

-A velocipedist proposes to cross Har-

LOFFICIAL.

LAWS UNITED STATES

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS

PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, under the pretence that Wil-fiam P. Keilogg, the present executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration, were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disor-derly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and con-

whereas it has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and Judicially determined by the latential of the latential of the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and supreme courts or said State, that said officers are entitled to hold their officer is pectively, and execute and discharge the functions thereof; and Whereas Congress, at its late session, up-

thereof; and Whereas Congress, at its interession, up-on a due consideration of the subject, tac-lily recognized the said executive and his associates then, as now, in office, by refus-ing to take any action with respect thereto;

thing.

The landlord was a good man, and told him that he cought to be ashamed of himself thus to have taken advantage of the landrance of a poor foreigner.

Whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, our application of the legislature, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

"Well," said the peasant, with a scornfol laugh, "the wood was mine; I had a right to ask what I pleased for it."

The landlord unde no reply. When breakfast was over, the peasant asked how much was to pay. The landlord replied."
"Three louis d ors."

and the peasant with a scornfol to the laws of the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President was to pay. The landlord replied."
"Three louis d ors."

vened, to call forth the militia of any other State of States, or to employ such part of the hand and mand forces as smill be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas the legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency; and the executive of said State, under section 4 of article IV of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has, therefore, made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to project said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

State and the cilizens thereof against domestic violence and to enforce the due exocution of the laws; and

Whereas it is required that whenever it may be secessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacesbly to their respective homes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby make preclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peacesbly to their respective aboves within a twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and I invoke the said and ex-eperation of all good cilizens thereof to upheld haw and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have become set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this iwenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen [SEAL.] hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the niety-seventh.

Ev the President:

J. C. Hancknort Davis,

J. C. HANCROFT DAVIS, Acting Secretary of State.

No 2. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THEUNITED STATES

OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the Thirty-third Articles of a Treaty concluded at Washington oh the Status of May, 1871, between the United States and her britainic Majesty, it was provided that "Articles XVIII to XXV inclusive, and Article XXIX of this Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Creat Britain, by the Parliament of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the oiner;" Whereas by the Thirty-third Article of a

provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in the city of Washington the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and sevenly-one, relating to the disheries," it is provided "that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at the city of Washington on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as contained in Articles eighteen the United States and Great Britain in the twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his preclamation declaring that he has such evidence;

And whereas the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Eavoy Extraordinary and Minister Plempotentiary at Washington have recorded in a protocol a conference held by them at the Department of State in Washington has the

a protocol a conference held by them at the Department of State in Washington on the 7th day of June, 1873, in the following lan-Protocol of a conference held at Washing-

ton, on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three,

"Whereas it is provided by Article XXXIII of the Treaty between Her Maj-esty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, as follows:

""ARTICLE XXXIII

"The foregoing Articles, XVIII, to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of this Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further they may come into operation, and furthey may come into operation, and fur-ther, until the expiration of two years af-ter either of the High Contracting Parties -A man in Andover does not believe in all in prices, because he has just sold for y cents a pocket-kulfe which he bought that price in 1809, and has used steadily sixty-four years.

Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, 1871.

And whereas an Act was passed by the Legislature of the executive when the legislature or of the united states and assented to by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island and assented to by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island and assented to by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island and assented to the Treaty of the United States and Italian to the Treaty of the United States and Italian to the Italian to the Treaty of the Treaty of the United States and Italian to the Italian to the Italian to

United States of America, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, having met together at Washington, and having found that the laws required to carry the Articles XVIII to XXV, neclusive, and Articles XXX of the Treaty aforesaid into operation, have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britsin, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legishtore of Prince Edward's Island on the one part, and by the Congress of the United States on the other, hereby declare that Articles XVIII to XXV, finclusive, and Article XXX of the Treaty between Her Britanuc Majesty and the United States of America of the 8th of May, 1871, will take effect on the First day of July Dext.

States of America of the 8th of May, 1871, will take effect on the First day of July 1982t.

"In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this Protocol, and have heremino affixed their seals.

"Dune in duplicate at Washington, this seventh day of June, 1873.

[SEAL.] [Signed] "HAMILTON FISH.

[SEAL.] [Signed] "EDWD THORNTON.

Now, therefore, I, ULISSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the premises, do hereby declare that I have received satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Pailament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said Treaty as contained in Articies Eighteenth to Twenty-fit th, inclusive, and Article Thirtieth of said Treaty.

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

Done at the city of Washington this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [SEAL.] and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

By the President:

Hamilton Fish.

No. 3. BY THE PERSIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, providing for a National Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, by the holding of an International Exhibition of Arts, Maunfactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it is provided as follows:

lows;
"That whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the crection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive centred by the Commission berein provided for of the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the Commission herein provided for of the proposed Exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the Exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the Diplomatic Representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners, for publication in their respective countries.

And whereas His Excellency the Governor of the said State of Pennsylvania did, on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1873, Inform me that provision has been made for the erection of said buildings and

1873, Inform me that provision has been made for the erection of said buildings and for the exclusive control by the Commission provided for in the said act of the proposed Exhibition:

And whereas the President of the United States Centennial Commission has officially informed me of the dates fixed for the opening and closing of the said Exhibition, and the place at which it is to be held:

Now, therefore, he it known that I, ULTSEES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in conformilly with the provis-Carsons S. Grant, President of the Unit-cal States, in conformity with the provis-ions of the Act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that there will be held, at the ciry of Philadelphia, in the State of Promynymia, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soll and Mine, to be open-ed on the hindred and seventy-six, and to its closed on the nineteenth day of October, in the same year.

in the same year.

And, in the interest of peace, civilization, and domestic and international friendship and intercurse, I commend the celebration and exhibition to the people of the United States; and, in behalf of this Government and people, I condially commend them to all nations who may be pleased to the actions of these these.

them to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein.

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

Done at the city of Washington this third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-bree, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH.

No. 4.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES A PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, satisfactory evidence was given me on the 13th day of September carrent, by the Marquis de Noailles, Envoy Extr ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, that on and after the first day of October next, merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, from whatever country, will be subject to no other duties or imposts than those which shall be collected upon merchandise imported into France from country for French vessels:

Now therefore, I. Unysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the first day of October next, so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, shall be admitted into the ports of France on the terms aforeseid, the discriminating duties herefore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels either from the countries of its origin, or from any other countries of its origin, or from any other countries, of its origin, or from any other countries of its origin, or from any other countries, of its origin, or from any other countries of its origin, or from any other countries, of its origin, or from any other countries of its origin, or from any other countries of its origin, or from any other countries of its origin, or from the countries of its origin, or from the countries of its origin or discountered in the discountries of its origin or discountered in the countries of its origin or discountered in the countries of its origin or discountered in the countries of its origin or discountered in the any other country, shall be and are disc tinued and abolished.

tinued and abolished.

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouseless. I see the united states of America the incive-eighth. the ninety-eighth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
J. C. Banchoff Davis,
Acting Secretary of State, No. 6.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas certain turbulent and disorder

Whereas certain turbulent and disorderly persons, prelending that Elisha Baxter, the present executive of Arkansas, was not elected, have combined together with force and arms to resist his authority as such executive, and other authorities of said State; and Whereas said Elisha Baxter has been declared duly elected by the General Assembly of said State, as provided in the constitution thereoi, and has for a long period been exercising the functions of said office, into which he was inducted according to the constitution and laws of said State, and

into which he was inducted according to the constitution and laws of said State, and ought by its clitzens to be considered as the lawful executive thereof; and Whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union, on application of the legislature cannot be convered, against domestic violence; and Whereas said Elisha Baxier, under section 4 of article IV, of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has heretofore made application to me to protect said State and

be convened, to employ such part of the land and mayal forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or eausing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas it is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforestid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, Ulyssus S, Grant, president of the United States of America, in pursuance of the United States of the presidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Legislature of Newfoundland have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said treaty, as contained in articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, includive, and article thirtleth of said treaty.

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

Due at the city of Washington this twenty-minh day of May, to the year of our Lord one thousand shall fully authority of said executive and the other constituted authorities of said State; and I invoke the aid and cooperation of all abodes within ten days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the lawful authority of said executive and the other constituted authorities of and State; and I invoke the aid and cooperation of all good clitzens thereof to upnoid law and preserve public jessee.

In witness who e.d. I have hereupin set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Due at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and [SEAL] seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ulusty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ulusty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ulusty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ulusty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ulusty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ulusty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ulusty-fights.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State,

"XXXII. The rest to the the land "States of America and Her Malesty in Queen of the United Kingdom, a tie Britain and ir head, signed at Wester "Landom the State of May, 1871, as below: " 'ABTICLE XXXII,

" It is further extend that the provi-er and supulations of Arthur XVI "XXV, of this treaty, isometry, so "hend to the estany of Newford that "the as they are applicable. But I "Timperial Parnament, the Legislation Newfoundland, or the Congress "Newfoundland, or the Congress "United States, shall not contract."

"Imperial Parnament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Courses of the United States, shell not constrain the United States, shell not constrain the Scolony of Newfoundland to their laws beneficed for earlying the foregoing articles that the Solon of the Solon to the Solon of the Solon to Solon to the Solon to Solon to the Solon to the

"ture thereof and the Imperial Parlas"ment shall pass the necessary laws for
"that purpose, the above enumerated ar"theles, being the produce of the fisheries
"of the colony of Newfoundland, shall be
"admitted into the United States free of
"duty from and after the date of a prec
"lamation by the President of the United
"States, declaring that he has satisfact ar
"eydence that the said culcity of New"foundland has conscited, in a day and
"proper munuer, to have the provisions
"of the said articles eighteenth to be only
"fifth, inclusive, of the said there was
"tended to it, and to allow the United
"States the full hearists of all the stigut
"bations therein contained, and said the

"States the full beautits of all the single "bations therein contained, and shall be "so admitted free of duty, so bett as the "so admitted free of duty, so bett as the "said articles eighneen to twenty 10th, "inclusive, and articles theritall, of said "treaty, shall remain in force according "to the terms and conditions of article "thirty-third of said treaty?" "And whereas an act was passed by the "Governor, Lerislative Council, and Assembly of Newfoundame, in legislative "semily of Newfoundame, in legislative "semily of Newfoundame, in the thirty-seventh" year of Her Majesty's reign, and assembly "o by Her Majesty on the twelfth day of "May, 1274, inflinted Act Act to carry into "effect the provisions of the treaty of "Washington as far as they relate to this "colony?"

"effect the provisions of the treaty of "Washington as far as they relair to this "'colony?"

"The ordersigned, Hamilton Fish, Securetary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sor Edward Thoroton, one of Her Majesty's most honorable "Privy Comooil, Korgin Commander of the Bath, Her "Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinative and Minister Precipationary to the "United States of America, duty authorized for this purpose by their respective "governments, having mot together at "Washington, and baving found that the "laws required to carry the Articles XVIII." to XXV, inclusive, and articles XXX, and XXXII., of the treaty aforesaid into "operation, have been passed by the "Congress of the United States on the one "part and by the Lugislature of Prince Edward's Island and the Legislature of "Newfoundiand on the other, berely declare that Articles XXX, of the treaty between the United States of America and "Her Britannic Majesty shall take effect in "accordance with Article XXX, of the treaty "between the United States of the United States of the United States of America and "Her Britannic Majesty shall take effect in "accordance with Article XXX, of the United States of the Un "jects in the colony of Newfoundland, on "the first day of June next." "In whiness whereof the undersigned "have signed this proctocol, and have here-

"unto affixed their seals,
"Done in duplicate at Washington, this
"twenty-eight day of May, 1874.
"[L. 8.] "HAMILTON FISH,
"[L. 8.] "EDWD, THORNTON,"

the President: HASHITON FISH, Secretary of State,

Indiaputable Evidence.

Indiaputable Evidence.

Done at the city of Washington this fitteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen handred and [SEAL.] seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH.

No. 7.

RETHERRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the thirty-third Article of a treaty concluded at Washington on the Sth day of May 1871, between the United States and Her Britannic Majawy, it was provided that "Articles XVIII, to XXV., in "chistic, and by the Legislatine at "ment of Great Britain, by the Perliament of Creat Britain, by the Perliament of Great Britain, by the Perliament of Great Britain, by the Perliament of Great Britain, by the Perliament of Creat Britain, by the Perliament of States, on the other?

And whereas it is provided by Article XXXII of the treaty aforeased "that the provisions and silpinations of Article, Schulle extend to the second process of the United States, on the other?

And whereas it is provided by Article XXXII of the treaty aforeased "that the provisions and silpinations of Article, "XVIII, to XXV, of this treaty aforeased the the United States, on the other?"

And whereas it is provided by Article and States, on the other?

And whereas it is provided by Article and States, on the other?

And whereas it is provided by Article and States, on the other?

And whereas it is provided by Article and States, on the other?

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And whereas it is provided by Article and States, on the other?

And whereas it is provided by Article and States, on the other?

And whereas it is provided by Article and States, on the other and States, on the other?

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the Blood, and all discoves arising from the nanons

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LEAVE BRATTLEBORO For Boston at 4:22 and 8:22 a, m., and 2:00 p. m. For Howar Tunnel, North Adams, Troy and Saralogs For House Tunnel, North Adams, Trey and Satalogs, at 842 a.m., For House Tunnel and North Adams, at 841 s. S. Leave Greenfield for Tunner's Falls at 840 and 840 a.m., 1200 m. and 400 y.m. Leave Turner's Falls for tire-suffed at 840 and 1850 a. m., a 150 and 5:40 p. m. The 5:42 c. m. and 3:00 p. m. trains from Braile-bury cutment at Filehings with frains for Tauston. We Bedford and Providence; and at Gardner with frains for Weirchester.

EF Passengers taking the 4:22 a. m. train from Brattleboro can have FOUR HOURS AND THREE QUARTERS IN BOSTON and return same day. C. L. HETWOOD, Sup'l. C. H. COREE, Ass't Sup't. ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, | FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 5, 1876.

ASHUELOT RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave Keene daily at 7.15 A. M. and 2.45 and 0.15 P. M., connecting at south Vermos with Conn. Hiver Endroad trains for agranged, Hariford, Now Haven and New York, and with New Action of the Mass. Railroad for Biralishoro, and with New Cork. Northern Bailroad for New London and the York. BETURNING:—Leave South Vermon at 6.55 and 9.56 A. M. and 4.5 P. M., (or on arrival of Conn. Rises R. trains) for Reeds, Hellows Falls, Fischlarg, Bonton, Acc.

Essue, July 27, 1874.

H. STEWART, Supt.