Poetical Selections.

From the Home Journal.

WOMAN'S FAITH.

When life grows dark—its flattering gloss—
Its bright delusions dimmed and gone—
When worldly gold has turned to dross,
And hope no longer lures us on,
'Tis then we test the precious ore
In woman's breast, untried before.

Should seas prove rough, and skies obscured,
And angry tempests rend my sails—
My bark, in no sweet haven moored,
The sport of waves, and adverse gales;
Oh! then, my love, I'd turn to thee,
My polar star on life's rude sea.

Or if, beneath some stricken tree,
That emblemed forth my own stern lot,
I stood, in midnight reverie,
By all, perchance, but thee forgot;
'Tis then for thy dear voice I'd long,
To drown the night-bird's boding song.

Or when, in winter's saddening hours,
Their icy chills would round me creep—
When frosts had spoiled my summer bowers,
And dark forebodings banished sleep;
Oh! whence would come my ray of bliss,
And thou not near, in gloom like this?

But should those waves subside to rest,
And gentle calms o'er ocean reign,
The halcyon, slumbering on her nest,
Proclaim sweet peace restored again;
Would I then look to thee alone,
When myriad lights around me shone?

Or should some genial spring restore
That blighted tree to forest green—
The Owl's dull chant be heard no more,
Where blither minstrels cheered the scene;
Would thought recur, as day grew bright,
To that dear voice—that lonely night?

Or doomed on foreign strands to roam,
By nought sustained but dream of thee;
Should happier fortunes call me home—
My fettered spirit once more free—
Would it not find, in life's bright streams,
A lethe for these woe-wrought dreams?

Thus, thus man's heart—that senseless thing—
When swoln with pride, secure in ease;
While suppliant tendrils round it cling,
Deems woman's faith but such as those;
Nor owns, till summer wreaths decay,
In its fond clasp a constant stay.

For woman's faith, like faith divine,
Endureth firm, through time and place—
Not the frail annual's transient twine,
But the perennial's fast embrace;
The generous ivy, ofttimes seen
To clothe e'en ruin in living green. W. B. B.

For the Standard.

They Call me Light Hearted.

They call me light hearted,
Oh, little they know
Of the hours I've past
In sadness and woe.

They call me light hearted,—
They judge by the smile
That sits on my brow;
Yet I'm sad all the while.

There's joy in that sadness
I cannot express;
I seek it—I love it—
It comes but to bless!

Then call me light hearted;
I'll never complain,
For the smile I must wear
To cover my pain.

South Troy. TOPSY.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE FIRST STATE PRISONER.

BY GRANT THORBURN.

I landed in New York, June 1774, by trade a rough nailmaker, in the 22d year of my age. In October following I went up to the Park to see a man hung, (at that time the Park was out of town, and only 50,000 inhabitants). With ten thousand fools, some bigger and some smaller than myself, we stood watching the vibration of the rope and the iron hook, during two long hours. Then the sheriff stood on the scaffold and read a reprieve. I confess I was very much disappointed; I expected to see a hanging, but no hanging was there.

The man was Noah Gardner. He kept a large shoe store in New York. He committed forgery, which, at that time, was death by the laws of the United States. The state prison in New York was building at this time; this was the first prison erected in the world for reform, instead of hanging. The Society of Friends were the chief promoters of this humane system. One room in the prison was now ready to receive criminals. The Friends procured from the governor's commutation from death to the state prison for life.

Being a shoemaker by trade, they gave him a stool, wax, lasts and awls, and here commenced the state prison manufactory. Next court, six vagabonds were sent to keep him company; them he learned to make shoes. I visited the prison three years after this. In one large room sat three hundred shoemakers. Noah was provost marshall, walking through the ranks with cane in hand, punishing evil-doers and praising them that did well. Seven years having passed over him, the Friends waited on the governor. 'Friend,' said they, "seven years ago you would have hung this man; now he is a reformed member saved to society."

He received an unconditional pardon, and came out. The Friends found him a store on Pearl street, found him money, endorsed his notes, and gave him their custom. Immediately he was in a thriving way. He joined the Society of Friends, and said thee and thou with the best of them. He had a wife, and, children arrived at maturity.

His journeymen were chiefly men of families, and wrought in their own houses. One day he gave a man a pair of boots. "Now, friend," says he, "thee must bring home these boots on fourth day evening." Says the man, "You shall have them." The boots did not come home till the fifth day evening. Noah was wroth. He gave the man a long lecture on the evils of disappointment and want of punctuality. When he drew up to breathe, the man replied:

"Sir, I am a poor man; have a wife and three children, the youngest only forty-eight hours old. I had to tend to my wife and cook for my children. It was not in my power to finish the boots sooner. Noah still continued to magnify the horrors of disappointment. The man grew angry; his Scotch blood boiled in his veins; he struck the counter with his fist like a sledge-hammer. "I know," says he "it's a terrible thing to be disappointed. I remember going up to the park to see you hung, and I never was so disappointed in my life when I saw the reprieve.

Now this was a knock down argument as an Irishman would say. It was a case in point, as they say in court; and a fact beyond all controversy, as they say in Congress. Noah was dumb; he opened not his mouth. He gave the man another pair to make, kept him in employment, treated him kindly, but as the man said he never heard the word *disappoint* drop from his lips thereafter.

Noah went on prospering and to prosper. One day he borrowed various sums of money, and obtained a number of endorsements. The bills he changed for gold; the endorsements he got shaved in Wall street. That night he was off for parts unknown, taking with him a dear sister, the wife of a young friend, to cheer him on the way. This story is true to the letter, and being the first subject of state prison reform, the day dreamers of the present time may settle the question whether hanging or state prison is the surest way of curing a consummate villain. His family and friends never heard from him.

SOME NOSE.

The following incident we had from a friend who knows the parties. Deacon Comstock, of Hartford, Connecticut, is well known as being provided with an enormous handle to his countenance, in the shape of a huge nose, in fact it is remarkable for its great length. On a late occasion, when taking up a collection in the church to which the deacon belongs, as he passed through the congregation every person to whom he presented the bag seemed to be possessed with an uncontrollable desire to laugh. The deacon did not know what to make of it. He had often passed round before, but no such effects as these had he ever witnessed. The deacon was fairly puzzled. The secret however leaked out. He had been afflicted for a day or two with a slight sore on his nasal appendage, and had placed a small piece of sticking plaster on it. During the day referred to,the plaster had dropped off, and the deacon seeing it, as he supposed, on the floor, picked it up and stuck it on again. But alas he picked up instead, one of those little pieces of paper which are pasted on the end of every spool of cotton, and which reads as follows: "Warranted to hold out 200 yards." Such a sign on such a nose, was enough to upset the gravity of even a puritan congregation, and we think the laughing justifiable.

THE POOR MAN'S PIPE.—We admit that the money expended for tobacco might buy good clothes and wholesome food; but among the sunbeams let into the cottage, not the least is the light of the poor man's pipe. We write now with especial reference to the treatment of women; and we are convinced that the pipe has a very sedative and tranquilising effect. Much angry and bitter feeling, we are convinced, is puffed out and dissipated with the fumes of the tobacco. On the whole, the pipe is not an offence, but a protection to women.—*North British Review.*

☞ There are three sorts of nobility—divine, worldly, and moral; the divine depends upon the power of God; the worldly upon the greatness of our birth, the moral upon the liberty of our mind.

A PICTURE.—A tall ladder leaning against a house—a negro at the top, and a hog scratching himself against the bottom. "G'way—g'way thar! you'm making mischief."

☞ To hold one's head up helps to keep one's heart up.

☞ Fashionable female education is said to be teaching a young lady to talk French, walk Spanish, faint gracefully, and dance the Polka.

☞ The mind has more room in it than most people think, if you would furnish the apartments.

☞ Is not every face beautiful in our eyes, which habitually turns towards us with affectionate, guileless smiles.

Agricultural Reading.

From the New England Farmer.

THE CLOVER.

The surface of the earth at this time is almost everywhere covered with that rich, beautiful and fragrant plant, clover, of one kind or another. It covers broad fields, waiting for the scythe, and meanwhile scattering its fragrance over towns and villages; in springs in wide pastures, dots the hills where sheep roam, checkers the valleys where cattle graze and perfumes them with its sweet breath. From it bees are busy laying up stores of honey which may yet come to our tables. The dusty way-side and the crevices in the dry rocks are redolent of the clover blossoms, and the bleak bank and deep excavation of the railroad track are cheered with its beauty and fragrance too. It is not a new setting of gems in the sweet grass, but a multiplication of them, with fresh brilliants added. It comes to us daily, not only on our senses, but to our physical nature, in the golden butter, tender sirloins or lamb; in the cream for our fruit and ices, and grateful milk during the fervid heat!

"The clover is everywhere," people say, "and how came it there?" Fields at hand are now so thickly covered with it that it can no longer stand. But those fields were not seeded by man. Last year some of them were sowed with oats that are now dense with clover alone; and so it is with pastures, and even some low grounds where clover has rarely, if ever, been seen before. It is everywhere.—Grows in the garden and corn field.—Here, holds up its modest head in the hot highway, and there, looks clean and prim by the spring, or laves its blossoms in the cool brook as the limpid waters pass along.

Well, welcome, welcome, to the clover for it sheds innumerable blessings on us, for, with the other grasses it forms the basis of agriculture. No wonder the Flemings said, that "without clover no man in Flanders would pretend to call himself a farmer." The introduction of clovers, and the cultivated grasses, is one of the greatest improvements in modern husbandry. The commencement of improvements in the different species of live stock, in the mode of cultivation, and in the superior quality, as well as quantity, of the crops of grain, may be dated from the period when the sowing of clovers and grass seeds were generally introduced.

But where have the clovers come from now, appearing so suddenly and so universal in extent? We cannot tell—can you?—but our theory is, that their present appearance in such quantity, making the earth rich and lovely, is the effect of the drouths of 1854 and '55. During these seasons, not only the surface of the earth became as dry as a puff ball, but in digging some eight or ten feet scarcely a handful of moist earth could be found. It was then that the secret stores of the earth were called on to supply the enormous evaporation from the surface. The moisture from below came up, bringing with it minerals in its way, and among them something—perhaps the sulphate of lime—having an affinity for clover seeds and put them into active condition; they germinated and grew and covered the earth with their foliage, fragrance and flowers.

If this theory be a plausible one—or if it is not—drouths have their office to perform as well as winds and showers and storms. Indeed, we have no doubt of the fact; and though they wasted our fields, and the water-courses were dry, and cattle went weary and thirsty to their parched valleys, and returned to their heated stalls hollow and thin, yet they were carrying on the operations of that wise and Omnipotent Power who always knows what is best.

It is our theory that the same causes that is, the introduction of mineral substance from below—that ruined so many wells after those drouths, and that contaminated the Cochituate water, whereby tens of thousands were deprived of the pure beverage, bring this abundance of clover, and may feed innumerable other plants for years to come, for the benefit of both man and beast.

We cannot now pursue the suggestions that crowd upon us, but some of our learned and observing correspondents, may do the agricultural world, at least, a favor, by giving the subject some investigation.

DIFFERENCE IN COWS.

Cows under certain constitutional circumstances, are naturally disposed to convert their food into fat; so much so that there is great difficulty in keeping some individuals in a breeding state, and more especially the improved Shorthorns, Devons, and Herefords. Turn a cow of this description into rich grass, and she is soon useless for anything but the shambles. The quality of milk she gives may be fine but the quantity almost nothing. We have had a Devon, the property of a noble duke, which carried off the first prize in her class at one of the Royal Agricultural Society's meetings, not giving more than a quart at a milking.

On the other hand, there is another class of cows naturally disposed to turn all their food into the pail. Turn a cow of this kind into rich grass along with the above, and she will rather get poorer every day, if the milk is taken from her; while her plump and sleek rival is gaining in weight. The former will consume greatly more grass and water than the latter, returning for it, in proportion, a still greater quantity of milk, but inferior in quality. In town dairies, when fed on sour grains, distillers' wash, &c., the quantity sometimes yielded is almost incredible. When such is the case, however, life is generally short, especially if cows are in a low state at calving. Hence the reason why dairymen purchase nearcalves of this class in good condition.

The above two classes may be called extremes between which there is a mean—cows which if turned into a rich field of grass along with the other, would keep themselves in good condition and give a medium quantity of milk, the quality depending upon the richness of the food.—*Mark Lane Express.*

SAVE YOUR PLUMS NOW.

We begin to think this can be done. We were yesterday on the grounds of one of our best horticulturists, and saw the application, and have some faith in its success. Our friend thinks there is no chance for mistake about its efficacy.—He informed us that he applied it last year, after the curculio had begun its ravages and that it not only saved those which were unstung, but many of the plums on which the insect had left its card, healed up and ripened well. The liquid enters the opened wound and destroys the egg. This is the only remedy he had ever found to avail against this slippery enemy of one of our best fruits His recipe is, one pound of unslaken lime, six pounds of salt one barrel of water.

The mixture is to be applied with a common garden syringe. If one application is not sufficient, repeat it. A single application answered with him last year.

No time is to be lost, as the young plums are already set, and the enemy has begun to show himself. If the syringe is not to be had, sprinkle on the liquid in some other way. The mixture is cheap and easily applied, and every man, who has a plum tree should try it. This is the most philosophical remedy we have yet seen suggested, and we commend it, with more confidence than most things, to the notice of fruit growers. If it answers our expectations it will be worth millions to the country.—*American Agriculturist.*

From the New England Farmer.

GRANITE BOWLDERS.

A Practical Way to Remove them.

Many ingenious theories have been aduced, as to the time when, and the manner how, these fragments of granite stones were scattered over the New England States, and many other parts of the world.

Some geologists think they were bro't at the time of the flood; frozen to large pieces of ice, as we often see small stones in the ice of our rivers. From the direction of the various strata of the earth, they argue that a drift has sometimes swept over it, from north-west to south-east, and at that time, the bowlders were taken from their parent quarries, and scattered over the land. In corroboration of this hypothesis, is the well-known fact that granite bowlders are found in large quantities to the south-east of quarries of that stone.

But it is of little consequence to the farmer whose arable lands are encumbered with these bowlders, whether this or other theories be true or false. He wants to understand a practical way of removing them. The following is a cheap and expeditious method of breaking them, when large.

First, remove all the earth from around them, as low as the bottom of the bowlder; this being done, kindle a fire upon its top, or side, as is most convenient. In a short time, thin scales of the stone will be detached under the fire; these must be removed, and the fire kept burning. The heat expanding the stone and converting the moisture it contains into steam will open one or more seams; now with a sharp crow-bar, the seams are widened by well-directed and energetic blows, and in a short time the mammoth bowlder is broken into pieces that may be easily removed.

This method is much cheaper, requires less skill, and is less dangerous than blasting. Coarse and refuse wood, of little value, may be used. Any man can do the work, tending from six to ten fires at a time, and will find it hard but exciting business. Do not throw water upon the stone at all, but keep up the fire, and you will not fail of success.

Springfield, Vt., 1856. J. R. W.

☞ The Chinese have a thoughtful proverb: "The prison is shut up night and day—yet is always full; the temples are always open—and yet you find no one in them."

☞ Kindness to others, generally insures kindness in return.

KNOWLEDGE

For the Million!!

THE Subscriber having once more returned from the City Markets, and having purchased

VERY EXTENSIVELY,

is now prepared to furnish his old customers, friends, and the public generally, with

Books of every Description,

(except those of an immoral nature,) at a great reduction of prices.

He is confident that with his long experience in the business, and a close application to the same, and an intimate acquaintance with many of the leading publishing and wholsale houses in the United States, and buying directly of the Publishers, and always acting upon the principle of the nimble sixpence, he is prepared to furnish Books of every variety, at from ten to twenty-five, and some even fifty per cent less than can be bought of any other man in the United States.

Most of the $1,25 Books at $1,00, and many for 75 cents.

Among his assortment may be found most of the

Standard Histories and Poets,

and most of the new publications of the day, such as

THE WAR WITH KANSAS,

The Escaped Nun; Ten Years among the Mail Bags; A Tour among the Planters; Nine Years among the Convicts; The Mirror of the World; The History of the Great West; The Confessions of an Attorney. Also Dick's Works, and a fresh supply of Haywards Gazetteer, Mrs. Stowe's Works, together with a large lot of Religious, Historical, Biographical, Medical, School, Gift, Childrens, Blank and Miscellaneous Works,

too numerous to mention, at prices that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

He has also a large supply of Bibles which he is selling at his usual extremely low prices, from twenty-five cents to twelve dollars.

THE COTTAGE BIBLE,

at his former price, $4,75.

He would call particulor attention to his assortment of Stationery which is now complete embracing Plain and Fancy Note and Letter Paper from 5 to 25 cents per quire. Envelopes from 2 cents per pack to 6 cents each, and everything connected with the Stationery line at *prices* corresponding with the above.

He would just say that he has a large lot of School Books on hand which he is prepared to sell at *prices* that will *positively* defy all *competition!*

He is also prepared to furnish materials for Drawing, such as the different kinds of Drawing Paper, Tube Oil Calers, Prepared Canvas, Brushes, and all articles required for Oil Paintings, at the importers city prices.

Thankful for former favors, he hopes by an upright course of dealing, and a careful exclusion of all works of a doubtful tendency, to merit and receive a good share of public patronage.

CHESTER BROWN.

Craftsbury, Vt., May 27, 1856.—22-tf.

SAMUEL B. NICHOLS,

Premium Paged Blank Book Manufacturer, Paper Warehouse, Jobber and retail dealer in

School Classical and Miscellaneous Books,

Stationery and Artists' Materials,
No. 146 Church Street, nearly opposite A. C. Spear's Drug Store, Burlington, Vt.

I WOULD inform my friends and the public generally that I have removed my Store and Bindery to No. 146 Church Street, nearly opposite A. C. Spear's Drug Store, where I shall be found after this date.

BLANK BOOKS.

The attention of buyers is invited to my assortment of Paged Blank Books. A large assortment always on hand made by experienced workmen, and warranted equal to any City work. Particular attention paid to making Blank Books for Banks, Insurance Offices, Manufacturing Companies, Rail Road Corporations, &c.

PAPER.

A complete assortment of Writing and Wrapping Papers always kept on hand, consisting of Super Royal, Imperial, Demy and Flat Caps of all qualities, Cap, Letter, Bath Post, Billet and Note Paper—Hardware, Manilla, Rag, Straw and other Wrapping Papers. This stock I buy directly from the Manufacturers for Cash and can and will sell on the same terms as New York and Boston Jobbing Houses.

STATIONERY & ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A large variety of this class of goods which have been selected with great care for this market, and the prices cannot fail to satisfy the closest buyers. School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books. Special arrangements with the leading publishers render my facilities for furnishing this stock equal to any house in the United States.

A NEW FEATURE.—Owing to the largely increasing demand for

PROGRESSIVE & SPIRITUAL BOOKS,

In this section, a large assortment of Liberal and Progressive Books will be found on our shelves among which are all Standard Works on Unitarianism, Universalism, Liberalism, Spiritualism, &c. All the publications of the American Unitarian Association and Partridge & Brittan, the Works of Channing, Theodore Parker, Swedenborg, A. J. Davis, Edmonds, &c. Subscriptions received for the Spiritual Telegraph, New England Spiritualist, Tiffany's Monthly, &c. I am Agent for Mrs. Metler's celebrated Clairvoyant Medicines and Stone's Mesmeric Nerve Liniment. A supply always on hand.

BOOK BINDING.

I continue to Bind Music Books, Magazines, &c., in every style of Binding on short notice at the lowest rates.

I would return thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and will only add that my prices will as heretofore be as Cheap as the Cheapest, and purchasers are invited to examine stock and prices. All orders by Mail, Express, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Terms, Cash on Delivery.

SAMUEL B. NICHOLS.

No. 146 Church Street, Burlington, April 1, 1856.

PASSUMPSIC R. R. NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to Preferred Stock in the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers Railroad are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made, viz.:

10 per cent. April 1, 1856,
10 " " July 1, "
10 " " Sept. 1, "

Payments may be made at either of the following Banks, viz:—People's Bank, Bank of Orleans, Bank of Lyndon, Passumpsic or Bradford Banks, or at the Treasurer's Office No. 7, Merchants' Exchange, Boston.

Per order of the Directors.

N. P. LOVERING, *Treasurer.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1856.—5-tf.

LYNDON

MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscribers, under the name and firm of

WINTER & WHEELER,

having opened a shop at Lyndon Corner for the purpose of working Marble, beg leave to say to the public that they intend to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of the best

ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE

which they are prepared to manufacture into

GRAVESTONES & MONUMENTS

in the best style and at satisfactory prices. We are also prepared to furnish marble tops for Tables, Wash Stands, and Counters. Also, Granite and Marble Posts, Freestone work, and all other stone work usually done in similar establishments.

We mean our work shall be equal to the *best*—from a full supply of materials we mean to give our customers a good chance to select to suit their various wishes; and by doing our work well and at the lowest living prices, we hope to receive and merit a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ All work will be delivered free from expense to our customers.

JOHN B. WINTER,
HIRAM A. WHEELER.

Lyndon, June 6, 1856.—23tf

S. D. KIMBALL of Barton is Agent for the above Company.

THE subscribers are agents for S. & A. Dow, 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

HOVEY & SMITH'S CASH STORE.

MR. EDITOR:—We have just received from Boston the largest and best of Goods ever offered in this Market. We give you delow a few specimens that you and all other friends may know there is one place in Orleans County Goods can be bought at a fair value.

DRY GOODS.

Best Fast color Prints,	10	Linen " "	
Good " " "	7 to 9	Best yd. wide Sheeting,	
Am. & French Gingham,	12 1-2 to 15	" Fine "	
Muslin and Lawns,	12 to 17	Blue Drill,	
Blk. and Plaid Silk,	87 1-2 to 1,20	Gents Kid Gloves,	
Brown and Mourning Debages,	15	Ladies French Kids,	
Lyonese Cloths,	30 to 40	Ladies and Gents Hose,	
Poplin, Paris Berages, Alpaccas,		Dress Trimmings, Thereads, &c.	
&c., all low.		Cashmere & Summer	
Embossed Table Covers,	150	Shawls,	2,50

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps.

Good Blk. Frock coats,	7,00	Blk. Mole Hats,	
" Business Coats,	4,00 to 6,00	" Fur and Wool Hats,	
Summer Coats,	1,00 to 3,00	Tan Colored Hats,	
Pants,	2,25 to 4,25	Summer Hats,	
Vests, Sat. & Fig. Silk,	1,25 to 4,00	Boys Caps,	

A beautiful variety of New Bonnetts, French Lace, and Straw, from 42 Summer Style of Ribbons, French and American Flowers.

Boots, Shoes Rubbers.

Thick and Kip Boots,	2,75 to 3,00	Ladies Gaiters,	
Mens French Calf,	3,00 to 3,62	" Walking Shoes,	
Calf & Enameled Congress,	2,00 to 1,25	Misses Gaiters and Fancy	
Kip and Goat Brogans,	1,37 to 1,50	Shoes, Children and Infants Shoes.	

Our Stock of Boots and Shoes is *very large* and of the best quality, and *can't be beat.*

Groceries, Oils and Paints,

Everything from a Bbl. of Sugar to a Tallow Candle. Good fresh Teas, Good Box Raisins, 14 cts. Linseed Oil, Jappan, White Lead, F. Yellow, Red, Chrome Yellow, and Green.

HARDWARE, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

A great variety of all kinds. Best White and Colored Tea Setts, and everything to match equally low. Glass, Nails, Salt, Fish and Flour, Tools of all kinds.

We have given you above the prices of only a few of our Goods, but the room prevents any more. Please give us an early call.

Albany, April 1st, 1856. HOVEY & SMITH.

P. S.—Be sure and bring a purse full of Money.

War with England!

THE Subscriber has opened a Shop near the Saw Mill belonging to the estate of the late Wm. W. Little, formerly occupied by C. B. Kent, where he is manufacturing of the

VERY BEST MATERIALS

Carriages and Sleighs that cannot be beat.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it for their interest to call and examine his work and

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere. He will always be found at his Shop ever ready to do

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING,

with neatness and dispatch. COFFINS made to order, and in fact all kinds of Wood Work done at short notice, and at much less prices than the people in this County have been in the habit of paying.

HENRY FERRIS.

Irasburgh, March 19, 1856. 12m6

Competitors Defied!

WILLIAM A. BAKER would say to all those in want of anything in the HARNESS LINE, that he may be found from

"Early Dawn till Evening's Shade."

at his shop one door South of Worthington's Store, manufacturing and selling Harnesses that rival

IN STYLE OF FINISH,

and excel in DURABILITY, Harnesses made in any other shop between

New York City and the North Pole.

All orders from abroad PROMPTLY attended to. For further information please call at my shop, where you can satisfy yourselves that "the half has not been told you."

Irasburgh, March 20, 1856—12m6

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 Articties, 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

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, Broad st., Boston, and sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

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

For sale by C. C. Kellam, Druggist, Irasburgh, Vermont.

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

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THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE, prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

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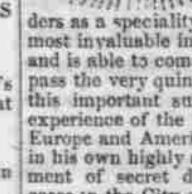

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