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HENRY C. NASH.
Brattleboro, Jan. 1, 1862.—2

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The

VOL. XXX.

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From many years experience they feel confident that they can give full satisfaction both in the style and quality of their workmanship.

Please call at their rooms in
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Jan. 1, 1863.

TO THE LADIES.

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LADIES' and CHILDREN'S new and elegant patterns of imported Paris designs received as soon as issued.
CLOAKS CUT and PATTERNS for sale.
STITCHING of all kinds done to order very neatly on either the Grover & Baker Embroidery, or the Shuttle Stitch machines.
Brattleboro, Oct. 30, 1862.—tf44

DRESS MAKING.

Miss O. L. SARGENT respectfully informs the Ladies of Brattleboro and vicinity, that she continues to work at her old stand, opposite the Revere House, where fashionable DRESS MAKING will be done in a very desirable manner. Also, CLOAKS, SACKS and MANTILLAS will be made in the latest and most approved styles. Her patterns as usual are from Madame Demorests.
Brattleboro, June 17th, 1862.—tf25

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Is open throughout the year for Patients and Boarders.

New BATHING ROOMS and other improvements are to be made in the Institution during the winter. One of the most experienced and widely know Physicians in the United States is soon expected to take charge of the Medical Department.
P. B. FRANCIS, PROPRIETOR.
Brattleboro, Jan. 7, 1853.—tf-1

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Brattleboro, Jan. 1, 1862.

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Brattleboro, April 2, 1863.

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We hold forth
—ON HIGH STREET,—
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J. H. CAPEN.
Brattleboro, April 7, 1863.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO, VT.:

Address of the Women's National Loyal League.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF OUR SECOND REVOLUTION.

BRETHREN—A thousand of your sisters, in a convention representing the loyal women of the nation, greet you with profound gratitude, Your struggles, sufferings, daring, heroic self-devotion and sublime achievements we exult in them all.

To you, especially, whose terms of service have expired or are soon to expire, we desire to speak of the shifting scenes now acting in the nation's tragedy. This war of slavery against freedom did not begin with the first shot at Sumter; it did not begin when the slavocracy broke up the Charleston Convention, in order to secure the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thus palm upon the Southern masses a false pretence for rebellion. It did not begin with nullification in 1832, nor in the convention that framed the federal constitution; nor yet in that which adopted the articles of confederation; but it began in 1620, when the Mayflower landed our fathers on Plymouth Rock, and the first slave ship landed its human cargo in Virginia. Then, for the first time, liberty and slavery stood face to face on this continent. From then till now these antagonisms have struggled in incessant conflict. Two years since the slaveocracy, true to their instincts of violence, after long and secret plotting, crowned their perfidy by perjury, by piratical seizures of government property that cost $100,000, and then burst into open rebellion.

This war is not, as the South falsely pretends, a war of races, nor of sections, nor of political parties, but a war of principles; a war upon the working classes, whether white or black, a war against man the world over. In this war the black man was the first victim, the working man, of whatever color, the next; and now all who contend for the rights of labor, for free speech, free schools, free suffrage and a free government, securing to all life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are driven to do battle in defence of these, or to fall with them, victims of the same violence that for two centuries has held the black man a prisoner of war. While the South has waged this war against human rights, the North has stood by holding the garments of those who were stoning liberty to death. It was in vain that a few at the North denounced the system and called the people to repentance. In vain did they point to the progress of the slave power, and warn the people that their own liberties were being cloven down. The North still went on, throwing sop after sop to the cerberus of slavery that hounded her through the wilderness of concession and compromise, until the crash of Sumter taught her that with the slavocracy no rights are sacred. The government, attacked by assassins, was forced to fight for its own life. The progress of the war has proved that slavery is the lifeblood of the rebellion. Hence the necessitiy of the President's proclamation of freedom to the slaves.

The nation is in a death struggle—it must either become one vast slavocracy of petty tyrants, or wholly the land of the free. The traitors boast that they have swept from the national firmament one third of the stars; but they have only darkened them with clouds, which the sun of liberty will scatter, revealing behind them the eternal pillars of justice emblazoned with liberty, equality, fraternity.

Soldiers of this revolution, to your hands is committed the sacred duty of carrying out in these latter days the ideal of our fathers, which was to secure to all "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and to every State "a republican form of government." To break the power of this rebellion calls for every available force. You know how extensively black men are now being armed. Some regiments are already in the field, twenty more are now under drill. Will you not in this hour of national peril, gratefully welcome the aid which they so eagerly proffer, to overthrow that slave power which has so long ruled the North, and now that you spurn its sway, is bent on crushing you? Will you not abjure that vulgar hate which has conspired with slavery against liberty in our land, and thus roll from the sepulchre, where they have buried it alive, the stone which has so long imprisoned their victim? The army of the North will thus become the angel of deliverance, rescuing the nation from the shifting sands of compromise, and refounding it upon the rock of justice.

Some of you have been mustered out of service; many more are soon to return to your homes. All hail to your Honor and gratitude for what you have done and suffered. Enough if you have only been fighting for the Union as it was. But is it enough, if the work for which the war is now prosecuted is not accomplished? Your country needs your power of soldierly endurance and accomplishment—your hard earned experience, your varied tact and trained skill, your practiced eye and hand, in a word, all that makes you veterans—ripe in discipline and educated power. Raw recruits cannot fill your places. Brave men, your mission, though far advanced, is not accomplished. You will not, cannot, abide at home, while your brethren in arms carry victory and liberty down to the Gulf.

With joy and admiration we greet you on your homeward way; while your loved ones await your coming with mingled delight and pride. When, after a brief sojourn, you go back again, convoyed by the grateful acclaim and Godspeed of millions, to consummate at freedom's call her holy work, the mightiest of all time, and now so near its end, with exultant shouts your brothers in the field will hail your coming to share with them the glory of the final victory. It will be the victory of free government, sacred rights, liberty and law, over the perfidies, perjuries, lying pretences, and frantic revelries in innocent blood, of the foulest national crime that ever reeked to Heaven—the overthrow of the most atricious yet the meanest despotism that ever tortured the groaning earth.

In behalf of the Women's National Loyal League.

E. CADY STANTON, President.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

This address was prepared by Mrs. Angelina Grimke Weld.

The Promotion of Foreigners in the American Army—How It Affects Aristocratic England.

The English press is at present greatly exercised over the rapidly increasing tide of emigration from Ireland to this country. Within the last two months a new and powerful impulse has been given to the outpouring from the Green Isle, and England, terror-struck at so formidable a blow at her own vitality, is looking anxiously around for the causes that have led to this "going out" of the Irish people. A good many fanciful, and in some cases very absurd, theories have been assigned for this rush of stalwart young Irishmen to these shores. One very plausible reason given by a sapient correspondent of an Irish newspaper is that it is "the result of the teachings of emissaries who have passed over from the other (this) side of the great ocean—their object being to provoke emigration and to get able-bodied men within the meshes of the provost marshal, who watches their arrival and hurries them away to the field of battle." Everybody knows that this is all nonsense, and the rawest emigrant in the country could not fail to see through the falsehood in a moment. The truth is that England is greatly alarmed at the apparently settled purpose of the Irish to leave their country for a time, and to take up their homes in a land where they will not be despised, but promoted to the highest honors in the gift of a free people. No young Irishman can live "at home" in misery and hear of the wonderful progress of his brethren in the great republic without anxiously desiring to follow in their footsteps and to gain the distinction which is opened to them all. When they think that Michael Corcoran, a youth almost unknown at home, has risen from small beginnings in America to the rank of brigadier general in the federal army; when they reflect that Thomas Francis Meagher, proscribed, sentenced to death, and banished from his own land, occupies the position of chief of the renowned Irish Brigade; when they hear of the myriads of their other friends who, from being next to nothing at home, now occupy the position of captains, majors, colonels, &c. in the United States, it is natural to suppose that their enthusiasm should be awakened, and that they should hasten to a country where such solid benefits are held out to all who desire to compete for them.

The increase in the emigration from Ireland is chiefly attributable to this fact. Men will not always sit down in penury and want when new fields of industry and prosperity are open to them. The common desire of every man is to improve his material condition, and therefore he throws his labor into the market where, being best appreciated, it is most remunerated. This is the principle acting upon the minds of the healthy and vigorous young men of Ireland now flocking in large numbers to this friendly republic. They feel satisfied, from the career of their predecessors, that their exertions will meet with due reward, and many of them, no doubt, with the ambition of their race, look forward to the time when their names will rank as high in the military history of America as any of those of their countrymen now occupying distinguished positions in our army and navy. Nor is this yearning for American freedom and appreciation confined to Ireland alone. The people of Germany, to whom we owe much of our prosperity, are also bound to us by indissoluble ties. They, too, have seen how we have honored our German citizens, and the names of Sigel Steinwehr, and hundreds of others who have risen to great distinction in America, will operate to cause a large increase of German emigration to America. So much for the exclusiveism of absolute Europe, compared to the free and liberal principles of democratic America. Emigration from the Old to the New World must go on increasing, so long as there are radical causes on the one side to keep them miserable and on the other to make them prosperous.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Letter from Mr. Chase.

The following is a correct copy of the letter of Mr. Chase to the Loyal National League, in response to their invitation to attend the Sumter meeting:—

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1863.

"Gentlemen: Imperative demands on my time compel me to deny myself the gratification of attending the meeting to which you kindly invite me.

"You will meet to send words of cheer to our brave generals and soldiers in the field; to rebuke treason in our midst, giving, in the garb of peace, aid and comfort to treason in the panoply of war; to maintain inviolate the integrity of the national territory and the supremacy of the national constitution and laws; to strengthen the hands and nerve the heart of the President for the great work to which God and the people have called him. For what worthier purposes can American citizens now assemble?

"It is my fixed faith, gentlemen, that God does not mean that this American republic shall perish. We are tried as by fire, but our country will live. Notwithstanding all the violence, and all the machinations of traitors and their sympathizers, on this or the other side of the Atlantic, our countay will live.

"And while our country lives, slavery, the chief source, and cause, and agent of our ills, will die. The friends of the Union in the South, before rebellion, predicted the destruction of slavery as a consequence of secession, if that madness should prevail. Nothing, in my judgment, is more certain than the fulfilment of these predictions. Safe in the states, before rebellion, from all federal interference, slavery has come out from its shelter, under state constitutions and laws, to assail the national life. It will surely die, pierced by its own fangs and stings.

"What matter now how it dies? Whether as a consequence or object of the war what matter? Is this a time to split hairs of logic? To me it seems that Providence indicated clearly enough how the end of slavery must come. It comes in rebel slaves states by military order, decree or proclamation; not to be disregarded or set aside in any event as a nullity, but maintained and executed with perfect good faith to all the enfranchised; and it will come in loyal slave states by the unconstrained action of the people and their legislatures, aided freely and generously by their brethren of the free states. I may be mistaken in this, but if I am another better way will be revealed.

"Meantime it seems to me very necessary to say distinctly what many yet shrink from saying. The American blacks must be called into this conflict, not as cattle, not now, even, as contrabands, but as men. In the free states, and, by the proclamation, in the rebel states, they are free men. The Attorney-General, in an opinion which defies refutation, has pronounced these freemen citizens of the United States. Let, then, the example of Andrew Jackson, who did not hesitate to oppose colored regiments to British invasion, be now fearlessly followed. Let these blacks, acclimated, familiar with the country, capable of great endurance, receive suitable military organization, and do their part. We need their good will, and must make them our friends by showing ourselves their friends. We must have them for guides, for scouts, for all military service in camp or field for which they are qualified. Thus employed, from a burden they will become a support, and the hazards, privations, and labors of the white soldiers will be proportionably diminished.

"Some will object, of course. There are always objecters to every thing practical. Let experience dispel honest fears and refute captious or disloyal cavil.

"Above all, gentlemen, let no doubt rest on our resolution to sustain, with all our hearts and with all our means, the soldiers now in arms for the republic. Let their ranks be filled up; let their supplies be sufficient and regular; let their pay be sure. Let nothing be wanting to them which can insure activity and efficiency. Let each brave officer and man realize that his country's love attends him, and that his country's hopes hang upon him; and, inspired by this thought, let him dare and do all that is possible to be dared and done.

"So, gentlemen, with the blessing of God, will we make a glorious future sure. I see it rising before me—how beautiful and grand! There is not time to speak of it now: from all quarters of the land comes the voice of the sovereign people, rebuking faction, denouncing treason, and proclaiming the indivisible unity of the republic; and in this Heaven-inspired union of the people, for the sake of the Union, is the sure promise of that splendid hereafter.

"With great respect, yours very truly,

S. P. CHASE.

"Hon. George Opdyke, George Griswold, Esq., and others, Committee of the Loyal Union League, New York."

Gen. Heckman, in command at Morehead City, N. C., has recently discovered several underground channels through which the enemy have been receiving supplies of all kinds, through persons holding safeguards and passes from Ex-Governor Stanley. Several guerrilla bands, including a Virginia cavalry company,

C. R. Bartlett

Phœnix.

JUNE 4, 1863. No. 23.

have thus obtained all their shoes and clothing. Important arrests are being made by Gen. Heckman, who has seized all the goods belonging to the merchants in Newport, who have carried on a trade amounting to many thousands of dollars. The safeguards and passes are in the hands of several hundred disloyal citizens, reaching from one end of the department to the other, through whom the enemy have received endless quantities of supplies. Stringent measures are being adopted by the military, naval and revenue officers, who are endeavoring to break up this extensive traffic.

Gen. Blunt on Rebels.—She Adders and Hemp.

One B. F. Parker, styling himself colonel C. S. A., in command of confederate forces in Jackson county, Mo., writes a long and rambling letter to Gen. Blunt, notifying him that unless he hereafter treats rebel spies, guerrilles, bushwhackers, and their female aiders and abetters, within his district, as honorable prisoners of war, when captured, he (Parker) will, on and after May 20, retaliate on five Union citizens or soldiers for every one of the bandits who may be executed. The threat is accompanied by an extended dissertation on the constitution, and the usual swash about the southern chivalry being resolved to suffer extermination before they will surrender to an ignorant and inferior race. Gen. Blunt replies to the confederate officer as follows:

GEN. BLUNT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth May 18, 1863.

Col. B. F. Parker, Confederate States Army:

SIR:—As you do not designate the locality of the headquarters of the confederate forces under your command, as honorable belligerents always do, I am compelled to adopt this method of communication with you, in reply to your long tirade about constitutional liberty, &c., about which you appear to have as correct an appreciation as a Hottentot, or a South Sea Islander.

I have the honor to say to you, after reading your long lecture, that you need not defer your proposed acts of retaliation until the 20th of May. It is of little consequence to me to know what are the instructions of the "Government you represent." It is sufficient for me to know that you and your motley crew are insurgents and assassins; that you are organizing within the military districts of the Union forces, and are engaged in plundering and murdering unarmed loyal citizens, thereby barring yourselves of all rights and considerations extended to prisoners of war.

I have instructed officers in command of troops in the border counties of Missouri (and the same rule shall extend to all territory under my command) that every rebel or rebel sympathizer who gives aid, directly or indirectly, shall be destroyed or expelled from the military district. These instructions will not exempt females from the rule.

Experience has taught that the bite of a she adder is as poisonous and productive of mischief as the bite of any other venemous reptile. Therefore all persons known to be in arms against the federal authorities in this district will be summarily put to death when captured. The only constitutional right that will be granted them, will be the right to make choice of the quality of rope with which they will be hung.

All those who are in sympathy with your cause, and whom the military authorities may not feel justified in putting to death, will be sent south of the Arkansas river. They will do well to avail themselves of this my last friendly admonition.

Trusting that you will fully appreciate the motives that have prompted me to adopt this humane policy toward your misguided friends I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,
JAS. G. BLUNT, Maj. Gen.

Intellectual Tools.

It is a matter of very great surprise and regret to us to hear, as we have heard, mechanics exclaim when recommended to take this or that mechanical work—"Oh! I don't want that," or "I guess I can't afford it now," and kindred objections mistimed and ill-applied. These men were not, as many would suppose from their exclamations, ignorant; on the contrary, they eagerly sought all means of obtaining practical knowledge of their professions and were emulous of the first position as artisans. If their tool-chests were examined the result would disclose a complete assortment of the most improved instruments in use, and a great many others not generally known, that the ingenious makers had contrived for special needs and ends. When the hours of labor were transpiring, the men of whom we speak were diligent at their duty, but when their work was done those men lost sight of every thing and let the "shop" go until the next day. A proper relaxation of the mental powers is just as necessary to perfect health as rest to the over-taxed body, but an utter neglect of mental culture brings its own punishment with it.

It is impossible for any workman to keep up with the spirit of the age unless he consults such works as are published for his special benefit. If he ignores utterly and wholly the discoveries of men of science at home and abroad, he alone will be the loser by it. A mechanic may be very skillful, intelligent and apt at his calling, but he does not combine all the mental energy of the period, and however enterprising he may be, there are others, his equals and superiors, who might benefit him if he would only lend an ear to their teachings.

There are undoubtedly many seasons in the life of an artisan, as there are occasions in the personal history of every individual, when he feels straightened in his circumstances and unable to afford the small sum necessary to purchase intellectual aliment. But if we look upon these papers, books, or whatever form the knowledge is issued in, as *tools*, we must admit the justice of purchasing them at some sacrifice of needless gratification. On the one hand we see a mechanic furnishing his mechanical *repertoire* with all modern appliances wherewith to prosecute his business successfully, but on his intellectual needs he expends not a cent. We have all read the fable of the hare and the tortoise; how the former challenged the latter to a race, and, confident of his ability to outstrip his toiling antagonist, set out in the morning, ran awhile, then sat down and slept. While he slept the tortoise, slowly but certainly, devoured the way and reached his goal just as the hare came panting up too late. The brilliant but unlettered mechanic is the hare who runs his race in the heyday of his powers, while the less gifted individual, who depends not alone on the work of his hands, but unites brain with muscular exercise achieves his end not less quickly and much more certainly, than he who relies blindly on mere dexterity. It is only by a proper union of intellectual cultivation with manual dexterity that the most eminent mechanics have succeeded; and those who aim at renown but despise the road thereto will do well to remember this fact.—*Scientific American.*

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 21.]

The Corps D'Afrique.

Under this title General Banks, in an order dated at Opelousas on the 1st of May, declares his intention to organize a corps of black troops, consisting of 18 regiments which are to have only five hundred men each, in order to secure thorough discipline and the utmost influence of officers over men. General Banks further explains his views in the matter as follows:—

"The chief defect in organizations of this character has arisen from incorrect ideas of the officers in command. Their discipline has been lax, and in some cases the conduct of their regiments unsatisfactory and discreditable. Controversies unnecessary and injurious to the service have arisen between them and other troops. The organization proposed will reconcile and avoid many of these troubles.

"Officers and soldiers will consider the exigencies of the service in this Department, and the absolute necessity of appropriating every element of power to the support of the Government. The prejudices or opinions of men are in no wise involved. The co-operation and active support of all officers and men, and the nomination of fit men from the ranks, and from the lists of non-commissioned and commissioned officers, are respectfully solicited from the Generals commanding the respective divisions."

The following extract from a private letter, received from a field officer of one of the black regiments now in the service in Louisiana, will throw some light on the results to which the experiment has already led:—

"There are four regiments of infantry and one company of artillery organized and now in active service in the field;—and now a word about the negro troops.

After nearly five months experience with them I unhesitatingly say, that with proper training they will make the best troops in the field. They are courageous, obedient, clean, and well behaved; are sworn enemies to the rebels, warm friends to the American Union, and after putting down rebellion will be the standing army of this country, and will make their former taskmasters respect the laws and majesty of the United States. They have sown the wind; now they are reaping the whirlwind. The black troops have successfully overcome the severest prejudice by their good conduct and soldierly abilities.

"All the commissioned officers of my command are white, and I am in favor of white officers because the men have more confidence in their ability to lead them. I assure you the men will certainly justify the opinions formed of them by their friends and the friends of the Government, and I will close this part of my letter by telling you they are the only real friends we have got South of Mason and Dixon's line."

Georgia and the Confederate Bonds.

From the Rome (Ga.) Southerner.

The refusal of the Legislature to indorse Georgia's share of the bonds will travel with the speed of electricity to the North, and from thence it will be carried on the wings of the wind throughot the civilized world. Will not our enemies consider this action of the Legislature the greatest victory for LINCOLN of the war? Can any more loans be negotiated in England and France, when these two great Powers are informed that Georgia is distrustful of the Confederate credit?

We hear and have heard for months that Illinois is opposed to the war, and why is it? Because she repudiates LINCOLN's war debt. Will not Georgia be put down as opposed to the war for the reason that she opposes the war debt of President DAVIS? The Truth is, Georgia has been in the background ever since the commencement of the war. Instead of being leader, she has been lead. Her people are patriotic. At the first tap of the drum, her gallant sons rushed forward to meet the advancing foe. But the perverseness of her rulers has kept her in the shade when she should have been in the front.

Great Britain.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

Presuming now that the North is the stronger in the war being waged upon the South, Lord RUSSELL talks of England's "*friendship*" for it. Let "a change come o'er the spirit of his dream," and he would talk of "friendship for the South just as glibly! Away with all such "friendship!" False-hearted, hollow-hearted England, the time will come when your friendship will not be needed at the South. True, to the South your friendship is due; but such a debt England never paid. While for a long series of years the North has been its meanest rival and its bitterest reviler, the South poured wealth into her lap, and would have sustained her industry. We know her *now*, and thank God that we do! Let her friendship be bestowed upon the Puritan North; we want none of it!

SONGS UPON THE BATTLE FIELD.—A brave and godly captain in one of our western regiments told us his story, as we were removing him to the hospital. He was shot through both thighs with a rifle bullet—a wound from which he could not recover. While lying on the field, he suffered intense agony from thirst. He supported his head upon his hand, and the rain from heaven was falling around him. In a little while a little pool of water formed under his elbow, and he thought if he could only get to that puddle he might quench his thirst. He tried to get into a position to suck up a mouthful of muddy water, but he was unable to reach within a foot of it. Said he, "I never felt so much the loss of any earthly blessing. By-and-by night fell, and the stars shone out clear and beautiful above the dark field; and I began to think of that great God, who had given His Son to die a death of agony for me, and that He was up there—up above the scene of suffering, and above those glorious stars; and I felt that I was going home to meet Him, and praise Him there; and I felt that I ought to praise God, even wounded and on the battle-field. I could not help singing that beautiful hymn,

'When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear,
And wipe my weeping eyes.'

And," said he, "there was a Christian brother in the brush near me. I could not see him, but I could hear him. He took up the strain; and beyond him another and another caught it up all over the terrible battle-field of Shiloh. That night the echo was resounding, and we made the field of battle ring with hymns of praise to God!"

From the New England Farmer.

Things to be Learned.

Among the many difficulties with which the farmer has to contend, is one, which, although referred to by agricultural writers, yet is ever regarded by honest, open-hearted men as an evil of the first magnitude. I refer to those individuals who make it their business, or a part of their business to cheat in trade. The farmer often has occasion to buy, sell or exchange horses, cattle, and other commodities of the farm; and in so doing is extremely liable to be cheated if he does not possess the requisite knowledge, tact and judgment. His occupation has a tendency to prevent him from acquring the sharp and ready insight into the character and motives of others which those generally possess who are daily in close contact with their fellow men. He is therefore liable to be duped by men who are inferior to him in moral character, but who understand human nature and the art of cheating.

Let us suppose a case. An honest minded farmer not fully acquainted with the tricks of trade wishes to buy a horse. He makes inquiries and spends perhaps several days in the

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search for one to suit him. Finally some "horse-jockey" hears of his want, and quickly, like a vulture to its prey rides over to see him. He takes a horse along with him which he says is a most excellent animal, perfectly sound and kind in every particular. The farmer is soon persuaded to buy, and pays, of course, a round sum. Not many days elapse before the poor farmer discovers that he has been most sorely "taken in." The horse proves to be either much older than was represented, or has the heaves, or a spavin, or is afflicted with some one or more of the thousand and one ills which horse flesh is heir to; or he may be vicious and unruly. The man sees at last that he has deen cheated to the amount of twenty-five, fifty or a hundred dollars. And there is no help for it, for it would take, probably, three times the sum of his loss to recover it (supposing such a thing to be possible) by a lawsuit, of the villain who has knowingly defrauded him. And to make his misfortune still more unbearable, no one seems to pity him, but he is laughed at and called a "greeny" or a fool. The jockey, instead of being denounced as a liar and thief, and expelled from respectable society or sent to prison, is considered by many to be a pretty smart fellow!

Cases similar to the above are very common, not only among horse-dealers, but among those who trade in cattle and other domestic animals. And in selling any of the productions of his land, the farmer is in danger of being cheated if he is not, at all times, well posted in the market prices. He has something on hand which he wishes to sell; a stranger, or a friend, (?) may be, comes along and offers him a certain price for it, which he, the buyer, says is all that it is worth, according to the market price; a bargain is made and the man departs. Soon after the farmer meets a neighbor who "takes the papers," and informs him of the sale and its terms. The neighbor looks surprised and exclaims, "Is that all you *received*? Why, the man paid me nearly a third more for the same article!"

Such instances as these, and they are by no means rare, prove that the farmer must learn how to deal with all classes of men, if he desires to be secure from the pilferings of those who belong to the lowest, or constitute the lowest class of thieves and robbers.

Although I am but a novice in the art of buying, selling and "swapping," yet I would like to give a little advice to any who need, and will receive it, hoping it may do some good.

1. Study human nature, and learn to perceive at a glance the real motives of men. In acquiring this knowledge you would be immensely aided by the study of phernology and physiognomy.

2. Thoroughly acquaint yourself with the physiology of all domestic animals; with the diseases to which they are liable, and the various remedies. Become, in fact, your own cattle doctor. You can then readily detect any imperfection or disease in an animal which you are about to bargain for, and be able to preserve the life and health of those already in your possession.

3. Keep yourself well acquainted with the price current of every article in which you ever deal. In so doing you would be greatly assisted by taking the *Farmer*, or some other reliable agricultural journal.

4. In dealing with a stranger, or an acquaintance of whose veracity you have the least doubt, never believe what he says, unless the evidence of your own senses, or some other positive proof convinces you that he speaks the truth. You had better spend five dollars in obtaining good evidence of the truth of his assertions, than lose twenty by a bad bargain.

4. Whenever you have an opportunity to cheat a man, by all that is sacred in earth and heaven, never improve it.

If these few directions, and especially the last, were closely followed by all men, that species of polite or fashionable robbery called cheating, would cease to flourish, like a green bay tree among us. S. L. WHITE.

South Groton, Feb., 1863.

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From the American Agriculturist.

Market Fairs.

With all that has been written in favor of these institutions, and the efforts that have been made to establish them, they are still a great desideratum in the farming districts. There can be no doubt that our farmers are losing millions of dollars every year for the want of them. In this respect, the British farmer has one of his chief advantages over us. It is not so much that he has cheaper labor, that his living expenses are less, or that he follows his business more closely, that he prospers, but he has a steady reliable market near home for everything that he produces. This gives him a great advantage over us, notwithstanding he has to pay a rent of from ten to twenty dollars an acre for his farm and much heavier taxes than ours. Every farming district in England has its weekly market. If a farmer has fat cattle or milch cows to dispose of, they are driven a few miles to the Market Fair and sold nearly as well as he could sell them in the London market, without the large expense of transportation. If a butcher wants cattle he goes to the fairs to buy. *Here*, there is a middleman, a drover, between the butcher and the farmer, making his profit, often a very large one, which would otherwise go to the farmer. If the English farmer wants store cattle, he can find just what he wants at the expense of a morning ride. Here, if a farmer wants a stock of cows he has either to go to a distant market, losing traveling expenses and time, or to take his own conveyance and spend a week perhaps, in picking up what he wants, in his own or the neighboring towns, at such prices as he is obliged to pay. There is no steadiness to the prices in buying or selling, except in the large market towns. The regulation of prices is very much in the hands of middlemen.

But few efforts have been made to establish such fairs in this country, notwithstanding their manifest advantages. It takes time to change from a system in which we have been educated, even though that system be a bad one. There is nothing in our circumstances to forbid the establishment of these fairs and the full realization of their benefits. They began as religious celebrations many years ago. We have nothing, except our Annual Agricultural Exhibitions, upon which such market fairs could be grafted, and these are quite too far apart to answer the purpose. The place, however, where such exhibitions are held, generally the city or village in the trade center of a county, would be a good starting point for the fairs. It not unfrequently happens now, that a sale of stock and other products occurs at the close of the annual exhioition. More or less exchange of products always takes place. Where a Society has grounds and permanent stalls and buildings, all the conveniences are provided that would he headed for the accommodation of market fairs. There would nred to be some concert of action to get them started, and generally the men most interested in the County Society are the right ones to project the market fairs and make them successful. They might at first be held quarterly or monthly, and then more frequently as they became better known. Once established they would take care of themselves, as it would be for the personal interest of every farmer in the district to buy and sell in that market. This matter should be discussed at our farmers' clubs, and annual agricultural meetings. CONNECTICUT.

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A dividend of four per. cent will be paid to stockholders of the Vermont & Canada Railroad, after the 25th inst.