



The Farmer's Cabinet.

An Independent Family Journal devoted to Religion, Education, Agriculture, Politics and General Intelligence.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Poetry.

The Red River Voyageur.

BY JOHN G. WHITFISER.

Out and in the river is winding
The links of its long, red chain
Through belts of dusky pine-land
And gusty leagues of plain.
Only, at times, a smoke-wreath
With the drifting cloud-lodges
The smoke of the hunting locks
Of the wild Assiniboine!
Drearly blows the north-wind
From the land of ice and snow;
The eyes that look are weary,
And heavy the hands that row.
And with one foot on the water,
And one upon the shore,
The Angel of Shadow gives warning
That day shall be no more.
Is it the clang of wild-geese?
That is the Indian's yell,
That lends to the voice of the north wind
The tone of a far-off bell?
The voyageur smiles as he listens
To the sound that grows apace;
Well he knows the vesper ringing
Of the bells of St. Boniface.
The bells of the Roman Mission,
That call from their turrets twin,
To the boatman on the river,
To the hunter on the plain!
Even so in our mortal journey
The bitter north-winds blow,
And thus upon life's Red River
Our hearts as oarsmen row.
And when the Angel of Shadow
Rusts his foot on wave and shore,
And our eyes grow dim with watching
And our hearts faint at the oar,—
Happy is he who heareth
The signal of his release
In the chimes of the Holy City,
The chimes of eternal peace.—[H. D.]

Sunday Readings.

From the N. Y. Observer.

The Dead are better off

LETTER TO A SISTER.

You have heard that I have suffered another loss in the death of a friend, of whose worth you knew little. And I am not now about to speak of her virtues or of my loss, but to tell you of the comfort there is in the thought that those dear to us on earth, are so much more blessed in heaven. When parents are able to set their children up in the world, by sending them to a distant land, or to a distant part of their own land, they do not hesitate to let them go. They are rather glad to have them go. It would be pleasant to have them always with us, but we prefer to part with them rather than to keep them out of their possession, on which they will enter in their distant home. Parents go to the Far West; children go to distant islands; and neither parents nor children think the separation dreadful, if the future enjoyment of either is to be increased. And so I have been thinking, and more than so, we ought to feel about those who are taken from our company to heaven. It would be very pleasant to have them always near, to help us, cheer us, bless us on our way; it would be very sweet to have our friends and children all around us when we come to be sick and die; but is it not better far, that those we love should be where they are always happy, where they are never sick, or sad, or weary; where there are no tears, no pains, nor parting, and where they never die.

She who has recently been called up higher, was a bright spirit in our social circle, but she has gone where she shines more brightly than here where she sings with the birds of Israel, and talks with the prophets, and sits down at the feet of Jesus, and drinks endless pleasure in. I know that it sounds very unnatural, to say that we are happy in the thought that our friends are so much happier than they were here, and that I have never willing to say, as some do, that I would not call them back if I could. We do not know what we might do, if the privilege was given us to call back those we have lost. The dying woman had more grace than we have, who, when asked if she wished to recover, said, "just as God wills." "But what if God leaves it to you?" "And I would just leave it to him again." The most of us would probably have a mind of our own about it, and would venture to express it, if we were permitted. Still they are so much better off now, and will be forever, that I am sure we ought to be submissive, even if we are not thankful. Four weeks before I was graduated at College, one of my classmates was cut down by sudden

sickness; and died. He was my best beloved friend, and when some one said in my hearing, "George Williams is dead," I fell to the ground as if struck with a club. That was my first grief. The world was dark for weeks and months after that: he lay down on the threshold and died; I lived on and have lived more than twenty years since. Now which is to be envied: the early dead or the living yet. These twenty years he has been in heaven, sweeping on from star to star, in the firmament of knowledge and glory and joy; with such companionship as John, and Mary, and Moses, and our blessed Lord. Twenty years in heaven! O what years in such a place! And I have had those twenty years on earth; years of labor, of suffering, of tears: a year in all that score but has been marked with a new deep grave in the earth, and a fresh deep wound in the heart; and now contrast this with that, and say if Geo. Williams was not the winner, by stumbling at the first leap in the race of life.

And when I think of others, who, like him, have died by the way, as we have been journeying heavenward together, I cannot but feel, that they who sleep in Jesus, are to be envied more than those who live. To depart and be with Christ is far better. We mourn for ourselves when they are taken from us; but they rejoice and are exceedingly glad. When all around them weep, they smile; and while our tears are falling on their lifeless clay, their spirits are singing Hallelujahs—the theory that often, in hours of grief, gives comfort to
YOUR BROTHER.

[Watchman, Watchman and Reflector.]

From the Watchman, what of the Night!

The days of the New Year are rapidly passing, but we hear of no tokens of a great work of grace among the churches. The union meetings for prayer in our own city, and in the distant cities generally, are well attended, and the devoutly conducted, but the sound in the tops of the mulberry trees is yet inaudible. The Son of Man is not seen moving among the candlesticks. The hope has been generally cherished among God's people that the present year may witness more signal triumphs of grace than the last. This hope has been fed by the common analogies of Providence. The great revivals of other times have rarely or never been confined to a single year, but have accumulated strength and multiplied their moral influence during a period of three or four successive years. It would be a singular phenomenon if this mighty outpouring of the Spirit, unparalleled in extent since the Pentecost, and which has given to the churches new views of Christian responsibility, and the power latent in prayer and personal labor, should pass away as strangely as it came. We fear that the gain in moral power and spiritual life of the churches has borne no proper ratio to the increase of membership. Large numbers have melted into the inert mass of professed disciples, and added to the inertia. The converts were not generally distinguished for clear views of spiritual truth, or for a profound experience of the workings of Divine grace. They stood in urgent need of instruction, and training, and constant activity, that the germ of life in them might unfold into the beauty and strength of Christian manhood. They needed the latter as well as the former rain, that the seeds of grace might ripen into the matured fruits of piety.

It may be that in the great movement of the last year the human has overshadowed the divine; that the flaunting of advertisements in papers and at street corners, and the boast of crowded meetings, and the telegraphing from city to city, and the publishing of noted incidents in the journals, has directed attention more to the fire and earthquake and the rending of the mountain than to the still small voice of God. The grandeur and extent of the agencies may have led to the forgetfulness of the Divine Spirit, moving in the midst of the wheels. If the Kingdom of God cometh not with observation, the past year has witnessed a change in the Divine plans, or Christians have exposed to the public gaze the springs of the spiritual life which ought to be hidden.

We confess our own strong desire that the great revival may continue, and the Divine element be turned over to the human. We should be little concerned if the whole outward phase should change, and the monster meetings, and the glaring announcements of the secular press should come to an end. If every one should "mourn apart," and the Word of God be studied in the closet, and the need of the Divine Spirit be more clearly recognized to begin and carry on the work of grace, the great religious movement of this century could not fail to accomplish notable and permanent results. To balance the excess of the outward and visible, there is urgently needed an infusion of a deeper spiritual life, a holier personal walk with God. To give completeness to the revival, there is not needed the blessing promised in the prophecy of Zechariah, "And I will bestow upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplication, and they shall look on Him whom they have pierced, and shall mourn for Him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for his first born." And the Lord shall mourn every family apart.

How to be like Enoch.—Do you seek Enoch's introduction to the living God? Go to him as Enoch went, believing that he is, and he is accessible, (Heb. II: 6.) and seek to get into the same just and realizing knowledge of him that Enoch got. He is revealed to you more amply, perhaps, than he was to Enoch. Believe, believe that he is not afar off, but nigh. Believe that he is not hostile, but propitious. Believe that he is all that Jesus said—that he is all that Jesus was—and believing this, walk with him. Admit him into your home, that he may bless it. Admit him into your hourly occupations, that he may elevate and exhort them. Admit him into your happy moments that he may enhance them; and into your hours of anguish, that his presence may tranquilize and transform them. Let his recollection—the presence of every pleasure—the energy of every undertaking—the refuge from every danger—the solace in every sorrow—the asylum of your hidden life, and the constant Sabbath of your soul. Learn, with all reverence for his greatness, but with equal reliance on his goodness—learn to make equal use of his light and of his love. The companion of your nights and mornings; and the ear that never wearies, make it the confidant of your weakness, your solitude, your ecstasy, and woe. Learn not to have one life for God and another for the world; but let your life be divinely devoted, and divinely quickened—let every footstep be a walk with God.—[Dr. Hamilton.]

For the Boys and Girls

Self Control: A Family Incident.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Mother!" cried a little girl, rushing into the room where a lady sat reading—"mother! John struck me in the face with all his might! Oh dear! oh dear! it hurts so!"

And the child pressed her hand against her cheek, and threw her head backwards and forwards, as it was in great pain.

The lady's face reddened, instantly, and the book fell from her hand to the floor. There was anger in her heart against John, and in the blindness of her sudden indignation, she resolved to punish him with a severe chastisement. But ere she reached the apartment in which her child had been playing, she paused suddenly and stood still. A timely thought glancing through her mind, had arrested her steps.

"This will not do. I must control myself," she said, speaking half aloud. Then, after a resolute strife with her angry feelings, the mother went back to the room where she had left her weeping child, and sitting down in her old place, said, with as calm and steady a voice as she could assume—

"Agnes, let me see your cheek."
"Oh dear! how it hurts!" sobbed Agnes, as she came to her mother's side; her hand still pressed to her face.

The lady gently removed the hand, and examined her little girl's cheek. There was a red mark as it a blow had been received, but no evidence of a bruise.

"Agnes," said the mother, now speaking very calmly and gently, yet with a firmness that at once subdued the excitement of her child's mind, "I want you to stop crying, and tell me all about this trouble with John."

The child's tears ceased to flow, and she looked up into her mother's face.

"Agnes, who gave the first provocation in this matter, you or John?"
"John struck me in the face!" replied the child, evincing a great deal of angry feeling towards her brother.

"Why did he strike you?"
Agnes was silent.

"Who saw the trouble between you and John?" inquired the mother.

"Why, Mary saw it. She'll tell you that John struck me in the face with his might."
"Tell Mary that I wish to see her."

Agnes went for her sister. When they returned the mother said—
"Now, Mary, tell me all about this trouble with John and Agnes."

"You saw him strike me, didn't you, Mary?" said Agnes, with the eagerness of resentment.

"I will question Mary," said the mother, "and while I am doing so, you, Agnes, must have nothing to say. After Mary has finished, then you can correct her statement if you wish to do so."
"Well, mother, I'll tell you just how it was," said Mary. "Agnes was teaching John, and John got angry."

"And struck his sister! There was a tone of severity in the mother's voice.

"I think the blow was accidental," said Mary.—John declared that it was, and tried his best to comfort Agnes; even promising to give her his pet kitten, if she would stop crying, and I not make trouble by telling you. But she was angry, and would not listen to him."

"Tell me just what occurred, Mary, and then I shall know exactly how far both were to blame."
"Well," answered Mary, "John and I were playing checkers, and Agnes would every now and then steal up behind John and push his elbow when he was making a move. It worried him, and he asked her over and over again not to do so. But she didn't mind what he said. At last John pushed the board from him, and wouldn't play any longer. He was angry. Still Agnes seemed bent on annoying him. John got a book and sat down near the window to read. He had not been there long before Agnes stole up behind him, whipped the book out of his hand, and ran away. John sprung after her and they had a struggle for the book, in which Agnes got a blow upon the face. I was looking at them, and I think the blow was accidental. It seemed so at the time, and John declares that he did not mean to strike her. That is, all, mother."

"Call your brother," said the lady, in a subdued voice.

John entered the room in a few moments. He was pale, and looked troubled.

"My son," said the mother, speaking without apparent excitement, yet with a touch of sorrow in her voice, "did you strike Agnes on purpose?"

The boy's lips quivered, but no answer came through them. He looked into his mother's eyes for a moment or two, until tears blinded him, and then he laid his face down upon her bosom and sobbed. With love's tender instinct the mother drew her arm tightly round her boy, and then there was a silence for the space of nearly a minute.

"It was an accident, I am sure," whispered the mother, placing her lips close to the ear of her boy.

"Indeed it was!" John answered back with earnestness. "My hand slipped as I tried to get my book away from her, and it struck her in the face. I was so sorry!"

What less could the mother do than kiss with ardor the fair brow of her boy, against whom, under the influence of anger, she had passed a hasty judgment. She almost shuddered at the thought of the unjust punishment she had come nigh inflicting while blind from sudden excitement.

"The chief blame, I see, rests with Agnes," said the lady, turning with some severity of voice and countenance towards her little girl, who now stood with the aspect of a culprit instead of an accuser.

"It was for fun, mother," John spoke up quickly. "She loves to tease, you know, and I was wrongly got angry."

"But teasing does not come from a good spirit," replied the mother, "and I am sorry that my little girl can find no higher enjoyment than the pleasure of annoying her brothers and sisters. I am satisfied with you, John, but not with Agnes; and now you may leave us alone."

to acknowledge her fault, and promise better conduct in the future.

But the one who profited most by this scene of trouble, was the children's mother. After all was harmonized again, and she was alone with her own thoughts, she lifted a heart of thankfulness for self-control, and prayed that she might ever possess her spirit in calmness.—I tremble in thinking of the evil that would have followed a blind punishment of my noble-hearted boy!

Miscellaneous Readings.

The Color of Gentlemen.

[From "Street Thoughts," by Rev. Henry H. Dexter, of Boston.]

"I've a great mind not to speak to you."
"Why not?"
"Because I saw you in such company yesterday."

"You saw me in no company, yesterday, that was not good and reputable."

"I saw you walking, yesterday, in close and apparently interested and congenial intercourse, with a 'nigger' as black as the darkest night, when the moon doesn't shine because it can't push any shine through the clouds, and the street-lamps don't shine out of politeness to the moon."

"Granted. Yet your implied assertion, that you saw me in bad company, remains unproven. 'Black' is hardly synonymous with 'bad.'"

"I wouldn't have been seen in the streets in that condition."

"I have seen you in worse."
"Take care, Edward. What do you mean?"

"I mean, William, that I have many times met you on Washington Street, walking arm in arm, well pleased, with both gentlemen and ladies as they are popularly called, of vastly less intelligence and moral worth than the individual with whom you saw me conversing."

"I don't care if he were an angel. I wouldn't be seen publicly disgracing myself by contact with him. If I must swallow such a black dose, I would keep it, as the doctors sometimes direct their medicines containing iodine to be kept, in some congenially dark corner."

"Pray, William, where is the disgrace of being seen to treat a gentlemanly person who has a black skin as a gentleman?"

"Gentleman! A 'nigger' a gentleman! I should think you had better emigrate to Liberia at once. I knew you were a rabid Republican, but I didn't know you had gone clean over to the Amalgamationists."

"I beg pardon, William; but you haven't answered my question."

"What question?"

"Why a gentlemanly negro is not as really a gentleman as a gentlemanly white person?"

"I tell you the idea is absurd."

"Still you don't answer. Do you, from your ancient reminiscences as a schoolmaster, happen to remember Webster's definition of a gentleman?"

"I can't say that I do."

"Let me refresh your memory: 'a man of education and good breeding, of any occupation,—or something like that; in short, a man who is reputable in character, and courteous in manners, as distinguished from the reverse. Now, where does such a definition necessarily exclude the negro? Is he not a man? And, being a man, may he not so culture himself as to come up most fully to the requirement of such a definition?"

"He isn't a man."

"You used to teach Physiology, I presume. Let me remind you that the only essential physical difference between yourself, and the person with whom you saw me walking yesterday, is that there is a little more coloring matter in the cells on the under side of his cuticle, than there is in the corresponding cells on the under side of your own. You are dark brown in complexion; the granules of your under-skin are something more than amber-colored; those of his are a dark copper-color;—that is all the difference between you. You are a 'white man' and he is a 'negro' in consequence of it. But are you ready to assert that the mere physical degree or two in the depth of coloring-matter in these epidermal cells—all other component parts of the animal and mental and moral organism remaining identical between the two—constitutes a difference as between manhood and beasthood?"

"Well if a negro is a man, he is not a gentleman."

"No unless he behaves like one. If he does, why is he not?"

"Society doesn't recognize him as such."
"Society doesn't do a great many things it ought."

"Society is my rule."
"It is not mine, nor God's. Its rule is iron, and not golden."

"Such as it is, we are bound to keep it."
"By what authority?"
"That of necessity."

"So that, in a society of pirates, you would be a pirate?"

"No; but in little matters like this, we must do as others do."

"Suppose yourself in the negro's place,—would it be a 'little matter'?"

"You pester me with questions. The fact is, William, you have been untrue to yourself and your better nature in all that you have said.—You know that a negro is a man, and may be a gentleman, and that when he is so he ought to be treated as such, just as well as I do. You know society is mean, as well as wrong, in this consenting to be unjust to the weak, out of courtesy to the strong. Of course, none of us advocate superior desirableness of intimate association between black and white, as a general thing; but we do urge, it, when a black man has brain, and uses it, and cultures himself to a position, or superior, to our own, he ought to have the credit of it, and the courtesy that belongs to it,—and the man who is afraid to accord it to him through fear of what society will say, is a pelucid paltry. So say I,—so says your inner soul!"

And so said we;—as we alighted from the omnibus in which we had been an interested listener to the dialogue thus far.

Philosophy of Skating.

This is the amusement and exercise which most interests us, just now, and it is claiming to find itself discussed upon it.—The fastidious amateur seeks for virgin fields of ice, on which he may cut the first delicate lines, but the masses love better to congregate together on some spacious pond, for mutual enjoyment. For universal cheerfulness, good nature, and measureless delight, give us a grand, huge skating party. It is wonderful how a big piece of ice can warm one's heart towards one's fellows. This sudden popular passion for skating is a good thing. Our young ladies, and our young men, too, will be none the worse for the unworked exercise of this winter, although the indulgence is a little more violent than will be likely to be sustained in future years. But the accomplishment of skating once acquired, is rarely given up. It is a most fascinating sport, and those who taste its joys this season will doubtless follow it up the next.

There is a great advantage for its practice by our citizens, such is the abundance of easily accessible ponds in the neighborhood. It would be interesting to give a history of the art of skating, if, like most athletic sports, it could be traced back to remote ages. But it seems to be an invention of comparatively modern times, and whatever poetry attaches to it must be that of its own creating.

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Its waters, as far out from the Gulf as the Carolina coasts, are of an Indigo blue. They are so distinctly marked, that their line of junction with the common sea water may be traced with the eye. Often one half of the vessel will be possessed floating in the Gulf Stream water, while the other half is in common water of the sea; and sharp is the line, and such the want of affinity between those waters, and the reluctance, on the part of those of the Gulf Stream, to mingle with the common water of the sea."

The Old Senate Chamber.

Vice President Breckenridge, in his address to the Senate of the United States on their leaving the Old Senate Chamber, spoke of the great spirits that had formerly occupied that hall, and especially of the noble "triumvirate" whose very names will render the Capitol immortal, in the following strain:

"There sat CALHOUN, the Senator, inflexible, austere, oppressed, but not overwhelmed by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions, seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it,—a man whose unparalyzing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his vigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties."

This was Webster's seat. He, too, was even such a senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself; and scorned the contrivances of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater for the simple dignity of his senatorial demeanor. The type of his Northern home, he rises before our imagination, in the grand and granite outline of his form, and intellect, like a great New-England rock, repelling a New-England wave. As a writer, his productions will be cherished by statesmen and scholars while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator, his great efforts are historically associated with this chamber, who e very air seems to vibrate beneath the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words."

On the outer circle sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by age, and displaying in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that of yore electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His courage, all his noble qualities, endowed him with an individuality and a charm of character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man! a moralist, patriot, philanthropist—his light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world and his declining sun, as it hasted down the West, threw back its level beams, in hues of mellowed splendor to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and served so well."

AN AMERICAN DENTIST IN EUROPE.—Dr. Brewster was from New York, a dentist of remarkable skill, though his skill has not been appreciated in New York. He went over to Paris, and there amused himself until his funds were exhausted. As a remedy for an empty purse, one of his friends suggested that he should open a dentist's room. He did so, and procuring handsome rooms, he rose into eminence at once as the most fashionable dentist in Paris, charging what price he pleased. He soon had the mouths of all the rank and fashion of Paris under his control, and he really was a good dentist, he deserved the praises he received. The most important event of his career was his summons to St. Petersburg to attend to the teeth of the Emperor Nicholas. The Countess Lievan, a famous female diplomatist in the pay of the Russian Government, during her residence in Paris, wrote to the Czar recommending Dr. Brewster's skill, and was herself the messenger to communicate to the dentist the request of Nicholas.

Here he manifested the Yankee self-estimation and independence of the Doctor. He assured her that it would be impossible for him to leave Paris until the fashionable season was over; that he could spend but one month with the Emperor as his own residence at Dieppe; and that his terms were, all expenses paid, and \$6,000 placed at his banking account before he left Paris.

The Yankee dentist went to St. Petersburg, had the use of a splendid palace assigned him, was attended by a numerous retinue—went to all the courts and parties, and gave magnificent entertainments in his own palace, all at the Emperor's expense. In his mean time he had an immense practice as a dentist. The Emperor and all the court being his customers. He declined to receive money, but was amply remunerated by rich presents.

Brewster left the Emperor's teeth in fine condition.—The Czar, being highly pleased, begged his acceptance of an order for \$15,000, saying to him that if he had not been an American, he should have offered him instead, the Order of the Black Eagle. Brewster told the Emperor he preferred the Order. Yankee-like, he knew that at Paris and elsewhere, it would earn more money for him than the \$15,000. The Emperor gave him both. Brewster went back to Paris, wearing his Order, and adding to his high station, a Dentist extraordinary to his Imperial Majesty, Nicholas I., of Russia."

LAND SKINNERS.—This term applies to a class of men—farmers shall we say?—who want to get the largest share of land without making any compensation for its use.

They may be found in almost every section of the country. If they crop their land, the product is all sold and carried off the farm. Not the grain simply which they raise; but the straw, if the crop be barley, wheat or oats, and the stalks if it be corn. Only cattle sufficient to meet the necessities of the family, are kept on the farm. These consist of two or three half bred cows, as many lean pigs, a span of one yoke or more of oxen. What manure they make is all required for the garden, or for one or two acres of corn ground.

With this management, the land very soon fails to yield its increase of grain, and then grass is tried. For a year or two a tolerable crop is produced; but this too is sold and carried off the farm, and, as might be expected, the hay crop is too inconsiderable to meet the expenses of the farmer's family; and the grain growing is once more tried, but with no better success than formerly. Under such management, it is no wonder that the man concludes that his land is too poor to pay for cultivation, and he sells at a sacrifice, and moves out west."

Dr. Maury of the United States Navy, in an interesting volume on the Physical Geography of the Sea, has the following on the Gulf Stream: "There is a river in the ocean. In the severest droughts it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows. Its banks and its bottom are of cold water, while its fountain, and its mouth is in the Arctic Seas. It is the Gulf Stream. There is in the world no other such majestic flow of waters. Its current is more rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon

Our Candidate for Governor.

The following are the remarks of W. H. Y. Hackett, Esq., of Portsmouth, in the Republican State Convention...

Mr. President and Gentlemen.

I beg leave, in behalf of the delegation from Portsmouth, to offer to the Convention our thanks for the nomination just announced...

I became intimately acquainted with Mr. Goodwin in early life. I saw him commence his career by encountering the hazards and hardships of the ocean...

Schools of Hillsboro' County.

FRANCETOWN, which thirty years ago was the centre of a large trade, has a much less population now than then. Schools which then numbered 50, are now reduced to 20 scholars...

BENNINGTON is a small, compact town with but four districts. Instead of the two separate schools in the village, there should be a graded school, having a primary department...

ANTRIM. Most of the schools of this town were in good condition. The Rev. Mr. Whitton, who for half a century was a clergyman in this town took a deep interest in its schools...

WEARE. Few towns of the county are so poorly provided with school-rooms as Weare. There are several marked exceptions. The new school room at Weare North village erected at a cost of \$3000, is a model for taste and comfort...

DEERING is one of the wealthy farming towns of the county, but it is destitute of good school rooms. We do not remember to have seen a single map or chart upon the walls, and there was a general complaint of the want of punctuality in attendance...

HILLSBOROUGH has a variety of schools—some good, some poor. There has been a deficiency of good order in some of the larger districts the present winter.

HANCOCK. The people of this town manifest an interest in their schools, and have some excellent scholars. There is, however, a misconception here, as elsewhere, on the part of many teachers who fail to comprehend that the province of the teacher is not to teach words and facts alone...

WINDSOR has two districts, one of which is small. They exhibit a fair share of scholarship—American.

DR. LIVINGSTONE. Letters have been received in Glasgow from Dr. Livingstone to the 6th of Oct., when all the persons forming the expedition were well. The war between the Portuguese and their rebel slaves, who were making a sort of Canada, or land of refuge, of their encampment...

A WOMAN ON SKATES.—The editor of the Troy Times has seen a woman—and a pretty one—on skates. Here it is. "We have seen a woman on skates. A bright eyed, rosy-cheeked, good-humored, sensible girl she was. It was under the moonlight, in the balmy air—and how she enjoyed it!"

Hillsborough County Convention.

The Republicans of this county met in Convention at Amherst, at eleven o'clock on Wednesday. It was the largest delegate convention ever held in the county.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.—J. O. Adams, Manchester, J. F. Whittle, Nashua; T. E. Flagg, Hollis; J. A. Powers, Milford.

On Resolutions.—J. F. Whittle, Nashua; J. H. Patch, of Francestown; J. G. Dickey, of Hillsborough; G. A. Rinsdell, of Peterborough.

The Committee on Organization made a report which was adopted. The following were the permanent officers of the Convention—

Joseph C. Abbott, Manchester, President. Vice Presidents.—S. D. Downs, Francestown; George D. Goodell, Hillsborough; Davis Baker, Manchester; Samuel Eyles, Peterborough; Luther Taggard, Nashua; Jesse Clement, Weare.

On motion, Justin Spear of Manchester, Jas. Scott of Peterborough, C. P. Danforth of Nashua, J. G. Morrill of Deering, and J. H. T. Newell of Hillsborough were appointed a committee on permanent organization.

On motion adjourned to half past one.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Proceeded to ballot for County Treasurer.

Whole number 105. Nec. for choice 54. Sattering 9.

SECOND BALLOT. Whole number 107. Nec. for choice 54. Sattering 4.

THIRD BALLOT. Whole number 101. Nec. for choice 52. Sattering 4.

On motion of C. P. Danforth, the nominations were made unanimous by a rising vote.

RESOLUTIONS. Dr. Whittle of Nashua, from the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, The Democracy of New Hampshire having occupied the true ground upon the great question which now divides the two great parties of the country, before it went over to the support of Slavery...

Resolved, That the people of this State are bound by no compact, express, or implied, to suffer the introduction of Slavery into territories now free, and that they are unalterably opposed to the erection of any territory without its prohibition by positive law.

At a Democratic Convention, held in East Wilton, Jan. 2d, 1859, for Senatorial District No. 7, of which B. B. Whittemore was Secretary it was

Resolved, That while we recognize no right of the General Government to abolish Slavery in the States, we solemnly protest against its introduction into territories of the United States that are now free.

At a Democratic Convention held Jan. 8, 1859 for the Senatorial District, No. 3, of which Dr. P. P. Woodbury was President.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any new States into the American Union with the proviso that Slavery shall be tolerated.

Resolved, That the candidates this day nominated meet our entire approbation, that we will use all honorable means to secure their election.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Voted, that the President and Secretaries be a committee to inform the candidates of their nomination, and that the proceedings be published in the Republican papers in the county.

Voted, That the thanks of the Convention be given to the President for the ability which he has discharged his duties.

J. H. GOODALE, Sec'y. J. D. MACK, Sec'y.

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County Commissioners' Report.

From the Report of the Hillsborough County Commissioners for the past year, just published, we gather the following items:—

The expenses of the County Farm over the income has been \$5,465 07. Orders drawn on the Treasury to pay towns for the support of County paupers, 6,170 68.

Orders for special contracts, 650 94. Orders for other bills, 219 17.

The whole expense at the farm was \$6,674 41. The total value of the farm and appurtenances is, according to the last appraisal, \$20,810 40.

We copy the following remarks appended to the statistical report:—"In submitting this report to the tax payers of the county, we deem it our duty to say a few words in regard to the expenses and improvements which have been made at the County Farm this past year.

Owing to the inconvenience of the buildings, (they being situated at a considerable distance from each other,) it was considered a matter of economy to put them together. In doing this, we found it necessary to make an addition of thirty feet between the two main buildings, for a dining hall in the basement, a work room and sleeping apartments in the upper story, with a cellar under the whole building."

The small buildings are placed back of the main buildings in close proximity thereto. By this arrangement of the buildings, we are enabled to heat the whole group by one steam apparatus, besides doing a large share of the cooking and washing, whereby a saving is made in fuel and the risk from fire very materially lessened. Although the outlay has been considerable, yet we believe no one would complain of the expense if they were to go and see the improvements which have been made.

Upon the farm much labor has been expended the past year. One half or more of the mowing and tillage land on the farm is on the interval north of the buildings, and all of the hay and other produce raised on that part of the farm since the County owned it, had to be drawn up a sand hill on a rise of ten degrees for a distance of thirty rods. Last winter sixty-five rods of road was built between the bridge and railroad crossing, reducing the rise per rod one half, without increasing the distance. This, with the other necessary work on the farm, was done without any extra help. No doubt many more would have called for assistance, had it not been for making that road, as illness and dissipation are sure passports to the poor house.

Since the present superintendent, Mr. Frye, has been on the farm, its productions have more than doubled what they were formerly. The farm has produced, the past season, eleven hundred bushels of corn, 500 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of white beans, two hundred bushels of turnips, and upwards of two thousand heads of cabbages. This improvement has in great measure been accomplished by the use of night soil, which costs nothing but the teaming. A portion of the grass land had a top dressing last spring of night soil and loam, which nearly doubled the amount of hay where it was spread.

From twenty to thirty children have been at the county farm the past year of the proper age to attend school. Owing to the inconvenience of sending them a mile to school, and a feeling which naturally exists between the other scholars of the district and the pauper children, a school was opened in May at the farm, which continued eight weeks, and after a short vacation, it was continued seven weeks longer. Thirty-five different scholars attended the school, and the daily attendance during the fifteen weeks, was twenty-three. The scholars manifested a lively interest in the school, and made good proficiency for the time the school was in operation.

For the management of an establishment like our county poor house, but few, we believe, are better qualified to fill that station than Mr. & Mrs. Frye. Again we say, to those who are interested, call and examine for yourselves."

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a very interesting correspondence between American Missionaries in China on the one part and the U. S. Commissioner to China, Hon. W. B. Reed, on the other. The missionaries acknowledge with gratitude and high consideration, his successful efforts in behalf of our common Christianity, by procuring the insertion in the treaty, of a clause which provides for full toleration of the Christian religion throughout the vast empire.

That in making the acknowledgement they were not influenced by national prejudice, but by an impartial judgment upon his acts, may be inferred from a letter of a Missionary Bishop of the English Church in China to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he says—"It is right that the friends of Christian missions, on both sides of the Atlantic, should know how much they are pre-eminently indebted for to Christian element in the wording of the treaties, to the hearty zeal, sympathy, and co-operation of his excellency, V. B. Reed, ably seconded by his Secretary of Legation and interpreter Dr. Williams, and Rev. W. A. P. Martin—names well known in connection with the missionary work in China."

SCARCITY OF BREAD IN IOWA.—The Courier, published at Ottumwa, in Iowa, under date of the 6th inst., says:—"We have never approached so near a famine in this country, especially in the West where we inhabit, as we have the past year. The wet weather which prevailed and characterized almost the whole of the season, filled our soil and kept it so full of water as to prevent the growth and maturity of our crops, the effects of which are now manifesting themselves in an unwonted scarcity of breadstuffs, threatening a rise in price which will occasion general distress, if not actual want, to thousands of our population."

Already do we see the anomaly of a reversal in the direction of the trade in breadstuffs in our own region, which ought, and in ordinary seasons will export largely of wheat and flour, having become a purchaser to a large extent of those articles, which are now being shipped largely from the East into this state. One of our citizens is now absent at Chicago, for the purpose of buying wheat to be manufactured into flour by one of the mills. It is distressing to think of the large amount which must be taken from our limited means at this time of severe pressure in pecuniary matters, for bread to feed not only our cities and towns, but our farmers themselves. Peculiarly, 1858 has been a hard year."

CENTENARIANS.—During 1858 thirty five persons over 100 years of age died in the United States. The oldest person was an Indian of California, who was 147. The oldest person in Massachusetts was Abigail Brown, 108. Elisha Mass of Connecticut was 100, Elizabeth Parker of Me., was 115, Minnie Lancaster of Florida, 140, Sarah Benjamin of Penn., 114, Margaret Hoyt of Ky., 114, Harriet Lane, colored, of New York 112, and David Wright, also colored, and of New York, 110. Gaudaloupe Romeo of Cal., 115. The oldest clergyman was Rev. John Sawyer, Me., 103. Rev. Laban Ainsworth of New Hampshire, and Rev. Ethan Osburn of New Jersey, were each 109.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gave an eloquent lecture on Burns, at the Copper Institute, New York, on Monday evening. He received \$150 for the lecture.

THE CABINET.

Wednesday Morning, Feb 2, 1859.

DECEASE OF PROMINENT SCHOLARS.

PRESCOTT, the greatest historian of his age, has passed from earth. His decease occurred on Saturday last, at his residence in Boston. At half past 12, in his usual health, he was stricken with apoplexy, and at half past two, breathed his last in an unconscious condition. The announcement cast a gloom over the city, and will every where be received with that sadness which always follows the knowledge of the sudden and unexpected departure of great and gifted minds whose work on earth, to human view, is yet unfinished. But he has passed away in the days of his strength, with his plans of life unfinished, and from the very midst of his labors and friends.

Wm. H. Prescott was descended from an honorable New England family. His grandfather was Col. Prescott who commanded the American forces at Bunker Hill—his father the late excellent Judge Prescott of Massachusetts. William was born at Salem, May 4th, 1796, graduated at Harvard, in 1814, where by an accident he lost one eye, and the other became so weakened as to render him in his subsequent studies mainly dependent upon the eyes of others. After leaving college he spent two years in Europe, and returned to commence a literary career, which, considering the difficulties under which it was pursued, must ever be considered as one of great brilliancy and success. The details of that career are familiar to most of our readers. His "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," has been published in four different languages, and his subsequent works have been alike popular. The third volume of his "History of the reign of Philip the 2d," appeared but a few months since, and is uncompleted. Mr. Prescott was 63 years of age, and leaves a widow, and three children.

On the same day, at his residence in Cambridge, deceased Professor Wm. C. Bond, director of the astronomical observatory of Harvard College, at the age of 69.

Prof. Bond has long been recognized, both at home and abroad, as one of the most eminent of the astronomers of his country—and the Observatory of Harvard College at Cambridge, which was established, and has been hitherto conducted, under his direction, as one of the most efficient of all similar institutions. His health has been for some time impaired by an affection of the heart, but he has recently been quite well, until Wednesday last, when he was prostrated by a return of this disease, of which another attack Sunday evening was instantly fatal.

On the Wednesday previous, Prof. Ellet, deceased at New York. He had officiated as Prof. of Chemistry at Columbia College and the College of South Carolina. The S. C. Legislature presented him valuable silver plate for the invention of a new and cheap method of preparing gun cotton. He was one of the best chemists in the country.

THE new Postal Bill agreed upon by the Senate Committee meets with little favor. The vote in the Committee was not unanimous, Messrs. Bigler, Hall and Dixon voted against it. This bill proposes to abolish the franking privilege on all printed matter weighing over three ounces, except the President's annual message and accompanying documents, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Patent Office, and the Congressional Globe; to increase the rates of inland postage from three to five cents upon letters conveyed (inland) less than three thousand miles; to leave the postage to and from the Pacific side as at present, and to charge hereafter twenty cents on foreign letters to and from points over 2500 miles distant.

While the franking privileges should unquestionably be greatly curtailed, there is no reason to believe that the American people desire a return to high rates of postage. When President Fillmore endorsed the recommendation of Postmaster General Hall in 1851, he urged the abolition of the franking privilege or its equivalent, as one necessary means of reducing the postal expenditures to the postal income. But no one can now see the justice of raising the inland postage, (now a source of great profit,) in order to carry letters across the deserts of the West at a cost of fifty dollars each, or to benefit land speculators in unsettled regions.

The House Postoffice Committee have adopted after a full discussion and many votes, the bill offered by Mr. Wood of Maine, establishing a line of steamers from various ports in the United States, as follows: That a line of mail steamships be, and the same is hereby, established, under the control of the National Steamship Company, for semi-weekly service between the United States and Europe. There shall be two divisions of service—the first division shall be in alternate trips from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to Liverpool, England. The second division shall be in alternate trips from Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, to the port of Southampton, in England. The departures shall be fixed and determined, by such schedule as the Postmaster General may adopt, to give one departure in each week to and from the ports of the South, and one departure in each week to and from the ports of the North, and the steamers in their voyages from and to New Orleans shall touch at the ports of Havana, Cuba, Santander in Spain, and Bordeaux in France."

The Senate caucus, on Saturday, agreed to support an increase in the rates of letter postage to 5 cents.

A new rule has been adopted by the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, "that no cost shall be taxed in any case, except the fees of the Sheriff and Clerk, the travel and attendance of the party and attorney fee, unless the same shall be agreed to in writing by the adverse party or his attorney, or allowed by the Clerk in writing, or the presiding Judge on appeal to him from the Clerk's decision."

The above is a very wholesome rule. Heretofore witness fees have been taxed to excess by attorneys, where it is notorious that they have not been in attendance, thereby swelling the costs. The above rule is designed to very much limit such costs and bring them within the limits of simple and rigid justice.

HON. F. P. BLAIR, JR., the Republican member of Congress from Missouri will address the citizens of Manchester this (Wednesday) evening, on the political issues of the day.

Our attention has been called to a brief editorial in the Journal of Agriculture, which in decidedly unguarded terms alludes to the jail in this place as a source of increased crime, and giving a very unjust and untrue impression in regard to its management. In justice to Mr. Hill and his amiable lady we feel called upon to say, that every one acquainted with the facts admits (even his political enemies being judges) that the jail has never been more judiciously managed than since under Mr. Hill's care. Every possible effort is made for the welfare of the prisoners, and to prevent as far as possible the corruptions that result from evil communications. The females are kept entirely by themselves, where they have no conversation even with the males, and if not made better instead of worse the fault is not to be found in any lack of watchfulness and effort on the part of the family whose duty it is to care for them. The difficulties under which the jail laborers from want of proper accommodations, and a disposition in certain quarters to make these deficiencies as burdensome as possible, for local purposes, with his marked success notwithstanding, should certainly screen him from all such public, and uncalculated insinuations. Probably the editor of the Journal who penned the article alluded to, knew nothing personally, of the truth of what he wrote, and probably neither Mr. Breed or Mr. Cartland never was within the outer walls of our jail, which the y declare "a disgrace to the County." We beg our Agricultural brethren of the Journal to be careful of political "traps," and in such matters to know what they affirm as truths, to be such. Under its present management, we consider our jail, what there is of it, a credit to the County, and it is no fault of Mr. Hill, or of the people of Amherst, that there is not more of it.

The County Republican Convention held at this place on Wednesday last was probably the largest delegate Convention ever held in the County, there being 107 delegates present, besides many others who were but "lookers on." In another column will be found the official details. The following nominations were made: For Treasurer.—Amos J. Wilson of Weare. For County Commissioner.—Ira Gage of New Boston.

For Register of Deeds.—Charles B. Tuttle of this place. With Messrs. Wilson and Gage we have no personal acquaintance, but learn that they are active men, well worthy of the offices for which they have been nominated. Mr. Tuttle is everywhere known as a quick, thorough business man, a skillful penman, and just such a man as should always be in the Register's office. It shall be no fault of ours if he does not occupy it for five years to come.

Tuesday, the 25th, was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the poet Burns, and it was observed in all the large cities, and in some of the smaller ones, in a manner worthy of his fame. The papers of the following day were filled with the speeches and songs offered upon these occasions. The Burns Club at Manchester enjoyed a pleasant session, but perhaps the most brilliant of all was that at the Parker House, Boston.

At the Brooklyn (N. Y.) celebration the first toast, "The Day We Celebrate" was responded to by HOSEA B. PERKINS, Esq., in an eloquent speech, enumerating the patriotic qualities of Burns, his manly qualities, and his sturdy independence amid his poverty and difficulty.

Mr. Perkins is a native of Dover, this State, and is a great admirer of Burns. He has a very fine Lyceum lecture devoted to the Life and Writings of this gifted poet, which has been highly commended wherever given.

The Pacific Railroad question has been put to rest for the present session, the Senate having adopted an amendment instead of the passage of the original, providing that first the Government shall advertise for proposals for building three lines of railroads through our own territory to the Pacific, and one year to be given for the preparation of such proposals. The measure looks to us as a judicious one, and we have no doubt will bring the matter eventually before Congress in some tangible form, which shall result in the completion of this great and necessary public work.

All that is provided for is an invitation for proposals to construct a road, and \$3000 are appropriated to meet the expenses. The vote had nothing of a party character in it, for among the 20 negatives on the motion that killed the bill we find the name of Wilson next to that of Yule, that of Pugh next to Seward, and that of Douglas next to Fitch, and so on through the list: On the other side, Cameron, Hale, Clark, and Hamlin voted with Hunter, Hammond, and Sill.

The Cuba question is now fully and openly before Congress, in the report of Mr. Sill, from the select Committee, to which the portion of the message relating thereto, was referred. Mr. Sill since the presentation of his report has ably advocated its adoption, and has been as ably met in opposition thereto by Mr. Seward. Letters from Washington indicate that the President is honestly intent upon the measure of obtaining Cuba, whatever may be the motives of others in pushing the question before the country.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—David Clement, Hudson; Charles H. Burns, Milford; Edward C. D. Kirtledge, Manchester; Alonzo Bailey, Brookline; Sewell Putnam, Wilton—Justices of the Peace for Hillsborough County.

We regret to learn of the sudden death, from erysipelas, of Col. Frank A. Brown, of Manchester, the well known Daguerrian.

The February Term of the Court of Common Pleas commenced yesterday, in Nashua.—Judge Sargent presiding.

Theodore Parker will sail for the West Indies on the 8th of February. In a card in the Tribune he returns his heartfelt thanks to friends in all parts of the country for their sympathy and cheer.

Miss Hosmer, the sculptress, and Charlotte Custman, are said to live pleasantly together in Rome. Both are remarkably smart females.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR. AT CITY HALL.—At a very short notice, and a very imperfect one, Hon. Francis P. Blair, Jr., member of Congress from Missouri, addressed the people of Nashua and vicinity, at the City Hall, on Thursday evening. The Hall was full and the campaign was duly opened under the most happy auspices. Large numbers of people from the neighboring towns were present. The Mayor presided, and the platform was filled with Vice-Presidents, embracing many of our influential citizens, as well as from the neighboring towns. Among them we were glad to see Leonard Chase, Esq., and Daniel Putnam, Esq., of Milford; E. P. Parker, Esq., of Weare; T. Parker, Esq., of Merrimack; E. T. Wheeler, Esq. of Hollis; Stephen D. Greeley, Esq., of Hudson, and several others who we cannot now name.

The President first introduced Z. K. Pangborn, Esq., of the Boston Bee & Atlas, who addressed the assembly in a short, and very animated speech arraigning the present administration for imbecility, treachery, and corruption, getting them into a high state of good humor, by his well-told anecdotes.

Hon. Francis P. Blair, Jr. was then introduced and made a calm, convincing speech of an hour and a quarter in length. While he opposed slavery in every one of its many aspects, he devoted himself mainly to its operation upon the non-slaveholding citizens of slave states, who were degraded by it to a lower level than the slaves themselves. A white laborer is looked down upon even by them. He illustrated the kind of nationality practised by the Democratic party, by a reference to the acts of Congress, by which every thing that was made to subserve the interests of the south.

We wish we had time to follow him through some of his convincing arguments upon this point. Every measure proposed looks to the aggrandisement of the south. Our amiable neighbor of the Gazette expressed the hope that he would explain why he held slaves. We hope he had the decency to go and see if his wish was complied with, and that he was satisfied with the explanation. The explanation simply was that he inherited a few slaves, and had been guilty of buying some, but in every case, it was to save the sundering of family ties formed between his own and slaves of neighboring estates, by their being sold to go south. He regretted that he had not means to buy slaves and emancipate them.—[N. H. Tel.

INHUMAN MASSACRE OF FRIENDLY INDIANS IN TEXAS.—A letter from the Indian Agency at Brazos, Texas, published in the Washington States, relates the particulars of a horrid butchery of a party of harmless Indians, who went from the reserve a few weeks since to a place called Golconda, for the purpose of hunting, and established a camp there. The party numbered about nine men and women, with their children. The letter says:

"The Indians had been living in perfect amity with the settlers around them for some weeks, when a party of some twenty men from Earth county, who had determined to 'break up the reserves,' heard of their being out on a hunt, and they determined, as it appears, that this would be a 'good time,' as they expressed it, to 'open the ball.' During the night, they were heard passing near the settlement, and a little after daylight they crept up to the Indians, and shot them in their beds. Three women and three men were killed instantly. A young man named Stevens shot a woman who was lying by the side of her husband. The man rose and fired at Stevens, and killed him; but a moment after the Indian was killed by one of the white men. A little boy was badly wounded, and he will probably die. Eight other children were wounded. Choctaw Tom was absent from his camp at the time. His old wife was instantly killed, horribly mutilated with a load of buckshot. A nephew of our old friend Jose Maria, the jolly little chief of the An-a-dach-ee, was killed.

All this happened on Monday last, (27th of December.) On Tuesday, some of the employees at the reserve, with some Indians, went down to secure and bury the murdered people. When they arrived on the ground, a most distressing scene occurred. There was no outburst of savage feeling against the murderers; but the utter desolation expressed in the countenances of Choctaw Tom and his son, and they sat with tears rolling down their cheeks, by the side of the mutilated body of the wife and mother, and quiet stifled sobs of the relatives as they washed and dressed their bodies in their best attire, made an impression upon these rough frontiersmen that will not easily be effaced.

Tom and his son distressed with grief and fear, have left the reserve. No one knows where they have gone, but they have taken their little ones, leaving behind them all their cattle, hogs, wagon—everything in fact, but their children. I feel very sorry for those poor people. No one has ever suspected any of them of a misdemeanor, and it appears to me that they are deeply wronged."

LATER FROM MEXICO.—NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 24th inst.

The Spanish fleet left Sacrificos on the 20th inst. for Havana. The French and English fleets were at Sacrificos. The dates from the city are to the 19th inst. The Pensamiento, General Miramon's organ at Guadajuara, states that he will not accept of the presidency, nor favor Robles, but will adhere to the Zuloaga plan.

General Miramon was marching on the capital. He had ordered a forced loan of \$600,000 at Guadajuara, including foreigners who paid under a threat of expulsion.

The press of the city of Mexico state that the French and English Ministers had notified the government that unless a million of dollars was paid to satisfy the claims of French and English subjects, within six days the fleets of those countries would take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico. The statement was discredited.

Gen. Degallados was at Morelia. The Government palace at Guadajuara was destroyed on the 10th by the explosion of the magazine after Miramon left it for the capital. From one hundred to two hundred persons were killed, and terrible consternation caused thereby.

The liberals have taken Mazatlan. Casmano had fallen back on Zantepec. Bianc and Coronado, with 3,000 men, were before Zacatecas, and Miramon had sent 600 men to its assistance, but it was thought that the garrison would be obliged to surrender.

Miramon declared vehemently against Robles's plan previous to his (Miramon's) election to the Presidency, but he has been silent since that event. Robles was still presiding and was backed by the capitalists and on friendly terms with Miramon. It is said that if Miramon declares for Zuloaga, Robles will join the liberals.

The English and French Admirals had made a formal and threatening demand on Juarez for prompt payment of the English Bonds.

Gen. Traconis had been released by Robles, after an year's imprisonment at the Capital, and it was reported would be placed in command at Vera Cruz.

Dr. Andrew Jackson, for want of \$3000 bail, has been committed to jail for causing the death of Elmira Callahan, a girl 20 years old, by procuring abortion, in his house in Lowell, last Sunday. The Coroner's jury decided that the death was caused by said Jackson, or Dr. Calvin Whipple, or both of them.

The steamship Arabia brings advices from Europe to the 15th inst., one week later. Rumors of war continued rife on the Continent, and the funds had suffered great fluctuations, but were better when the Arabia sailed. The total depreciation is estimated at sixty million pounds sterling. The speech of the King of Sardinia at the opening of the Chambers smacked of war. It is stated that orders have been given by Louis Napoleon for the preparation of 100 transports to convey 30,000 men from the African contingent to Italy. On the 13th inst. Prince Napoleon left Turin, where he was to espouse the daughter of the King of Sardinia—a significant movement. On the other hand, Austria, in whose dominion there was much excitement, was concentrating more troops in Italy. King Bomba had liberated sixty-one political prisoners. Parliament is projected to the 3d of February. On the 7th of the same month the French Chambers are to meet. It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone was to succeed Sir Chas. Young as Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. It is stated that the evidence against the members of Phoenix Club in Ireland, most of whom are shop-keepers or mechanics, is conclusive. Clubs of a similar character are said to be increasing. The Belgian Cabinet has dissolved. The Prince Regent opened the Prussian Chambers on the 12th inst. A telegraphic cable will be extended in the Spring to Candia and Egypt, has been laid to Constantinople. The ex-king of Delhi's sentence has been carried into effect by his transportation to the Cape of Good Hope.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

THE REVOLUTION IN HAITI.—Brig Montecito, from Port au Prince 9th ult., reports that many collisions had taken place up to the time of sailing. Montecito had advanced as far as Moravia with his army, and it was suspected he would march upon St. Marc's shortly. An engagement had taken place previously, but there was no reliable information as to who was victor. There was about 40 wounded in Port au Prince of the Emperor's troops. The people in Port au Prince appear all in favor of Geffard.

Business at Jeremie was nearly suspended, also at Port au Prince, on account of there being an embargo on all coasting vessels.

Later, Geffard sailed up to the 12th ult., when the Brig Eolus was quiet. On the 7th there was a slight bombardment of the port of St. Marc by a brig-of-war belonging to the Emperor. There were but a few rounds discharged, the brig not being near enough to do execution, the shot took no effect. About the same time there was a slight skirmish back of St. Marc's. Some few lives lost and a few horses both parties then retired. The business of the port seems to be at a stand.

General Geffard is posted within 60 yards of the Emperor's forces, divided by a small mound.

The inhabitants of Gonaives are all in arms ready to meet the result.

The principal parts of the Island have proclaimed Haiti a Republic, and the general opinion is that things will soon be settled in General Geffard's favor.

A STUMP PULLING MACHINE. Mr. George Kenney of Milford, has invented, and is about to take out a patent for a new stump pulling machine, which puts all the implements for this purpose in the shade. We have seen his model, and are satisfied that whatever the machine does hold of has 'got to come.' It can be applied alike to pulling stumps, moving buildings, pressing hay, or almost any other purpose for which a great power is wanted. It is arranged with a windlass and can be operated by hand or horse power. The other day he attached it to a train of fourteen loaded cars with the brakes all on, and some of the hindmost cars with the wheels triggered, but when the machine started the cars moved by a power perfectly irresistible. With his model one man with his little finger, can overcome the utmost strength of another.—[Telegraph.]

THE UNITED STATES AND PARAGUAY.—A portion of the United States squadron forming the Paraguay expedition were at Montevideo on the 30th of November. It was expected they would sail in a few weeks for the Parana river. The dates from Paraguay are to the 19th of November. It is stated that the Paraguayans were preparing to receive the United States forces, but the prevailing belief was that the difficulty would be settled without recourse to war. It was reported that our government and Buenos Ayers were about to enter into an alliance, whereby the latter would grant to the United States the right of free transit for our troops through her territory, and promised whatever assistance may be necessary for the conquest of Paraguay. In order to contract the effect of this project, an alliance of all the South American governments against the United States is recommended.

A GREEDY FISH. A son of David Wadsworth Esq., of this city caught a pickerel in Windham pond one day last week, in whose maw was found an ox-shoe. The pickerel weighed about three pounds. Somebody in fishing used the shoe for a sinker, and the fish swallowed bait, sinker and all, or else the shoe was lost on the ice, and when it was going to the bottom, the fish was attracted by its glitter, and gulped it down without tasting [Telegraph.]

AN OLD BUCK.—There are abundant rumors afloat at Washington to the effect that the President is likely to lead to the hyemal altar an accomplished and estimable widow lady of Georgia. Perhaps this accounts for the special care and elegance of our bachelor President's dress. It is a matter of frequent remark that Mr. Buchanan, in his handsome brown frock coat, white vest and cravat, and patent leather pumps, is one of the most elegant dressed young men in the Capital.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of John Hart died in Washington, D. C. on Thursday night of last week by a singular and painful accident. Returning home at a late hour, he attempted to climb over the palings of the front yard, but slipped and was caught by the neck in such a manner that he was strangled to death. His dog, in the endeavor to pull his master from his dangerous position, tore the clothes entirely from his body.

Tal. P. Shaffner has written a letter in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, and says that during the coming summer, with engineers already engaged, he intends to travel over and examine the route, via Greenland, Iceland, and the Azores Isles which, in his opinion, is the only one practicable for a telegraph between Europe and America.

An Eastern journal says that the Chinese constructed some extensive suspension bridges more than fifteen hundred years ago. At that time they were called flying bridges, and were wide enough for four horsemen to ride abreast across them.

LOTTERIES IN DELAWARE.—On Thursday last a new lottery bill was presented in the Delaware House of Representatives, and immediately passed. It proposes to raise the sum of \$72,000, of which \$40,000 is to build a church, \$11,000 for schools, and \$21,000 to erect a new court-house at New Castle. It has not yet passed the Senate.

The Boston correspondent of the Worcester Spy says that John A. Washington's fugitive slave Joe, for whose apprehension a reward of \$500 was offered, recently passed through Boston, in company with five other fugitives, on their way to Canada.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Instruments.
Of the most approved construction, for the successful treatment of Rheumatisms and Abdominal Weakness, constantly furnished by
F. P. FITCH.
Amherst, Dec 15, 1855.

Sick Headache, Debility and Indigestion. Where among all the remedies for these complaints, is there on which so quickly, so effectually, and permanently removes them as the Oxygenated Bitters?
For sale by all dealers in medicine, and in Amherst by CHARLES B. TUTTLE.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—This unparalleled preparation is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pains, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence, and every rank of life. Sold by druggists

NOTICES

In Pittsfield, Pike Co., Ill., Jan. 4th, Mr. Martin B. Monroe to Miss Jennie M. Wilson, both formerly of Hillsborough.

In Weare, 18th inst., Dr. Freeman Horton, to Miss Helen E. Gove, both of W.

In Hillsborough, Jan. 23d James Winston, Esq., of Deerling, to Miss Julia A. George, of Frances-town.

In Andover, Mass., Jan. 6, Hon. Nathaniel S. Berry of Andover, to Mrs. Louisa Farley, of Andover, Mass.

In Sanbornton, Jan. 13, by Rev. James Boatwell, during the pastoral visit of more than 200 friends at his house, Artemas H. Carr, M. D., of New Hampshire, to Miss Mary L. Boutwell, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DEATHS

In New Boston, Jan. 18th, Dr. Abraham McMillen, aged 65. As a physician, he was successful, and many will miss his medical attentions. Three daughters, sons-in-law, brothers and sisters, and others, deplore his departure as a loss.

In Henniker, Dec. 15, Mrs. Mary, wife of John Connor, aged 79.

In Springfield, Ms., Mr. Reuben Wason, formerly of Temple, aged 81.

In Eichsburg, Mass., Dec. 24th, Rev. John E. Farwell, formerly of Pelham, aged 49.

In Mason 23rd inst., Mrs. Samuel J. Blodgett, aged 26.

In Manchester, 24th inst., Mr. Stephen F. Manahan, formerly of Deerling, aged 59.

The death of A. la Shattuck, of Townsend, as given last week, was incorrect, she being still living.

Brighton Cattle Market—THURSDAY, Jan. 27
At market 1199 Beeves, 200 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, 273 Swine.
Prices Best Cattle extra, \$8; first quality \$7.50 2d quality \$6.50.
Working Oxen—\$1, 100, 130, 140.
Milch Cows—\$30, a 37, Common 18 a 31.
Veal Calves—\$1 a 1 1/2.
Yearlings—None.
Two years old—20 a 23.
Three years old—\$22 to 30.
Sheep and Lambs—2.50 a 4.75; extra 6.00
Swine—None; Spring Pigs 5 1/2, cents; retail, 6 1/2

PINKERTON ACADEMY, BERRY, N. H.
THE Spring Term of 40 weeks, will commence on Wednesday, Feb. 16th.
Experienced teachers employed in both male and female departments.
Particular attention paid to fitting young men for College.
Tuition, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Board, \$2.00 to \$2.50 For further particulars address
HENRY L. BOLTWOOD, A. M., Principal.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now lives, situated in the south-easterly part of Greenfield, two miles from the village, containing two hundred acres of excellent land with good buildings thereon; wood and timber may be sold from the farm to nearly pay for the same; the farm is equalled by none in this section.
Also, A Farm situated in the westerly part of Frances-town, known as the "Brewster Farm" containing about twenty acres of good land with convenient buildings thereon.
Also, Two or hermsal Farms, and two hundred acres of good pasture land situated in Greenfield and Bennington.
The subscriber being desirous of selling off his real estate in this section, offers the above at a bargain. A liberal pay-day will be granted if desired.
JOHN D. BUTLER.
Greenfield, Feb. 1859. 27-2m

Notice.
Notice is given that my wife, Louisa Frances Hodgman has left my house, and refuses to return, without cause, and all persons are forbidden to harbor or trust her on my account.
LEWIS H. HODGMAN.
New Ipswich, Jan. 18, 1859. 26*

Seeds Seeds!
Our Descriptive Priced Catalogue of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds for 1859 is now ready for mailing to applicants enclosing a one cent stamp.
J. M. THORNBURN & CO, Seed Warehouse,
27-2m 15 John st. New York.

Look! Look!!
Ambrotypes & Melanotypes
MR. K. S. PORTER.
Having leased the Daguerrotype Saloon and apparatus formerly belonging to J. L. Kimball, of Milford, N. H., would say to the public of Milford and vicinity, that he intends to offer said saloon for the reception of all those who are in want of Ambrotypes or Melanotypes of themselves or friends, on and after the 15th inst.
Pictures taken in the latest style and on the most reasonable terms.
One and all are respectfully invited to call, whether in want of likenesses of themselves or friends.
Old pictures copied to order.
Milford, Jan. 10, 1859.

To Farmers & Gardeners.
THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE 60000 BARRELS OF THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED
POUDRETTE,
OF THE
Lodi Manufacturing Company,
Manufactured from the night soil of New York city, fits to soil purchasers. This article (greatly improved within the last three years) has been in the market for eighteen years, and still defies competition, as a manure for Corn and Garden Vegetables, being cheaper, more powerful, than any other, and at the same time free from disagreeable odor. Two barrels (\$3 worth) will manure an acre of corn in the hill, will save two thirds in labor, will cause it to come up quicker, to grow faster, ripen earlier, and will bring a larger crop on poor ground than any other fertilizer, and is also a preventive of the cut worm; also it does not injure the seed to be put in contact with it.
The L. M. Co. point to their long standing reputation and the large capital (\$200,000) invested in their business, as a guarantee that the article they make shall always be of such quality as to command a ready sale.
Price \$1.50 per barrel for any quantity over six barrels.
A Pamphlet containing every information, will be sent (free) to any one applying for the same. Our address is—GRIFFIN, BROTHERS & CO., Agricultural Warehouse, 60 Cortlandt, St., New York.

Assignee's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that Isaac Lewis, of Frances-town, in the County of Hillsborough, has this day assigned to the subscriber all his real and personal estate, (except so much as is exempt by the laws of that State), for the benefit of his creditors. All those indebted to him are requested to make pay to the subscriber, or to present them to said assignee, at the office of
LUTHER HARDY,
Frances-town, Jan. 14, 1859. 26*

New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture.

Published at Manchester, N. H.,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FARMERS' PAPER

—IN—
New England.
SEND \$1.50 and receive it One Year —OR— \$1, and receive it Eight Months.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
One Copy, one year \$3 Five Copies, one year \$11 24
Two Copies, one year \$5 Ten Copies, one year \$20
The Semi-weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen \$2 per annum.
Any person sending us a Club of Twenty will be entitled to an extra copy.
The daily Tribune is printed on a large imperial sheet and published every morning and evening (Sunday excepted), and mailed to subscribers for six dollars per annum in advance \$3 for six months.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION!
DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY.
Winchester's Genuine Preparation of Dr. J. F. Churchill's Compound of the
HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.
A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

The Great Chemico-Medical Discovery of the celebrated Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris, first made known by him to the French Academy of Medicine, about 20 years since, marks a new and important era in the annals of Medical Science.
Now, for the first time in the history of the world, has a REMEDY been found that strikes at the very FOUNDATION OF PULMONARY DISEASE, and by restoring the DEFICIENT CHEMICAL ELEMENTS of the blood, not only CURES, but also PREVENTS, the development of this hitherto most fatal scourge of the human race.

Caution to the Public.
Various preparations are already in the market, purporting to be based on Dr. Churchill's discovery, against which we solemnly caution both the profession and the public.
Let no one be deceived, but ask for and use only the preparation sold from the sole General Depot in the United States, No. 49 John Street, and bearing a fac simile signature of J. WINCHESTER, by whom alone Dr. Churchill's prescription is put up in a reliable and Chemically pure form.

READ THE TESTIMONY
From the N. Y. American Medical Monthly, for May 1858.
"Whatever may be our conclusions with reference to either the origin or the remote cause of this disease, it is certain that tuberculous (consumption) there can be no doubt as to the value of these salts as remedial agents."
From the N. American Medical Reporter, for Oct. 1858.
"This medicine is scientifically prepared and reliable. We have used it in our own practice, in plethoric and anemic cases, with very satisfactory results. In sixty-eight cases in which this remedy was given, thirty-seven were in the incipient, and twenty-three in the second and advanced stages of consumption; the remainder were beyond hope. With the exception of the latter cases, which were more benefited, but three, which are still doubtful, recovered perfectly."
Price \$2, or three bottles for \$5. Single bottles only, in concentrated solution, sent by mail, prepaid, when specially ordered. All orders of three bottles or over will be sent by express free of charge, and red returns sent their orders direct to the undersigned, or they may have a different and spurious preparation sent them.
Winchester's Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash is sold at wholesale at the sole General Depot, 49 John Street, but is not sold at any respectable drug store throughout the United States. Circulars and all necessary information given to all parties enclosing a stamp. For convenience in receiving our letters, correspondents are requested to add "Box 2751" in addition to the regular address as below.

J. WINCHESTER,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRUGGIST,
25-3m is 49 John Street, New York.

Consumptives do not despair!
AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR, UNCAS GRANT, while a Missionary among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, discovered a cure for Consumption in Bronchitis, Asthma, Live Complaint, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds &c. Having no money he retired from business, he will send the prescription, and direct how to prepare the medicine free of charge to all who desire it, and will send to his agent, enclosing two stamps (6 cents) to pay the return letter, with a description of their symptoms. The Old Doctor has cured more than 400 cases of Consumption, and hopes all afflicted people will avail themselves of this opportunity as the cure is so simple, and so good he can refer to his testimonials, and address all letters to
DANIEL ADEE,
Box 3381 P. O., New York. Who is his sole agent. 22-ly

For Sale.
A Two Story House in the village of Amherst, a few rods west of the Iron Foundry. Consisting of a House, Wood Shed and Shop with 3-4 of an acre of land on which are about 20 Apple Trees of selected fruit with Cherries, Plums, Peach, Currants, &c.
For particulars inquire of LEVI CUMMINGS, on the premises.
Amherst, Jan. 11, 1859. 5*

The Royal Oak,
Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Cook Stove in the market, is for sale by
J. BYRON FAY.

Rubbers Repaired
RUSSELL & TUTTLE.
by Jan. 10, 1859.

ANOTHER NEW STORY

TO BE PRINTED IN THE New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune.

Sylvan Holt's Daughter.

A NOVEL, BY HOLME LEE, Author of "Kathie Brande." We shall commence the publication of the above new novel in THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE on Tuesday, February 8. Those who wish to secure the first part of this extremely interesting novel, should send their subscriptions immediately. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is printed every Tuesday and Friday, on an imperial sheet of eight pages, and containing all the important Foreign and Domestic news of the day, our varied and copious correspondence—Home and Abroad—Reports of the Proceedings of Congress, Legislative Doings, important Agricultural information, full reports of the Cattle; Horse and general Markets, &c. We shall as hitherto, make THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a literary as well as a Political and Newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of Family Papers.

The following extracts from the leading Literary journals of London will give the reader an idea of what is thought of this new novel in Europe:—"We can say of 'Sylvan Holt's Daughter,' we at no time can read it without becoming wiser and better, or without a feeling of gratitude to the writer who can present to us such varied aspects of our common nature in so plain and interesting a story without one word or one idea so shocking or displeasing to the most sensitive moral feeling. We know of no work superior in the idiomatic vigor of its style or in the delicacy and truth of its feeling. It is evidently the result of profound observation and careful study, and could have been written only by a person of great literary powers and an intimate acquaintance with the springs and motives of human conduct in almost every station of life."—[Illustrated News of the World.]

"This is a really good novel. The tone is healthy and natural, the social lessons inculcated useful and important, and the language exceedingly happy and well-choiced."—[London Literary Gazette.]

"Sylvan Holt's Daughter, is a fascinating young woman with whom we recommend our readers to make acquaintance for themselves. It is well and solidly written. There is nothing slight or superficial. The author has evidently tried to do her best and she has succeeded in writing a novel that is well worth reading, and which possesses the cardinal virtue of being extremely interesting."—[London Athenaeum.]

"It has body and substance and is written in careful and good English."—[Saturday Review.]

Terms of the Semi-Weekly Tribune.
One Copy, one year \$3 Five Copies, one year \$11 24
Two Copies, one year \$5 Ten Copies, one year \$20
The semi-weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen \$2 per annum.
Any person sending us a Club of Twenty will be entitled to an extra copy.
The daily Tribune is printed on a large imperial sheet and published every morning and evening (Sunday excepted), and mailed to subscribers for six dollars per annum in advance \$3 for six months.

The New-York weekly Tribune, a large eightpage paper for the country is published every Saturday and contains Edit. fails on the important topics of the times; the news of the day, and the correspondence from all parts of the world, the New-York Cattle, Horse and Produce markets, interesting and reliable Political, Mechanical and Agricultural articles, &c. &c. We shall during this year as hitherto constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by it, and to secure that which we intend shall continue to be the best Family weekly newspaper published in the World. We consider the Cattle Market Report alone richly worth a year's subscription price.

TERMS:
One Copy, one year \$3 Five Copies, one year \$12
Three Copies, one year \$5 Ten Copies, one year 12
Twenty Copies, one address at the rate of \$1 20 per annum
Twenty Copies to address of each subscriber and any larger number at the rate of \$1 20 each.
Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.
Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to HORACE GREELY & Co., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect on the hair restorer, and the more so, if certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. used no emulcums, nor useless puffery from the press:
BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1866.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since, to the beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found that it was proving what I had wished. It did not take two or three weeks. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.
The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifty years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly, yours,
A. C. RAYMOND,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23, 1869.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effect of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and I found it to answer all the ends for which it was designed. It is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving the afflicted such a treasure.
FELIX JOHNSTON
The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and a pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, N. H. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.
W. M. DYER,
Brookfield, N. H., Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your hair restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that the effect has been most beneficial. I have no itching, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article but your hair restorative.
J. K. BRAGG.
The Restorative is put up in Bottles of 3 sizes. Large medium and small: the small holds 1 1/2 pint, and costs two dollars a bottle; the medium holds at least twenty cents more in proportion to the small; the large holds four dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart for more in proportion and retails for \$3 a bottle.

NEW-IPSWICH APPLETON ACADEMY.
E. T. QUIMBY, M. A., PRINCIPAL.
THE Spring Term will commence February 16th, and the Summer Term, May 4th. Students Board and Tuition at the usual rates. Students can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal by applying early in New Ipswich, N. H., Jan. 10th, 1859.

APPLETON ACADEMY, MONT-VERNON.
THE Spring Term of this Institution commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9th, to continue eleven weeks.
W. H. CONANT, Sec'y.
Mt. Vernon, Jan. 17, 1859.

Keep your Feet and Hands Warm!
Sole Shoes for the feet and hands for sale by
RUSSELL & TUTTLE

English Corking Steel Sledge Shoe do.
A large assortment of the best quality of corking steel and for sale by
CHAS. F. CONANT,
Milford, Dec. 24, '58. Near Depot, R. R. Sq.

Know all Men by these Presents:

G. W. DUNCKLEE & CO., OF MILFORD, County of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire,

Will bargain, Sell, and Deliver, Unto the People of said Milford and Vicinity, Any kind or quality of Goods, we have in Store at Wholesale Prices!

FOR CASH!
For the term of THIRTY DAYS From the date hereof, consisting of the largest and best selected Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, GOLD CHAINS, FANCY GOODS, Ready Made Clothing, AND FURNISHING GOODS Ever offered for sale in this vicinity.

G. W. DUNCKLEE & CO. Milford Jan. 19, 1859.

\$12,000
Worth of English, French and American DRY GOODS To Select From.

E. C. BATCHELDER,
In order to accommodate his numerous customers, and particularly those who come in from the adjoining towns (where but small stocks of goods are kept) has at this time made more extensive purchases than ever before, in ENGLISH, FRENCH, SCOTCH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

His Store is literally crammed with Goods just suited to country trade. These Goods were selected with more than usual care as regards style and quality, and bought for cash, and with the advantage of low rents, and "country fare" he is enabled to offer Goods, for CASH, at a large per cent. less than City Trade.
Milford, Oct. 13, 1858

Flour! Flour!!
100 Bbls. this day received, fresh ground and warranted, which is offered for sale at low prices by
CHAS. F. CONANT,
Milford, Jan., 1859. Near Depot, R. R. Sq.

To Purchasers of Flour.
BY receiving my Flour directly from the manufacturers, thereby saving two or three unnecessary profits, I can afford and will sell at very low prices.
CHAS. F. CONANT,
Near Depot, R. R. Square, Milford.

Wanted
500 Turkeys, and 300 pair Chickens, wanted in exchange for goods, at the Amherst Cheap Store.
HAPGOOD & ABBOTT.

Periodicals for 1859.
Harpers Magazine for \$2.50.
Great Republic " 2.50.
Atlantic Monthly " 2.50.
God's Ladies Book " 2.50.
Putnam's Ladies Book " 2.00.
Ballons Monthly " 1.00.

All publications free of postage, and delivered to subscribers in the village.
G. F. STEVENS.

For Examination.
Samples of ladies skates, for which orders will be received from those wishing to purchase by other companies. Earn and Village risks taken in the same or separate classes, and each class responsible only for its own liabilities.
Insurance effected by paying advance Cash Premiums or on the old plan, and no charge made for surveys.
For further statements apply to
G. F. STEVENS.
Amherst, 1859.

Notice.
We the subscribers forbid all persons from harboring or trusting Peter Douglas, Elizabeth S. Douglas and Oscar Douglas, Paupers, as we have made provisions for their support and shall not pay any debts of their contracting after this date.
IRA KENDALL, Overseers of Poor.
ANDREW W. RAMOND, }
Mont Vernon, January 24, 1859.

Executor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for Hillsborough County, Executor of the last will and testament of Priscilla, late of Amherst, and of all persons having demands against said Estate are requested to present them for settlement.
ABIEL STEELE.
Amherst Jan. 1859. 25.

Frances-town Academy.
S. B. STEWART, B. A., PRINCIPAL.
Spring Term opens February 21st, and continues 12 weeks.
L. K. BROWN, Sec'y.
Frances-town, Jan., 1859.

NEW-IPSWICH APPLETON ACADEMY.
E. T. QUIMBY, M. A., PRINCIPAL.
THE Spring Term will commence February 16th, and the Summer Term, May 4th. Students Board and Tuition at the usual rates. Students can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal by applying early in New Ipswich, N. H., Jan. 10th, 1859.

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W. H. CONANT, Sec'y.
Mt. Vernon, Jan. 17, 1859.

Keep your Feet and Hands Warm!
Sole Shoes for the feet and hands for sale by
RUSSELL & TUTTLE

1859. HAPGOOD & ABBOTT'S PRICES.

Monsieur De Lains 10 to 12 cts.
Madder Prints 6 1/4 "
do. do. 7 "
New Styles Merrimack do. 10 "
do. do. Manchester do. 10 "
do. do. English do. 10 "
Fine de Baige 12 "
Extra do. 12 "
Beached Cotton 6 "
do. do. 9 "
do. do. 10 "
Extra 4 1/2 do. 10 "
All Linen Crash 7 "
Extra do. 8 to 10 "
All Linen Diaper 10 "
Extra do. 12 "
3-4 Hemmed Linen Towels 6 "
4-4 do. do. 8 "
Bordered Bleached do. 7 to 10 "
Pure Irish Linen 25 "
Gents' Linen Bosoms 10 "
do. Cotton do. 12 "
do. French do. 30 "
Brown Linen Table Covers 50 "
Bleached do. do. do. 50 "
7-4 do. do. do. do. 67 "
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose 18 "
do. Merino do. 25 "
All our Gloves & Hosiery very low,
Ladies LONG SHAWLS \$2.50 "
do. Extra Square do. 3.00 "
Misses' do. do. CHEAP.
Bordered Hdkts. 5 "
Ladies' Linen do. 6 "
do. do. 8 "
Very Fine do. 10 to 12 "
Cotton and W. of Flannel 15 "
4-4 do. do. do. 35 "
All Wool do. 38 "
Grey mixed, Blue and Red Flannels very low.
Brown Cottons (good article) 5 3/4 "
Extra do. 7 1/2 "
Very heavy do. 8 to 12 "

DENIMS, STRIPES, TICKING, &c., &c., At Wholesale Prices!
Great Bargains in Woolen Goods!
Garments made to order, in the most fashionable style and most durable manner at short notice.
We have only to add that we sell as we advertise AT THE "Amherst Cheap Store" HAPGOOD & ABBOTT.

SWEDS SHAPES & NAIL RODS, Extra qualities, in store and for sale at low prices at
CHAS. F. CONANT'S.
Milford, Dec. 22
R. R. Square.

LIME; NAILS; SALT; CORN; MEAL, and a choice selection of W. I. GOODS, in store and for sale at low prices by
CHAS. F. CONANT,
Near Depot, R. R. Square.
Milford, Dec. 22, 1858.

Sewers Wanted.
Those who wish sewing on thick cloth and will do it in a good, workmanlike manner, can be supplied by calling on the subscribers.
J NEWELL & CO.
Wilton, Jan., 1859.

Men's Rubber Boots.
A Large lot just received, and selling very low at
COBURN & HAMBLETT'S.
Milford, Oct. '58.

WOMEN'S Misses' and Children's Rubbers—a large Stock just received and selling at the lowest cash prices by COBURN & HAMBLETT.

MEN'S Fur Lined Over Shoes—an excellent article for winter wear, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and for cash a little cheaper by
COBURN & HAMBLETT.

Milford Cheap Cash Boot & Shoe Store.
A LARGE assortment of Goods at as low prices as elsewhere can be found at
COBURN & HAMBLETT'S.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Grain wanted in exchange for Boots and Shoes by
COBURN & HAMBLETT.
Milford Oct. 18, 1858.

Men's Rubber Over Shoes.
SELLING for 75 cents, at
COBURN & HAMBLETT'S.

Only \$1.00
FOR a nice Saw, Frame and Rod, ready for use Axes and Hatchets at corresponding low prices
G. F. STEVENS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
A LARGE Stock of different brands in Store, warranted fresh, and for sale low by
CHAS. F. CONANT,
Milford Dec. 23 Near Depot, R. R. Square.



so protected from blaze that if held in the flame of a candle they may be reduced to tinder without blazing. Dresses so prepared might be burnt by accident without the other garments worn by the lady being injured.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—Have the feet well protected, then pay the next attention to the chest. The chest is the repository of the vital organs. There abides the heart and lungs. It is from the impression made on these organs through the skin, that the shiver comes. It is nature's quake—the alarm bell at the onset of danger. A woman never shivers from the effect of cold upon her limbs, or hands, or head; but let the cold strike through her clothing on her chest, and off goes her teeth into a chatter, and the whole organism is in a commotion. One sudden and severe impression of cold upon the chest has slain its tens of thousands. Therefore, while the feet are well looked after never forget the chest—These points attended to, the natural connection of the dress will supply the rest and the woman is ready for the air. Now let her visit her neighbors, go shopping, and call upon the poor, and walk for the good of it, or the fun of it.

Keep away from the stove or register. Air that is dry or burnt, more or less charged with gases evolved by the fuel, is poison. Go up stairs and make the beds with mittens on. Fly around the house like mad, and ventilate the rooms. Don't sit pent up in a single room with double windows. Fruit will not retain its full form and flavor in air tight cans; neither will women. They need air. If the shiver comes on during these operations, go directly and put on something more about the chest.

Again do not live in dark rooms. Light fades the carpet, but it feeds the flower. No living animal or vegetable can enjoy health in darkness. Light is also necessary as air, and a brown tan is far preferable, even as a matter of beauty to a sickly paleness of complexion.

Miss SOUTH WORTH, COLONEL G. W. CROCKETT, CHARLES BURDETT, THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M. D., HENRY CLAPP, JUN., GEORGE ARNOLD, SAMUEL YOUNG, MRS. ANNA WHELPLEY, MISS VIRGINIA VAUGHAN, MRS. DI. VERNON, MISS HATTIE CLARE, FINLEY JOHNSON.

Write only for the

GOLDEN PRIZE. GOLDEN PRIZE. GOLDEN PRIZE. GOLDEN PRIZE. GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE **GOLDEN PRIZE** ILLUSTRATED.

DEAN & SALTER, SUCCESSORS TO BRACKET & CO.

The New York Weekly Golden Prize is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto, containing eight pages, or forty columns, of the most interesting and fascinating reading matter, from the pens of the very best writers of the day. PUBLISHED WEEKLY EVERY WEEK.

A PRESENT.
NORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO \$500 00.

TERMS:
One Copy for one year \$20 00 and 1 Present.
One Copy for two years 35 00 and 2 presents.
One Copy for three years 50 00 and 3 "
One Copy for five years 80 00 and 5 "
AND TO CLUBS,
Three Copies, one year \$5 00 and 3 "
Five Copies, one year 8 00 and 5 "
Ten Copies one year 15 00 and 10 "
Twenty-one Copies, one year 30 00 and 21 "

The articles to be given away are comprised in the following list:
2 packages of Gold, containing \$500 00 each.
10 do do do 200 00 "
10 do do do 100 00 "
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches 100 00 "
20 Gold Watches 75 00 "
30 do do do 60 00 "
100 do do do 50 00 "
300 Ladies' Gold Watches 35 00 "
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches 30 00 "
500 Silver Watches \$10 00 to 25 00 "
1000 Gold Gard, Vest & Fob Chains \$10 00 to 30 00 "
Gold Locks, Bracelets, Rosettes, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cut Tins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, and a variety of other articles worth from 50 cents to \$15 each.

We will present to every person sending us 50 subscribers, \$2 each, a Gold Watch, worth \$30; to any one sending us 100 subscribers, at \$2 each, a Gold Watch, worth \$30. Every subscriber will also receive a present.

Immediately on receipt of the money, the subscribers name will be entered upon our book, and the present will be forwarded within one week, by mail or express post paid.

All communications should be addressed to **DEAN & SALTER, PROPRIETORS,** 335 Broadway, New York

Boston & Lowell, Nashua & Lowell AN WILTON RAILROADS.
On and after Monday Oct. 18 1858 until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows.

LEAVE LOWELL
For Nashua and Wilton, and Upper Roads, at 8.30 A. M., 1.00 and 6.00 P. M.

LEAVE NASHUA
For Lowell and Boston, at 7.00, 11.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.
For Wilton, at 9.00 A. M., 1.30 and 6.30 P. M.

LEAVE WILTON
For Nashua, Lowell and Boston, at 6.15 and 11.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

JOHN B. WINSLOW, Sup't.
Lowell, Oct. 18, 1858.

Domestic Dry Goods SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, FROCKING, WOOLEN YARN, &c., &c., &c.

Together with an almost endless variety of Woolen UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, GLOVES and MITTENS, which will be sold very low.

G. F. STEVENS.

Business Cards.

CHAS. F. CONANT, DEALER IN **Flour, Grain, Meal, Feed, GRASS SEED,** Lime, Plaster, Cement, Salt, Iron and Steel, **R. R. Square, MILFORD, N. H.**

J. A. SPALDING & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **Flour, Corn, Meal, Shorts, MIDDINGS, &c., &c.** ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF **W. I. Goods and Groceries.** At the Freight Depot, Danforth's Corner.

BARTON & CO. **ELM-STREET, MANCHESTER, N. H.,** KEEP THE **Largest and Best Stock** OF **Rich Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods,** AND **CARPETINGS,** in the State, at the **Great Silk, Shawl, and Carpet House, UNDER THE METHODIST CHURCH.**

GEORGE F. STEVENS, Dealer in **Flour, Sugar, Fish, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Raisins, Currants, Figs,** and a choice selection of **WEST-INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES** Cheese, Butter, Oil, Lard, Salt, Nails, Farming Tools, Dye Stuffs, Powder, Shot, Caps, Blank and Toy Books, &c. Magazines and Miscellaneous Books furnished when desired. **A few rods West of the Court House, AMHERST, N. H.**

E. G. RICHARDSON, **Piano, Organ & Saaphone Tuner & Repairer** 96 GORHAM STREET, LOWELL MASS. *Orders left with E. D. Boylston, will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.*

The Good Time Coming. DANIELS, FORSAITH & Co. Manchester, N. H., Offer for sale on the most reasonable terms a very large and complete assortment of **HARDWARE MERCHANDISE** To which they ask the attention of purchasers. Our AMERICAN GOODS are received direct from the Manufacturers, consequently are not burdened with Commissions or Jobbers profits.

BUILDERS' GOODS. Nails, Locks, Latches, Knobs, Butts, Screws, Sheet Lead, Lead and Tin Pipe, Copper, Wood and Iron Pumps, and every kind of an article wanted by the builder.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS. English and American Linseed Oil Boiled and Raw, Pure Ground Lead and Zinc, Japan, Spirits, Coach and Furniture Varnish, Colors, Brushes, Window Glass all sizes from 4 x 8 to 32 x 48, &c. &c.

FRANKLIN HARDWARE. Fisherville and Franklin Axes, Springs in great variety, Bolts, Rivets, Nuts, Washers, Malleable Iron, Hub Bands, Shaft Tips, &c., &c.

MECHANICS' TOOLS. Carpenters', Machinists', Blacksmiths', and Masons' Tools of every description, and of the 1st and most improved patterns.—Cast Steel, Mill, and Circular Saws, at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS. Plows, Shovels, Spades, Bog Hoes, Potato Diggers, Root Pullers, Fruit Gatherers, and all the various Tools required by the Scientific Agriculturist.

POWDER AND REVOLVERS. 100 Casks Blasting and Sporting Powder, Percussion Caps, Shot, Pistols, Revolvers, &c.

IRON AND STEEL. English, Refined, Sweets, and Norway Iron, Shafts and Rods. Cast Steel Machinery, and Spring Steel, of all sizes and shapes.

CONCLUSION. In short, they have the largest and most desirable assortment of Goods to be found in the State, and purchasers will do themselves a great favor, by giving their Stock an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

DANIELS, FORSAITH & Co. Manchester, N. H., Sept. 1, 1858



It has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular.

From John Whittemore, Fitz William N. H., Apr. 20, '58
Gargling Oil sells well. We have sold in re within the last three months than in any six months previous. It is just what it purports to be, we shall spare no pains in our efforts to give it extensive introduction.

From Mrs. Wm. C. W. Gardner, West Georgia Vt.
From Mrs. Bethel Farley, Wallow, N. H., Oct. 12, 1857.
Some of my customers say, who have tried your Gargling Oil that there is no discount to be made on its recommendations.

From Messrs. Sanborn & Eleventh, Philips, Maine, Feb. 18th, 1858.
The Gargling Oil has thus far, we believe, given universal satisfaction to all who have used it, and believing it is just what it purports to be, we shall spare no pains in our efforts to give it extensive introduction.

From Messrs. Wm. C. W. Gardner & Co., West Georgia Vt. Nov. 29, 1857.
For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally, through out the United States, British Possessions, and other Countries. And by N. H. George, Amherst; and by one or more agent in every town throughout the country. Wholesale in Boston by M. S. Burr, Weeks & Potter and George S. Goodwin.

Caution to Purchasers.
The only genuine has "G. W. Merchant, Lockport, N. Y." blown in each bottle, and also has his signature over the cork.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents with Testimonials of its utility.

All orders addressed to Merchant's Gargling Oil Co., Lockport, N. Y.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally, through out the United States, British Possessions, and other Countries. And by N. H. George, Amherst; and by one or more agent in every town throughout the country. Wholesale in Boston by M. S. Burr, Weeks & Potter and George S. Goodwin.

GREAT ARRIVAL

New Fall and Winter DRY GOODS! AND CARPETINGS! At the Great Silk, Shawl and Carpet House of **BARTON & COMPANY,** MANCHESTER, N. H., Mr. Barton having spent the last six weeks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia Markets, selecting Goods and attending the Great Auction Sales, we are now able to offer to our customers and the Public a General, uncommon inducement as to variety, styles and prices of Goods not elsewhere equalled in the State. Ladies in need of nice Dress Goods will find at our store the best selection north of Boston. Also, all the new styles of the best makes of Domestic Goods, Flannels and Housekeeping Goods of every kind.

CARPETINGS, We have just opened over fifty pieces new styles of English and American Carpets. Also, the best stock of Low Price Carpets and Oil Cloths in the State, many of which we price at half the cost of the manufacture. Below we give you a List of the Prices for which we are sending out large quantities of Carpets to all parts of the State:
Good Ingrain Carpets only 12 1/2 Cents
Best Goods in the Market of the kind only 17
Good Ingrain Carpets only 12 1/2 Cents
Best Ingrain Union Carpets only 33 and 37 1/2
Good All-wool Carpets, only 37 1/2
Superfine All-wool Carpets, only 50 and 62 1/2
Russells Tapestry Carpets 75, 87 1/2 and 100
We sell good Ya d Wide Oil Cloth at 25
Best Goods in the market 37 1/4, 50, and 63 1/8

In fact, any person who has got a Carpet to buy of any kind, and lives within seventy-five miles of Manchester, can save money by going to **BARTON & CO'S** WEST SIDE OF ELM STREET. Manchester N. H., September, 1858.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and those who which will accomplish the cure more promptly or immunes service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, STYPLIS AND STYPLITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROST, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPESIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rattling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY **DR. J. C. AYER & CO.** LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR THE CURE OF *Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Four Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.* They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with cheap preparations of these pills, for no profit on Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Our Remedies are for sale by **David Russell, Amherst; T. H. Richardson, Mont Vernon; Jos. Newell, Wilton; Starrett Downs & Co., Franconstown; S. Guild, Milford; E. M. Isaacs, New Ipswich; M. Heald, Temple; W. M. Claggitt, Madison Vill., and by all Dealers in medicine, everywhere.**

Hayward's Rubber Boots, THE best in the world selling for \$3.75 at **COBURN & HAMBLET'S.**

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITY LE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary the treatment of this class of diseases, in all the rooms, and to give MEDICAL GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the association, in their Annual report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhea, seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and a cordial continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Jasturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS or postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, **DR. GEORGE R. CAJ HOUN,** Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 43 1/2 by Order of the Directors. **Geo. FAIRCHILD, Sec. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres.**

Writing, Book Keeping, Navigation SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, Languages, Elementary & Higher English Branches

Commercial College

GRANT BUILDING, No. 139 Washington Street, which has been in operation in Boston for seventeen years past, and has been attended by upwards of eight thousand students, is open DAY and EVENING for thorough scientific and practical instruction, not the mere school-boy studies of the Academies, but such knowledge as will enable the graduate to put his acquirements into immediate operation. Separate department for LADIES. There being no class system students may enter at any time, and those who desire it are aided in obtaining suitable EMPLOYMENT. Catalogues and Circulars can be had at the College, or by mail, on receipt of the Journal, price 62 cents.—COMER & LUTON'S PERMANENT—COMER'S STREET PRICES, four numbers, for sale as above.

COFFINS. THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand for sale at reasonable prices, **READY-MADE COFFINS,** of different sizes and finish, such as Stained, Grained, Imitations, &c., and any kind or cost will be promptly furnished when ordered.

He will also furnish to order MONUMENTS and GRAVE STONES, of Italian or American Marble or Slate, and at prices that shall be satisfactory.

CHARLES C. DANFORTH. Amherst, January, 1858.

New Coffin Warehouse. The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, and will furnish at short notice, of good style, at **Black Walnut, Chestnut, Grained and Stained COFFINS,** Of all Sizes, Also, **ROBES IF ORDERED!** At the Shop of Dea. R. Knights, near the Depot, opposite a Nathan Jettett.

Milford, Jan. 25, 1858. MOSES DAVIS. 26

To the Public! THE subscribers having remodelled their store and replenished it with a full assortment of W. I. Goods, Groceries, Flour, Corn, and Rye Meal, &c., would invite those in want of any Goods or Wares in our line to give us a call. We shall not "sell at cost or less than cost," but will sell at a MODERATE PROFIT, for cash, Butter, Farming Produce or Lumber suitable for Plows, Hoop Poles, etc.

PUTNAM, CHASE & CO. Milford, Sept. 14, 1858.

Nashua Savings Bank. PRESIDENT, Edward Spalding; Trustees, Isaac Spalding, Josephus Baldwin, Thomas Chase, George Y. Sawyer, Israel Hunt, Henry Parkinson, Franklin Fletcher, Franklin Munroe, Augustus Reed, Caleb J. Emery, Harrison Hobson. Treasurer, Aaron P. Hughes.

Bank Office open every day and evening.

LET THE SICK REJOICE. NOW IS THE TIME TO USE **HERBICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS,** And Kid Strengthening Plasters.

These Extraordinary Family Remedies have been tested twenty years, by more than three millions of persons, and at the present time are conquering the Medical World with their Startling CURES. HERBICK'S PILLS, as a Family Cathartic, are unequalled; in ordinary sickness, one or two doses always cures. Containing no Mercury, they can be used at any time. HERBICK'S KID PLASTERS cure pains and weakness in Breast, Sides and Back, in five hours. One will wear three months. Price 12 1/2 Cts. Pills, Sugar Coated, large Family Boxes, with full Directions, 25 Cts.

Dr. Castle's Magnolia Catarrh Snuff, Cures Catarrh, Deafness, Sore, Weak and Inflamed Eyes; Discharges from the Nose and Ears; removes those disagreeable sensations resembling the whistling of steam, sound of distant water-falls, etc., etc., and all Complaints of the HEAD. Boxes 25 Cents, with full Directions.

Harvell's Condition Powders, For Diseases of Horses and Cattle. The sale of these Powders is immense, the satisfaction they give unbounded. Large Packages, 25 Cents, with full Directions.

Agents are authorized to refund purchase money when satisfaction is not given.

Manufactured by **Dr. HERBICK & BROTHER, Chemists, ALBANY, N. Y.**

The above articles are sold by Druggists and Country Merchants in every City, Town and Village in the Civilized World.

CHAS. B. TUTTLE, Agent for Amherst.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD. COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.

IT IS ONE of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any painful feelings experienced in the operation of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The liver is one of the human body; and when it performs its function, the system are fully developed. The stomach is dependent on the healthy action of the liver, and the bowels system suffers in consequence of its derangement. The Liver is the principal regulator of the system, and when it performs its duty, the system are fully developed. The stomach is dependent on the healthy action of the liver, and the bowels system suffers in consequence of its derangement. The Liver is the principal regulator of the system, and when it performs its duty, the system are fully developed.

These Gums remove all from the system, supply healthy food of bile, increasing food to digest, and give health to the moving the cause of the cal cure. Bilious attacks are better prevented by the Liver Invigorator. One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the souring. Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents Nightmare. Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels generally, and cures Colic. One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache. One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose relieves Cholera. One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of cholera. Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system, the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin. One dose taken for a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well. One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints, yield a most to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails. A few bottles cures Dropsy by exciting the absorbent.

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