From M. G. Paris Miles Inglesby

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FORT EDWARD LEDGER

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Fort Edward, N. Y. 20:tf

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NOTICE is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Miller, late of the town of Fort Edward, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrator and administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at their residence in Fort Edward, on or before the 1st day of July, 1864.—Dated January 1, 1864.

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Will cause Hair to Grow on Bald Heads; will Restore Grey or Diseased Hair to its

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Will Prevent the Hair from Falling off and promote a New and Healthy Growth; Completely eradicates Dandruff, will prevent and cure Nervous headache; will give to the Hair a Clean, Glossy Appearance, and is a Certain Cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Price One Dollar Per Bottle.

It is a perfect and complete dressing for the Hair. Read the following testimonial:

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And by all Druggists. 22:1

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To parties little acquainted with the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. The Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care and we will abide by all statements therein made.

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"This Machine is better adapted than any other sewing machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family; for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus have we successfully overcome the most difficult point in the sewing machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say 'No other machine compares with it in this respect.' Hence, have we uniformly——almost without exception——taken the highest premium, wherever the machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first-class sewing machines. Hence is it that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz: 'We warrant every machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other sewing machine in market, or money refunded." We never sell a machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land.—For more than five years have we relied on such facts for the reputation of our machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the machine is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch, viz., the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in every county throughout the west. Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
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against AND *against*
THE WORLD!. | FORT EDWARD!

WHO keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Canada Pine Lumber, dressed and undressed. Framing timber of any length and size required—Doors, Sash, Blinds, Pine Pickets, Lime, Cement, &c.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

J. M. MOTT & SON also keep a large and well selected stock of FLOUR, which they offer at wholesale and retail, at prices defying competition. Merchants and all Flour Dealers in this and surrounding towns are particularly invited to call and examine our assortment of FLOUR, before sending orders to Troy or Albany, as we pledge ourselves to supply all parties on as favorable terms (at least) as can be obtained at either of those cities, or elsewhere.

March 28, 1862. mr28:tf

From the New York Examiner.

Up the Hill.

I had been going up, up for the last hour, and was still far from the top. Could it be that Sarah's poorly-shod little feet accomplished this journey every Sunday?—the thought made me breast the bleak, snowy wind more steadily, till by-and-by I could stop to take breath, and at the same time a survey of my whereabouts. If it had been June instead of December, I should have shivered for very desolation—as I looked about the hill's summit crowned with small comfortless dwellings, and then off over steep, stony fields, where here and there a disconsolate cow vainly sought for shelter—off to where gray hills swept the gray horizon.

My fingers were pleading for my warm fireside, and my heart too, unless I could have power to relieve all the want I saw about me. I asked some cold-looking children where my scholar lived. 'Sarah—oh, she lives down the lane in the brown house.' More like a shed than a dwelling looks Sarah's home, and the small old woman who answered my knock looked very like a witch or fairy in disguise. But all such thoughts vanished as I followed Sarah's grandmother into the room made smoky by a fire that hardly took away its chill, and more bare than one could imagine.

'Sarah is very bad to-day, Miss; she catched cold Sunday, and this weather makes it worse.'

Sure enough, there was the child curled up on a straw pallet close by the fire, though her cheeks and the hand she gladly stretched out to me burned with fever.

'Grandma said you wouldn't come; but I knowed you would'—and I guiltily remembered how tempted I had been to put off the visit till a pleasanter day.

'I didn't know you came so far to Sunday school; no wonder you took cold last Sunday, it was so very cold.'

'She'd go as far again—poor thing; Sunday's the only day I can spare her, for now my rheumatiz is so bad she has to pick up all the chips we burn, and fetch me knitting from the village. It wa'n't so before her father went away,' said the old woman piteously.

'He went to the war, Sarah told me.'

'Yes, he 'listed the very first. He was my last son, and he's killed now.'

'Are you sure, have you heard so?'

'We're sure, because for more'n a year he sent us money and letters regular, and since, not a word—so the child's an orphan we know, and I, I'm a lone, lone widow, and childless too,' and the little figure shook violently.

To see one so old and feeble cry made me cry too, and I could think of no word of comfort till Sarah pleaded,

'Don't forget me, grandma; you've got me, grandma, don't you know? and we're took care of, and some day will find father where Jesus is.'

'That's the way she always talks, and sometimes she sings what she learns at Sunday school, and shows me pictures in her little papers—see how she has put 'em up round the room; and she reads the read-in' too, quite wonderful,' said the old woman proudly, wiping away the tears with her wrinkled hand.

'I am very glad little Sarah remembers her hymns and lessons so well.'

'She's nothing else worth thinkin' of, Miss. If you was to see her Sunday afternoon, when some of the children that don't go to any school, and men and women too, come in to hear her sing and tell the Bible stories. Sometimes she gives away her papers—but it was hard when I had to light the fire with one to-day, it made her cry in spite of herself. It is one of them boys that fetches us chips now she's sick. He has a bad name, Jakey has, but he's promised Sarah he'll go to Sunday school, if she'll only get well.'

Sarah was tossing about, as out of breath as her doting grandmother was, and I was glad to relieve and cheer her by the few dainties that my little basket contained, and by the bright plaid shawl that I wrapped about her shoulders.

Her gratitude was boundless, but in her eyes there was such a peculiar look of gladness that I asked her what she was thinking of.

'This morning,' she replied, 'in my prayer I said I was sick, and mouldn't our father give us more than our daily bread to-day, and he has.'

Just then the door opened, and a shabby man entered with an armful of wood.

'Thought you'd like some fire,' he said awkwardly, when he saw me.

'It's fire we do like, and you're a good soul, Peter, to think of us.'

'It's for her,' he muttered, as if ashamed of his kindness—and just catching Sarah's smile, he went out.

'Who ever would of thought it of drunk Peter?' exclaimed the old woman.

Deepening dusk in the smoky room warned me to begin my descent; but not till a good fire of Peter's dry faggots, and the few comforts I had brought, gave promise of what care could do for their comfort.

You may be sure all that could be done was done speedily, and very soon Sarah returned to Sunday school looking rather better than before, and fitted, I trust, more fully to receive many a truth, that shall be a source of purity and content to her own heart—and make her ever a little minister of good to the desolate and darkened hearts about her.

This is all my story, for I can't tell how Sarah's life will 'turn out;' but if what is told has taught any little Sunday school child anything, I am glad. I have a dream down in my heart, and you may have it too, that some time the old woman and the little girl will be made happy by the return of their lost soldier; and I hope, if he still lives, he may be kept all the time upright and worthy amid the temptations about him. How nice it would be if some good book or paper you or I should send to the army should help keep some father or son who has left a pleasant home pure till he returns to it, or fit him to go to a Better Home, if he must never come back any more. And may be some such influence may reach the father of little Sarah, who lives up the hill.

Somnambulism.

Perhaps the most interesting case on record is that of a young clergyman, the narrative of which is from the immediate communication of the Archbishop of Bordeaux. The young ecclesiastic, when the prelate was at the same college, used to rise every night, and write out either sermons or pieces of music. To study his condition, the bishop betook himself several nights consecutively to the chamber of the young man, where he made the following observations: This young clergyman used to rise, take paper, and begin to write. Before writing music, he would take a stick and rule the lines. He wrote the notes with the corresponding words, both with the utmost accuracy; or when, by chance, he had written the words too wide, he altered them. After completing a sermon, he would read it aloud, from beginning to end. If any passage displeased him, he erased it, and wrote the amended passage correctly over the other. On one occasion, in order to ascertain whether he used his eyes, the bishop interposed a sheet of pasteboard between his face and the writing. The sleeper took not the least notice, but went on writing as before. The limitations of his perceptions to what he was thinking about were very curious. A piece of aniseed-cake, that he had sought for, he ate approvingly; but when, on another occasion, a piece of the same cake was put into his mouth, he spat it out. It is to be observed that he always knew when his pen had ink in it; and if they adroitly changed his paper when he was writing, he knew it, if the sheet substituted was of a different size from the former, and in that case he appeared embarrassed. But if the fresh sheet of paper, which was substituted for that written on, was exactly the same size with it, he appeared not to be aware of the change; and he would continue to read off his composition from the blank sheet of paper as fluently as when the manuscript lay before him; nay, more, he would continue his corrections, and introduce an amended passage, writing it upon the precise place in the blank sheet corresponding with that which it would have occupied on the already written page.

Such are the facts of somnambulism! The ecclesiastic, indeed, seems at first to have seen through a sheet of pasteboard; but the concluding fact in his case shows that he really used his perception only to identify the size and place of the sheet of paper. His writing upon it was the mechanical transcript of an act of mental penmanship. The corrections fell into the right places upon the paper, owing to the fidelity with which he retained the mental picture, his attention being exclusively concentrated on that one operation.

Unpunctual People.

What bores they are; what havoc they make with the precious moments of orderly, systematic men of business. A person who is faithless to his appointments may not intend to swindle people, but he does. To those who know how to turn time to advantage, every hour has an appreciable pecuniary value; minutes, even, are worth so much apiece. He who robs you of them, might just as well take so much money from your purse. The act is petty larceny or grand larceny, according to the amount of time he compels you to waste, and the value of it, at a fair appraisal, to yourself or your family. The only capital of a large portion of the community is time. Their compensation is measured by the clock. The moments of which promise-breakers cheat them may represent, in fact, the necessaries of life, and the loss of an hour may involve the privation of a loaf or a joint, or some other article urgently needed at home. Nobody places any confidence in persons who are habitually behind time. They scarcely succeed in any enterprise. Therefore, for your own sake—as well as for the sake of others—be punctual.

THE FARM AND THE GARDEN.

Facts and Opinions.

We intend, as often as once a month, to give the readers of The Ledger a summary of the more important facts and opinions published in the leading agricultural and horticultural periodicals. Many of our friends who have a farm or garden, are subscribers to some of these periodicals, but our summary will be made up from all the best sources of information, and will, we hope, prove to be every way valuable and acceptable. We begin with the following summary:

A mistaken notion prevails with many that animals need little or no light while confined in the stable. Fresh air and sunlight are promotive of health, and yet, in the construction of stables for animals, many seem to forget that these requisites are important. The horse is fond of fresh air and light, and his stable should be provided with the means of thorough ventilation, and the admission of the sun's rays; he enjoys these quite as much as his master. The cow wintered in a warm, dry, well ventilated stable, properly fed and cared for, will pay for all extra trouble and labor in the increased quantity and better quality of milk yielded through the summer following. When we hear dairymen complaining that the annual yield of cheese per cow has fallen down to three hundred or three hundred and fifty pounds, we have strong suspicions that the fault lies somewhere in the keeping or management of stock. A good stable for stock should be provided with windows to admit sunlight, it should be dry and well-ventilated, and the same general rules for health applicable to persons should be ever before the eye of the farmer, and guide him in his treatment of stock.

There is no animal of more universal value than swine; and every cottager may keep one or two animals on the waste material of the kitchen, which would otherwise be thrown away and lost. Yet, in many respects, no animal is more neglected. Pigs are generally allowed the last chance in a barnyard; they are fed what other animals leave, and what no others will eat; and a heap of half decayed straw is their only bedding. They are called "dirty," because they are compelled to live in the dirt, or because the comforts of life cannot be otherwise obtained. Yet no animal more highly appreciates a good, dry, clean, comfortable dwelling—and no animal is more careful, when thus provided, to keep entirely separate their food, bedding and manure. One great reason why many farmers find the keeping of swine unprofitable, is the impossibility of the discomfort of filth and the profits of thrift existing together. The experiment has been made of currying hogs, and it was found to promote their growth and fattening; and another experiment was made, by washing them weekly, with soap and bursh, and the increase over those not thus treated was found by weighing to be as 5 to 2.

Farm laborers should be hired in season, as the best will be engaged early; and it often happens that in paying a dollar or two more per month, a greater amount in valuable assistance will be secured—or in other words, the best are generally the cheapest.

A law was passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, empowering land-owners to make sidewalks and plant shade trees, along the highways bordering their property, and to erect a railing to protect the same—the width of the walk limited to six feet, for a road not over three rods wide, and one foot additional for every additional rod in the width of the road; but the railing protecting them may be at a farther distance, not exceeding thirty inches and is to be not more than one bar in height, with posts.

The leading American varieties of the gooseberry are Houghton's Seedling, a fruit of good quality red when ripe, skin smooth and thin, great bearer, seldom mildews, bush low, spreading. The Mountain Seedling is another and a valuable kind. It was introduced by the Shakers at New Lebanon, N. Y. Fruit large red smooth skin moderately thin, fruit hangs in bunches one to two inches below the branches, never mildews, strong, nearly upright growers.

It is presumed that all required winter protection has been given. If the grape-vines have not been laid down remove them from the trellises, and cover the tender kinds, at least, with earth. The perfectly hardy sorts will be more fruitful if simply laid upon the ground without covering, than if they are left upon the trellis and exposed to the action of the cold winds. See that the covering of earth given to raspberries is not washed away by heavy rains. Manure may be put around the roots of trees when the ground is not frozen. Make plans for new plantings, and consult catalogues, and send in orders to nurserymen as soon as the selection of varieties is determined upon.

The Rhode-Island Greening is one of the very best of our winter fruits, either for cooking or eating; it will thrive better upon low, moist land, than any other variety. Farmers, therefore, who wish to make most of everything they undertake, and whose orchard lands are not underdrained will do well to bear this peculiarity of the greening in mind, and when setting trees upon uneven land reserve the lowest spots, and those which are the longest saturated with moisture, for the Rhode Island greening.

The stock of wool now in store is small, and there is very little business doing, nor will there be before the middle or last of the month. Manufacturers and buyers are generally busy, as usual, in closing up the business of the old year. Holders are generally very strong, and able to carry their stocks, in view of the great ease in the money market. There is, therefore, no prospect of a fall in prices before business is again active, unless there be a fall in gold and exchange, in which case even the relative price of wool and gold will doubtless be maintained.