The Middlebury Register.

VOLUME XIX. MIDDLEBURY, VT., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1854. NUMBER 36.

THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER,

OFFICE IN BREWSTER'S BLOCK ON MAIN-ST.

J. H. BARRETT & J. COBB,
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS.

THE REGISTER will be sent one year, by mail, or delivered at the office, where payment is made *strictly in advance*, for . . $1 50
Delivered by carrier, *paid strictly in advance* 2 00
If not paid within six months 50 cts, additional.

☞ No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

☞ All communications must be post-paid.

☞ V. B. Palmer is agent for this paper in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Done in modern style and at short notice

Law of Newspapers.

I. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

II. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

III. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

IV. If subscribers move to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

V. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

VI. A Postmaster neglecting to inform a publisher when his paper is not taken from the office, makes himself liable for the subscription price.

200 PER CENT ASSURED!

A NEW DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Phelps' Ohio Combination Patent Bee Hive was awarded the first premium and diploma at the Ohio State Fair September, 1853, over Kelsey's, Dugdale's, Case & Lunderstedt's, Wheeler's and Gilmore's, also a diploma for the best Hive at the Indiana State Fair, and a premium at the New York State Fair, September, 1852, also at the Crystal Palace and at numerous County Fairs. It is acknowledged by all practical bee keepers, stands unrivalled, and ahead of all other Hives yet known, to be what its name indicates, a combination of all those principles necessary to the successful management of Bees. Many persons have been obliged to abandon the business on account of the ravages of the Bee Moth and frequent losses by starvation. This Hive by simple arrangement guards most effectually against those two great evils. It is also equally well adapted to large or small swarms, and likewise for a swarming, non-swarming, or dividing hive, and in fact it excels all others. Every farmer, mechanic, physician, lawyer, gentleman, lady and clergyman having a permanent residence, will procure it as soon as they learn its excellencies. We would say to those who never kept bees, that with this Hive they may be managed with perfect impunity, as all parts of the case may be opened and the operation of the bees watched without room, ing in contact with them. The advantages it possesses over others are as follows:

1st. Its perfect adaptation (in regard to size) to the actual wants of a colony of bees at all seasons, let it be a large or small one.

2d. The facilities it affords for obtaining surplus honey or removing any portions of the old combs, are superior to any other, as the bees may be made to leave either box when desired before removing it from the hive, without disturbing or injuring them in the least.

3d. It affords the best opportunity for observing the operations of the bees, the amount of honey in store and the strength of the colony at all times without exposure to the bees.

4th. The construction of the hive with the alighting board is such that it will always save the expense of a building on purpose for bees, as it may be put in any out building, garret, grainery, attic, or even dining room if you please, where your honey will not slip off without your personal observation.

5th. It is acknowledged to afford the bees better protection against moths and robbers than any other hive yet known, as the small apperture at which the bees enter is the only means of access for the miller, and this being three inches over the bottom the bees are not so liable to leave it during evening as if was it at the bottom of the hive.

6th. It affords a more convenient and effectual means of destroying moths after they get into the hive than any other, as there is a perfect moth trap to catch them.

7th. It is also acknowledged by all who have fed bees in this way to be the most convenient hive for that purpose known, and the only one that bees can be fed with any degree of safety against robbers.

8th. It is so well arranged for wintering bees successfully as it is well ventilated, and the boxes containing the bees being cued and in a case, keeps them in an even temperature during winter and they consume much less honey than in any other hive.

9th. The bee feeder by this improvement, can prolong the season by feeding your bees keeps them making honey with a profit of 100 per cent.

To amateurs bee keepers and all lovers of honey, there is no investment which offers such inducements and combines so many advantages as this. One of these hives with bees in it at work has been and now is on exhibition at the Crystal Palace and has attracted the attention and called forth the admiration of tens of thousands, and is acknowledged to be the most simple, cheap and perfect arrangement of the kind ever invented.

This hive has been thoroughly tried and tested by the undersigned individuals from two to five years, and this is the first introduction of this patent in this State.

H. N. Parks, John Rosebback, V. Ahdorf,
Henry Forer, W. Shittle, Geo. Eagle,
James Stone, Peter Haller, P. N. O'Bannon
Saml Bowers, Thos. Blanchard, W. Alsdorf,
A. Sherwood, Jas. Welty,

The above named persons are residents of Licking Co., Ohio—Also, John J. Putnam, C. F. Lomb, L. Merchant, Newark Ohio,—C. Springer, Modern Farm, Muskingum Co., Ohio.—Jos. Wolfe, Unionville, Licking Co., Ohio.—Oliver A. Morrel, Montgomery,—W. Van Vranken, Schenectady, N. Y.—Edwin Phelps, Westfield, Mass.—Isaac Griffin, Quaker Spring, Saratoga Co., N. Y.—Caleb H. Hall, Blue Rock Township, Ohio.

Certificates of the above named gentlemen can be seen by calling on the subscriber who is the sole agent for Rutland, Addison and Chittenden counties.

Individual rights for Phelps' Combination Hive, with recipes for making bee feed and full explanations $5. Hive,—with all fixings entire and Bee Feeder, $4.

Any person desirous of seeing the above named Hive, can do so by calling on Daniel Bidwell, East Middlebury, Vt., or on the agent.

☞ Any person desiring to procure a right of Phelps' Combination Bee Hive, can do so by addressing the subscriber, post-paid.

Any persons wishing to make their own hives can do so and transfer any swarm of bees into them.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—500 Hives made—a good job for a mechanic to engage in.

48;1y GUSTAVUS PERKINS, Agent.
East Middlebury, Vt., March 22, 1854.

TOWN'S Series of School Books for sale by A. H. COPELAND.

PORTFOLIOS, Crayons, Pencils, Pens, &c., for sale by A. H. COPELAND.

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books and all kinds of Blank Books for sale by A. H. COPELAND,

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION!

The American Artists' Union, would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with the view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings,

BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE.

They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of them are sold,

250,000 gifts of the actual cost of $150,000

Each purchaser of a one dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an Engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the gifts when they are distributed.

For five dollars, a highly finished Engraving, beautifully painted in Oil, and five gift tickets, will be sent; or five dollars worth of splendid Engravings can be selected from the Catalogue.

A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specimen of one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each dollar sent, an Engraving actually worth that sum, and a gift ticket, will immediately be forwarded.

AGENTS.

The Committee believing that the success of this Great National Undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering agents, have resolved to treat with such on the most liberal terms.

Any person wishing to become an agent, by sending (post paid), $1, will receive by return of mail a one dollar engraving, a "gift ticket," a Prospectus, a Catalogue and all other necessary information.

On the final completion of the sale the gifts will be placed in the hands of a Committee of the purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100 Marble busts of Washington at		$100	$10,000
100 " " Clay,		100	10,000
100 " " Webster,		100	10,000
100 " " Calhoun,		100	10,000
50 sets of Old Painters, in oil, 25 in each,		100	5,000
100 sets of Old Masters, 25 in each,		50	5,000
10 sets elegant steel plate engravings, colored in oil, each 18 frames, 21x30 in each,		10	5,000
2 splendid steel plate engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument 22x28 in. ea.		4	400
225 sets of the same Engravings from 100 dol. frames, now in possession of and to be of the Artist's Union, of the market value of from 50 cts. to $1 each,		450	225
1 diamond pin, with solitaire, N. Y. city,		100	100
22 solitaire rings in 100 and 100 dol. sts. N. Y. city, each 25 to 100 ds. deep set,		1000	22,000
100 Ohio State, containing each 100,000 sq. ft. in the suburbs of N. Y. city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound at 20 cents per foot, cash, without interest, or equally 20 c. a foot,		500	50,000
53 " " " 100 c. "		100	5,300
100 " " " 25 c. "		25	2,500
200 " " " 10 c. "		10	2,000
2000 " " " 5 c. "		5	10,000
			250,000

Reference in regard to the real estate, F. J. Visscher & Co., Real Estate Brokers, New York. Orders (post paid) with money enclosed, to be addressed,

J. W. HOLBROOKE Sec., 505 Broadway, N.Y.

☞ The Engravings in the catalogue are now ready for delivery. 28;2m

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

Which are the only Sewing Machines of any utility which can be used without making the owner liable to a suit for infringement of patented privileges, are still sold at

REASONABLE PRICES,

And with Unquestioned Right.

Having terminated our legal controversy with Elias Howe, Jr., and procured his full license to use his invention, there is not the slightest claim that our machines infringe any other patent.

The right to use the machines which we have sold, and shall hereafter sell, is unquestionable.

We own ten distinct patents on Sewing Machines, covering all the nice points of the invention, and all the machines of other manufacturers infringe one or more of them. Our patent securing the spring whereby the cloth, &c., is held to the feeding apparatus by a yielding pressure, is infringed by all the machines now offered in the market. Those who buy the inferior and piratical machines, are hereby distinctly apprised that we shall compel them to pay us for the privilege of using them. Our legal rights will henceforth be rigidly enforced.

THE IMMENSE SUPERIORITY

of Singer's Sewing Machines has been completely established. They are of universal application—the same machine doing all kinds of work, and doing it perfectly. They are not only superior in contrivance, but unequaled in mechanical finish. They perform all work required, and continue to do it without getting out of order. We desire to call attention particularly to our new

Machines to Sew with a Single Thread,

which by angle trials have been proved superior to all others for stitching linen and all very thin fabrics—also for sewing leather either with a waxed thread or silk—and for quilting linings. We are also prepared to exhibit and sell embroidering machines, producing an entirely new and very beautiful result. Machines of extra size, both shuttle and single thread, may be had for a small difference in price. These are found to be very popular. Machines for hat-binding, stitching carpet-bag handles, and any other peculiar work, will be supplied at short notice.

Machine Needles, Silk Twist on spools, Three Cord Linen Thread, and all other articles used with Sewing Machines always on hand and for sale at all our offices.

Principal Office, No. 323 Broadway, N.Y.

BRANCH OFFICES.

No. 57 South Fourth St., Phil.; No. 42 Hanover St., Boston; No. 6 & 2 St. Charles St., N. O.; No. 175 Baltimore St., Balt.; No. 247 River St., Troy; No. 323 Walnut St., Cin. 25;3m

I. M. SINGER & CO.

New Map of Addison County.

HENRY F. WALLING, State Engineer of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, is now engaged in the preparation of a large and accurate topographical map of the State of Vermont, and, in connection with that work, proposes to prepare a Map of Addison County, from careful instrumental surveys throughout the entire county, to be completed and published as soon as is compatible with accuracy.

Every road to be carefully surveyed by course and distance, and the locations noted of all the hills, ponds, marshes, streams, mills, churches, school-houses, stores, workshops, dwellings, and other buildings or localities of importance and interest. Enlarged plans to be added in the margin, of all the principal villages in the county, on a large scale, so as to show every building distinctly. Names of property owners to be inserted throughout the map in their proper places. A statistical table of distances, areas, &c., to be inserted; also a large, colored Geological Map, showing the different formations of rock and mineral throughout the county; and containing information of great value to agriculturists and others. The map will be handsomely colored and mounted, and furnished to subscribers for $5 per copy.

As parties from Philadelphia are about the country, publishing county maps from mere eye sketches, and entitled to no confidence as accurate topographical maps, all citizens interested in the matter are cautioned not to subscribe in advance for a county map unless they are assured that it will be what it is represented, and, as in many places, gross misrepresentations have been made, the statements of irresponsible persons should not be received without sufficient evidence.

PLUSH and Cloth Caps, Hats and Trunks at H. WILCOX'S.

Miscellany.

A Royal Ghost Story.

The Mayence Journal contains the following letter, dated Aschaffenburg, 27th of October, under the head of "the Black Lady," a pendant to the legendary "White Lady," of the Berlin Palace, whose apparition is believed to announce the approaching death of some member of the Hohenzollern family:

"The Queen Theresa of Bavaria died of cholera at Munich on the 26th, as already known. I hasten to communicate to your readers the following highly interesting and affecting details, of which I can guaranty the exact veracity: On the 6th of October, between eight and nine o' clock in the evening, two Princes of the Bavarian Royal family, equal in birth and relationship, were seated at tea in a room of the Aschaffenburg Palace. A folding door divides this room from another apartment, and a smaller papered door separates it from the ante-chamber usually occupied by the domestics in waiting. Of a sudden the latter door opened, and a lady covered with a black veil entered, and made a low courtesy before the two illustrious personages.—One of the Princes, no little astounded, asked the lady if she were invited to tea, and, pointing to the folding door leading into the tea-room, (where the Queen and ladies were assembled,) gave her to understand that she should enter. No reply, and the lady vanished through the small papered door. Both the illustrious personages were extremely agitated by this wonderful apparition and its mysterious disappearance. One of them immediately hastened to the ante-chamber, to inquire of the servants about the mysterious figure. No one had seen it come or go except Asvat, Queen Theresa's lady hussar, who had met it in the passage. No other trace could be discovered. Both illustrious persons narrated what occurred, and it soon came to Queen Theresa's ears, and she was so overwhelmed thereby that she became greatly indisposed, and wept during the whole night. The journey to Munich was fixed for the following day.—All the luggage and half the servants were already on the road. To remain longer at Aschaffenburg was scarcely possible. Queen Theresa was filled with the most sorrowful forebodings. She asked several times if it were not possible to remain here. It would be too painful for her to quit Aschaffenburg this time. The mysterious and ominous Black Lady glided constantly before her imagination. Somewhat calmed, at length, by judicious observations, she at last sorrowfully commenced the journey, which it was not possible to postpone. But still, at Munich, where she was at first indisposed, but recovered, her mind was pre-occupied with the apparition of the Black Lady, of whom she spoke to many persons with trembling apprehension.—She was sought to be consoled by saying that the sentries on duty had seen the lady enter the Palace. But all was in vain. The idea that the apparition of the figure had a sinister foreboding for her life never quitted her mind.—Twenty days after the mysterious evening Queen Theresa lay a corpse in the Wittelbacher Palace. Your readers are at liberty to judge of the incident as they please. I must, however, solemnly protest against suspicions being thrown upon the exact truth of these facts, derived from the highest authority, as I took the above narrative *verbatim* from the statement of the best informed persons before I had the slightest suspicion of the Queen's death. The two illustrious persons narrated the circumstances of the apparition minutely to several persons, so that the whole town heard of it next morning, and on the same evening the whole *personnel* of the Palace and the soldiers on duty were strictly examined, and requested to state all they knew of the matter—a good proof that the occurrence cannot be set down among ordinary nursery tales."

First Love.

There was quite a rich case before the Recorder last Thursday morning, in which one of the parties was fined $50 for disturbing the peace. As near as we have been able to learn the particulars, they are as follows:

Some six or seven years ago, a couple were married in this city, and shortly afterwards, the husband, in order to accumulate a little more money than he seemed likely to in this city, resolved to take a trip to California, leaving a very interesting young "California grass widow." Time rolled on, and she lost all trace of her "t'other half." A relative of the lady is a match-maker and soon discovered the report of a death in a California paper of a name corresponding with that of the absent husband.—The supposed widow was apprised of the fact, which grieved her very much, and almost broke her heart. However, her heart did not break, nor was she compelled to have it encircled with steel hoops to prevent so direful a calamity. She donned the sable robes of mourning and wore them the usual time. The relatives discover another very nice young man, who will make the widow a most excellent husband, and will, in a measure, supply the place, now vacant and deserted in the widow's heart. After a great deal of persuasion, the widow finally agrees to marry again. Some two years ago she was united in marriage to a small-sized man, although her first husband was a very large, strapping big fellow. Time still rolled on, and no tidings of the absent man.

He was still in the land of the living, however, at work in California. Having amassed "a pile," he left California and returned to this city last week. His wife still retained his name, although married to another, for the reason, that she being engaged in business, with signs painted and cards printed, it would be too expensive to change, and besides all this her old customers would not know her by her new name, and would, therefore, be likely to deal with some one else, not knowing her whereabouts. Husband No. 1, as soon as he arrived, obtained a city directory to ascertain the location of his wife, but was unable to discover it until last Thursday night, about 9o'clock He immediately started for his abode, and when he reached it for the purpose of giving her an agreeable surprise, entered without giving any alarm at the door. The first object that arrested his attention, to him a most horrible sight, and which caused the green-eyed monster, jealousy, to fire his brain almost to madness—his wife was seated by the side of, to him a stranger, and one elbow resting on his knee, as she "leaned up to him," and looked loving in his face. The stranger sprang to his feet and demanded the nature of the business of the intruder.

She turned suddenly around, met husband No. 1's eyes, uttered a scream, sprang towards him, and fainted in his arms. She soon recovered, and by this time the confusion had become general. Husband No. 1 charged her with infidelity, and drew a pistol to shoot husband No. 2. Husband No. 2 cursed, and swore vengeance on the head of the man who dreadfully frightened *his wife*, and attempted to take her out of the other's arms. The wife had now entirely recovered, and attempted to explain, but her voice was drowned with the noise of the others, and her own sobs and tears. Husband No 2 ordered the intruder to leave the house, and let his wife go Husband No. 1 informed him that she was *his* wife, and that he had no notion of leaving before morning, and that unless he left in double quick time there would be a corpse to carry out, at the same time cocking his pistol. The little man for the first time now discovered the pistol, and rushed out of the house. He did not pause until he reached the police office, obtained the assistance of a watchman, returned to his home, arrested No 1, whose explanation would not be listened to, took him down to the calabooze, and locked him up. The trial came on next morning, and if ever a poor, unfortunate individual received a "tongue thrashing," it was husband No. 2, from the wife. He was a good-for-nothing, pitiful being, she had been persuaded to marry him, but never loved him—the object of her young heart's warm affection was now on trial. We don't know whether the California gold in prospective had anything to do with this or not, but certain it is, she divorced husband No 2.—*St. Louis Herald.*

For the Register.

Letters from the West.—No. 17.

Glimpses of the city of Chicago—Civil, social, and moral—A scene at the post office—Some statistics relative to this important and interesting department.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 1854.

In a previous letter, we gave your readers a partial glimpse of this city, as it relates to its physical and business features. Some further items of this great North Western Babel, may not prove uninteresting. This growing artificial fungus, of wood, iron, stone, brick and mortar, through the cells and domicils of nearly 70,000, who are incessantly teeming like the toiling denizens of so many ant hills, presents to the mind of a mere "looker on" in Chicago, a most singular, if not, in some respects, unique social and moral spectacle. People here are all and always engaged—always in a hurry. Indeed, we know not that the man who should walk from one end of Lake Steet to the other, and not break into a run a half dozen times, would not incur the danger of being taken into custody by the police, as a madman, or one nursing some fearful conspiracy. The city mind is in a state of alternating expectations and feverish hopes. *Fortuna* has here erected her throne, and her wheel is constantly revolving. Men meet to converse, but it is "on change." Women meet, but it is to speculate on the "fall fashions"—latest styles of furniture, &c. Lawyers meet, but it is to gain their cases, and especially their *fees*. Hotel keepers meet their guests, and in return the guest meets and is met, by an enormous bill. The Chicago people live in no fear of competition. Every man has all he can do and more. Hence politeness, courtesy and moderate charges, are virtues, not to be looked for from the landlords of the first-class hotels, down to the keepers of the smallest saloon and boarding-houses. A man who would pause long enough in his business to hold a chit-chat with his guests, and charge them a modest bill, and invite them to call on him again, would here be considered a *rara avis*. A well kept hotel or two—well kept morally, politely and pecuniarily, is a desideratum in Chicago. Some idea may be formed of the temptation, which the class referred to *have*, to cater hastily to the wants of the man physical—collect bills and pass him forward, without spending time to administer any of those kindly courtesies, that make a stranger feel at home among strangers, *by noting the fact* that nearly a dozen large trunk Railroads, enter the city like spokes in a wheel, and not an hour passes without the scream of the locomotive being heard, announcing the arrival of scores of fresh subjects for depletion. At the depot of the Southern Michigan Railroad there arrived in two days this week over 4000 passengers. From 6000 to 7000 persons arrive in this city daily, all dependent upon hotels or private hospitalities for the night. Every foot of vacant space, in all the hotels, is occupied by cot or mattress, and yet hundreds are turned away, who are compelled to spend one third of the night, in seeking a shelter for their heads. Verily, there would seem to be some apology for the evils against which we have spoken. As some relief to that social phase of Chicago, at which we have glanced, we mention the fact that the citizens have always proved themselves benevolent, when a genuine case presented itself. It is said that few cities in the Union give away more money in proportion to its wealth.

There is christianity in Chicago. This is the salt alone that can keep such a mass from sodomic corruption. There are religious meetings in this city, when (we should judge) selfishness is exorcised and all indecent haste is eschewed. We allude to the communion altar, the conference, class, prayer and love feast circles. These constitute the purifying and conservation. Elements, bid away in the social heart, like the dew drop which the flower gathers in its bosom in the night, to freshen it, under the wiltings of the fervid noon.

A concise account of the magnitude of the business of the Post Office in this city may not be uninteresting. At 4 o'clock, P. M., we wended our way to the office, for the purpose of getting a portion of the contents of Uncle Sam's mail bags. On our arrival, we found a long line of persons, extending from the door down to the extreme end of the building where was the general delivery for letters. They all stood in single file, each pressing up to obtain his chance at the hole of delivery, for the rule is that each shall wait his turn—first in, first served. Seeing no chance for *self* under an hour, we departed, only to call in the evening. At 6 o'clock we again went to the office, and to our surprise, found the line extending quite out into the street composed of white and colored Norwegians and Irish, Yankees and Dutchmen, some in linsey woolsey, others in broad cloth and satin—some fat and sleek—others jaded and worn—some tall, some short, some fat, some lean, some cracking jokes, others in a brown study, and all buoyant with hope, that in the course of an hour or two, they could feast their hearts upon the news that lay waiting their tedious march at the farther end of the office. *Our prospect* was by no means flattering and as we were in a hurry, we concluded to secure other agencies to accomplish our end, rather than fall into the rear and "bide our time." So with perfect *sang froid*, we marched down near the delivery, and asked a young man of amiable countenance, to be so good as to put in two claims, one for himself and one for us. This he would do, if the person behind him would not object. The person behind him consented, and so we very soon accomplished our purpose and left the office.

We propose giving some facts touching the business of this office. These facts are interesting, because they illustrate the magnitude of the commercial relations of the country, which centre in Chicago; they illustrate the importance which the geographical position of this city, bears to the North-west, and also the fact that it is the great centre *to which* all business connected with the western States is necessarily attracted.

The postage on letters, received at the Chicago post office, during the three months ending Sept. 30th, 1854, amounts to $62,756,23. In addition to this, there were over 18,000 letters which, after having been duly advertised, were never called for. Hence there were received at this office for delivery in this city, during three months the almost incredible number of 2,109,874 letters, and of this immense number, 2,091,874 letters were actually delivered at the windows of the Chicago post office, leaving 18 000 not delivered, the greater part of which were directed to strangers temporarily residing or passing through here, or to persons deceased, or to persons removed from Chicago. Thousands of letters come here addressed in French, Spanish, German, Italian, Norwegian, Welsh, and almost every foreign language. There are made up in Chicago and sent off daily packages of mails, for 2000 different offices. 110 bags of newspapers, each bag containing an average of 700 papers, in all 77,000 are received here daily, assorted and forwarded. This work alone, requires the labor of several clerks. These papers make a total weight of 9,625 lbs.

The Chicago post office is, we learn, *the third office in the United States*, with respect to the amount of matter received for distribution for other mails. Thus all the mails for Wisconsin, for the greater part of Iowa, all the Northern and Eastern mails for all Illinois, the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern mails for a large portion of Michigan, and for the northern part of Indiana, are sent in bulk to Chicago, there to be opened, examined, separated, are again mailed to their appropriate offices.

The whole amount received at this office for letters alone is upwards of $250,000 per annum. J. B. R.

For the Register.

Westward, Ho!

MR. EDITOR:

You must not dub my few lines, "From Our Western Correspondent, No. 1," for it is quite likely, should these lines see the light, no number "2" will succeed them. To what purpose, indeed, is note writing, East or West? Every body knows there has been a terrible drouth over the land; that there is "great noise and confusion" among the bankers; that many Banks have burst, and that more soon will. Now what avails the repetition of facts of this sort, and others like them? Much, sir, very much. The repetition of every day facts makes a most stunning impression upon second class minds; and, sir, it is the only way of making a due impression upon such brains. Now most of us, (pardon the plural form of the pronoun,) being only second class men, and hardly that, can aspire to nothing more *expanded* than the examination of the first views of things, and their different positions on the table of the mind.

Travelling West, sir, is attended occasionally with some little inconveniences, though attention to ordinary facts would much lessen these inconveniences. (A large inference might be that travelling everywhere is attended with convenience. But, sir, that is nothing to my purpose. I am not speaking of travelling *everywhere*, but travelling West.) E. g., you purchase a Ticket in Boston or Albany, for Chicago, by way of the Great Western R. R. You are in due time set down, or put out, as you please, at the Falls. You hold an omnibus ticket for Suspension Bridge, and, of course, are waiting for the omnibus. No omnibus in sight. Growing uneasy.—"Mr. Conductor, where are the omnibuses?" "Don't be in a hurry, Sir. Time enough. Cars won't go for two hours. Please step one side. Get off that track the cars are moving." "But, Sir, when will the omnibus be here?"—"As soon as the cars are out of the way." Very well. The traveller waits till the cars are gone, but no omnibus comes. Snow, rain, mud. French, Irish, Scotch, English, Americans, (like so many chirping birds, robins, and bob'o links,) patent leather, rags, bare feet, crying babies, guns, dogs in chains, umbrellas, oil cloth—but it is of no use—the omnibus is not here—all start on foot. Women, children, old men, and "the rest of mankind," (the "know-nothings,") are wading through the mud, for the want of attention to the rudiments of our philosophy, (little things,) on the part of the powers that be. We are at Suspension Bridge. Here is a gate partly open. Two or three men, and as many boys, do the offices of the place. Here is a cute Yankee, all the way from Maine, with a Suspension Bridge ticket in his pocket, who is stopped at the gate and told to show his ticket. But he don't know.—"What good will it do to show a Rail Road ticket *here*?"—pays a quarter, and passes on. When middle way over the Bridge, he looks down upon the river. "I van, that's deep." "Say, friud, is them the Falls over the left?" "Certain." "Well, they don't look so big." Here we are in Canada. What an "eating house."—Fifty cents a meal, with ancient chickens, cooked in time past indefinite, and a smell ——. Ah, excuse the introduction of such a *subject* to a close view.

It is said by Madame Rumor, that the Great Western R. R. is managed exclusively by "old country people," and the same venerable dame declares, there is not another Railroad in the world so badly managed, and one on which so many lives have been sacrificed in the same time. *Mem.* Our "old country people" have no time table on this road but run it by telegraphic despatches.—The station agent—after ringing a hand bell, and waiting, 3 minutes, 0 seconds commands the train to move, and "she moves," when he immediately despatches by telegraph, that "she *has* moved."

The Conductor calls for tickets. Here is a live Yankee from Northern Vermont, who lost "both ends" of his string of tickets on the Washington & Rutland R. R., and now turns up minus his ticket. "Ticket, Sir," says the Conductor. "Neow, mister, I tell yeou as heow I've lost it." "What is that to me? Why didn't you give up your pocket-book?"

Here we are in Hamilton. Lively place. A new road runs out from this place some thirty miles—terminus, for the present, Gault. The dim light in the car enabled me to read on the door of the car—

"Manufactured:

Hamilton, C. W."

Passed over beautiful lands between the Bridge and H——. A man from Maine loses his money *and* ticket. Various conjectures are put forth by passengers. Who is he? Does he drink? Do you know him? He is a business man. Who is that with him? A stranger. But it is of no use to seek after the causes of hidden (not to say *lost*) things. The money *is lost*.

The new treaty is stirring up Canada. The Canadians are smiling out of both eyes—and their mouths water profusely. "'Tis a good thing, 'tis very good; you may as well say it, 'tis annexation *some time*." This was said by a Canadian farmer to the writer. He says, there always has been the difference of fifty cents between the price of a bushel of wheat in Canada and in the States, and now it does not exceed six pence, in favor of the States. He thinks Americans will go into Canada and improve the country. And I must confess to a great liking of the country, from all I could see and learn of it. The soil is very fertile, the climate is healthy, the location is much nearer market than the Great West, price of land is moderate, and the inhabitants are moral and enterprising. Wheat, corn, potatoes, oats and buckwheat are grown in abundance. More beautiful lands are rarely if ever seen in the Great West.

In five years we shall have Canada as a star in the north, one of the great commonwealths of the United States. Why not? Z. J——.

Laws of Vermont—Session of 1854.

No 35.—An Act in amendment of section thirty of chapter eighty-one of the Compiled Statutes, relating to sales of non-resident Lands.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. Section thirty of chapter eighty-one of the compiled statutes is so amended as to read: "Sales of non-resident lands for taxes may be made at any time between the twenty fifth day of September and the first day of January following."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 14, 1854.

No. 36.—An Act amending section thirty-five of chapter eighty-one of the Compiled Statutes in relation to Constables' Fees for the sale of non-resident Lands.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. Constables shall be allowed for preparing and sending advertisements to the press, fifty cents for one lot or parcel of land, and six cents for each additional lot or parcel; for each receipt for tax or for redemption of land sold, for one lot, ten cents, and for each additional lot four cents.

SEC. 2. So much of section thirty-five of chapter eighty-one of the compiled statutes as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 14, 1854.

No 37.—An Act in addition to chapter twenty-four of the Compiled Statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the county courts of the several counties in this state to fix or establish the rates of toll upon all ferries, in their respective counties, granted by the legislature of this state, upon application of the grantee or owner thereof. *Provided*, That said court may on application of any twenty freeholders, in any town or towns in which such ferries are situated, and upon a hearing of the parties interested, alter and amend said rates of toll.

Approved, November 14, 1854.

No. 38.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled, "An Act relating to Pounds, Estrays and Lost Goods," being in alteration of Chapter ninety-two of the Compiled Statutes, approved December sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. The penalty imposed by the first clause of section one of the act to which this is an addition, may be recovered, as well before any justice of the peace of the town wherein the offense therein mentioned shall be committed, as before any justice of the peace of the same country.

Approved, November 14, 1854.

No. 39.—An Act in addition to chapter twenty-two of the Compiled Statutes, entitled "Laying out and discontinuing Highways and Bridges."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. Any person who shall wilfully remove any gate or bars established across any highway agreeably to section three of chapter twenty-two of the compiled statutes, thereby subjecting the lands or crops of any person to the exposure of any beast, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five dollars in the discretion of the court trying the same, to be recovered in an action brought upon this statute by any person interested in said lands, and shall also be liable to the owner of said lands of crops for all damage by him sustained in consequence of the removal of said gate or bars as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 4, 1854.

No. 40.—An Act to prevent obstructions of Highways and Streets.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. If any railroad corporation, or its assignees, or trustees, or its or their servants or agents, shall wilfully or negligently obstruct any highway or public street in this state, by their engines, tenders or cars, such coporation, assignees, trustees, servants or agents, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, for each offence.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 14, 1854.

No. 41.—An Act in relation to actions against Towns for Injuries on Highways.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever on the trial of a cause against any town to recover damages occasioned through the insufficiency or want of repair of any highway, the court may, in their discretion, if in their opinion the merits of the controversy will be better understood thereby, order that the jury empanneled to try said case, on application of either party, shall personally inspect and examine said highway; and the expense of such examination shall be borne and paid by the party asking for such examination.

SEC. 2. The jury shall be under the charge of an officer appointed by the court for that purpose; and the said officer and jury shall proceed with such examination under such order or rules as the court shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. An act entitled "an act in relation to actions against towns for injuries on highways," approved November 23 1852, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 14, 1854.

No. 42.—An Act to amend section twenty-five of chapter twenty of the Compiled Statutes, to allow School Districts to choose Treasurers.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. That section twenty-five of chapter twenty of the compiled statutes is so amended that each shool district in this state may choose and have, in addition to the officers enumerated in said section, a treasurer, who shall make an annual report to the said district, of the amount of money received by him, and the manner in which it has been disbursed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 14, 1854.

No. 43.—An Act to encourage the study of the Science of Agriculture in Common Schools.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. The governor is hereby authorized to purchase one copy of "Waring's Elements of Agriculture" for each town in the state, and to draw an order on the treasurer for the payment of the same.

SEC. 2. One of these books shall be placed in the hands of the superintendent of schools of each town, with instruction to examine it, with regard to its merits as a school book, and [he] shall report to the clerk of said town, what number of copies, if any, are required for the use of the common schools of the said town.

SEC. 3. The legal voters of each town shall, at the next annual town meeting, vote whether or not the town shall purchase the number of books recommended by the superintendent aforesaid, and the town clerk shall report to the governor of the state the result of such ballot.

SEC. 4. The governor shall then order to be manufactured, in such style as he shall deem expedient, a sufficient number of the books to supply the demand by the aforesaid ballot, and these books shall be manufactured in the state of Vermont, and they shall be deposited with the superintendents of the schools of the various towns, and the payment therefor collected by the publishers or proprietors of the aforesaid book at their own expense.

Approved, November 13, 1854.

No. 44.—An Act in relation to the Inspections of Hops.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont as follows:

SEC. 1. All hops shall be baled at least ten days before they are offered for inspection.

SEC. 2. Section seven of an act entitled "an act relating to the inspection of hops, and in alteration of chapter seventy-two of the compiled statutes," approved November 23, 1852, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 14, 1854.

No. 45.—An Act to protect Burying Grounds.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. Any person who shall wilfully or knowingly turn any horse, cattle, sheep or swine into any burying ground laid out for the purpose of interring the dead, or who shall knowingly suffer the same to run in any burying ground in this state which is properly enclosed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered in an action on the case, founded on this statute, by any citizen of this state who shall sue for the same.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall wilfully and maliciously mar, deface, break down, or take away, any grave stone or other monument erected at the grave of any deceased person, or shall deface, soil, injure or take away any miniature, portrait, engraving or other symbol upon any grave stone or other monument erected at the grave of any deceased person, shall be punished by a fine in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the state prison, at hard labor one year, or by both of such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, November 14, 1854.

No. 51.—An Act to punish Cruelty to Animals.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: