The Middlebury Register.

VOLUME XX. MIDDLEBURY, VT., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1855. NUMBER 27.

THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER.

OFFICE IN BREWSTER'S BLOCK, 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
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☞ All communications must be post paid.

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

Legal Notices.

STATE OF VERMONT, } Be it remembered
District of Addison, ss. } that at a Probate Court held at Middlebury, in and for the District of Addison, on the 9th day of Oct., A.D. 1855:

John Brainard, administrator of the estate of

SAMUEL BUCK,

late of Bridport, in said district, deceased, presents his administration account for allowance: It is thereupon ordered that said account be considered by this court, at the session thereof to be held at the office of the Register of this Court, in said Middlebury, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, that they may appear and make their objections, if any they may have, to the allowance of said account, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury Register—a newspaper printed at said Middlebury—three weeks successively previous to the time of said Court.

JED. S. BUSHNELL, Register.

A true copy of record. 26.3w
Attest JED. S. BUSHNELL, Register.

STATE OF VERMONT, } Be it remembered
District of Addison, ss. } that, at a Probate Court held at Middlebury in and for the District of Addison, on the 10th day of Oct., A.D. 1855.

Jonathan R. Furnal, administrator of the estate of

CHARLES ADAMS,

late of Ripton, deceased, present his administration account for allowance. It is thereupon ordered, that said account be considered for allowance, at the session of this court to be held at the office of the Register of this court, in said Middlebury, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested that they may appear and make their objections, if any they may have, to the allowance of said account by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury Register—a newspaper printed at said Middlebury—three weeks successively previous to the time of said court.

JED. S. BUSHNELL, Register.

A true copy of record.
26.3w. Attest JED. S. BUSHNELL, Register.

STATE OF VERMONT, } Be it remember-
District of Addison, ss. } ed that at a Probate Court held at Middlebury, in and for the District of Addison, on the 1st day of October, A.D. 1855:

Milo Stow, named executor in an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of

PATIENCE LAWRENCE,

late of Weybridge, deceased, presents said instrument for probate; It is thereupon ordered, that said instrument be considered for probate, at the session this court to be held at the office of the Register of this court, in said Middlebury, on Thursday, the 1th day of October inst. (1855,) at ten o'clock, in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, that they may appear and make their objections, if any they may have, to the probate and allowance of said will by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury Register—a newspaper printed at said Middlebury—three weeks successively previous to the time of said court.

Jed. S. Bushnell, Register.
A true copy of record. 25.3w.
Attest J. S. Bushnell, Register.

STATE OF VERMONT, } At a Probate
District of New Haven, ss. } Court holden at Bristol, within and for the District of New Haven, on the 1st 3d day of October, 1855:

Milo Darley, administrator of the estate of

DAVID S BARBER,

late of Bristol, in said district, deceased, proposes to render an account of his administration, and present the same for allowance. Whereupon the said court appointed the first Monday in November, 1855, at ten o'clock, A. M. held at the office of the Judge of said court in Bristol, aforesaid for that purpose and made an order requiring notice to be given to all persons interested to appear and object to the allowance of said account if they see cause; and for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the Middlebury Register—a newspaper printed at Middlebury, in this State, all which publications shall be previous to the said time appointed for said hearing.

HARVEY MUNSELL, Judge.

A true copy of record.
25.3w H. MUNSELL, Judge.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

JONAS RICE,

late of Bridport, in said District, deceased, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and 6 months from the 25th day of Sept., A. D., 1855, being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the late dwelling house of Jonas Rice, in said Bridport, on the first Tuesdays of November and February next, from nine o'clock, A. M., until four o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

JAMES DUNN, }
ALONZO BIRCHARD, } Com'rs.

Dated at Bridport, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1855. 25.3w

CARHART'S MELODEONS
—AND—
SHEET MUSIC,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
H. L. SHELDON.

Orrin Abbey } Addison County
vs. } Court, June
Lewis G Richardson. } Term, A D. 1855

Whereas, Orrin Abbey of Middlebury, in the County of Addison, and State of Vermont, has brought into this Court his writ and declaration, against Lewis G Richardson of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, with a return of service thereon by attaching all the marble, all the coal, and all the stone and all the lime situated and lying near the lime kilns at the marquarry at Larrabee's Point in Shoreham and in said County, and declaring in a plea that the defendant render to the plaintiff the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, due from said defendant to balance book accounts between them, and demanding in damages three hundred dollars.

And at the present term of this Court, it being suggested to this Court, that the defendant was without the State at the time of the service of the writ, and has not yet returned within the same: It is ordered that said cause be continued until the term of said Court next, to be held at Middlebury within and for said County on the second Tuesday of December, A. D. 1855, and that in the meantime notice of the pendency thereof be given to said defendant, by publication of this order, and substance of the plaintiff's declaration, three weeks successively in the Middlebury Register, a public newspaper printed at Middlebury in said County of Addison, last of which publication shall be at least thirty days prior to said next term.

DUGALD STEWART, Clerk.
E. R. WRIGHT, Att'y. for Plff 26.3t

Leonard McChesney } Addison County
vs. } Court June
John H Trowbridge. } Term, A D 1855

Leonard McChesney, of Troy, Rensselaer County and State of New York, having entered in this Court, at the December Term, 1854, his writ and declaration against John H. Trowbridge, of the City, County, and State of New York, otherwise of Boston in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, with a return of service thereon by the attachment of his interest, part, or share in two mares, two colts, one Black Hawk stallion, and one piano forte; and declaring in a plea of trespass on the case, for, that, whereas, the said defendant on the 24th day of April, 1854 at New York City, aforesaid, made signed his certain promissory note in writing bearing date the day and year last aforesaid, and thereby promised to pay to the order of L. McChesney the plaintiff the sum of six hundred dollars, six months after date, at the Chemical Bank for value received by the said defendant, and then and there delivered the said note to the said Leonard McChesney, the plaintiff, by reason whereof the said defendant became liable to pay to the plaintiff the said sum of money in said note specified according to the tenor thereof, and being so liable, afterwards to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at New York City aforesaid, in consideration thereof the defendant undertook and faithfully promised the plaintiff to pay him the said sum of money in said note specified to the tenor and effect of said note—Nevertheless the defendant has not yet paid the said sum of money in said note specified, nor any part thereof though often requested, but has wholly neglected and refused so to do, to the damage of the plaintiff twelve hundred dollars.

And said cause having been continued now at the present term of the Court it being suggested to the Court that the defendant was without the state at the time of the service of the writ, and has not as yet returned within the same It is ordered that the cause be further continued until the term of said Court next to be held at Middlebury within and for said County on the second Tuesday of December A. D. 1855, and that in the mean time notice be given of the pendency thereof to the said defendant by publication of this order, and the substance of the plaintiffs declaration in the Middlebury Register, a public newspaper printed at Middlebury in said County of Addison, the last of which publications shall be at least thirty days prior to said next term.

DUGALD STEWART, Clerk.
A. A. LEE. }
E. R. WRIGHT. } Attys. for plff
26.4w

MIDDLEBURY
FEMALE SEMINARY.

INSTRUCTORS.

W. F. BASCOM, A. M., Principal.
MRS. A. P. BASCOM, Teacher of Music.
MISS LUCRA D STRONG, Teacher of English Branches and Latin.
MISS J. S. JONES, Teacher of English and French.
MISS H. KILBORN, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
MISS HARRIET L. TILDEN, Teacher of Music.

TUITION AND BOARD.

TUITION—In Elementary English, $3.00; Higher English, $4.50; Latin and English, $5.00; Piano and Singing, with Thorough Bass, $10.00; Vocal Music, 1.00; Painting in water colors, $4.00; in Oil, $8.00; Drawing, $4.00; French, $3.00.

An extra charge of twenty-five cents is made for fires and sweeping.

BOARD, in Seminary Boarding House, including Room, Lights and Washing, $25.00 per quarter—the young ladies finding their own towels and lamps. Fuel is furnished at cost, and is usually but a small charge. Board in the village costs from $1.50 to $2.25, and rooms can be readily obtained for self boarding.

Bills payable at the middle of each quarter, and no deduction is made for temporary absence.

ACADEMICAL YEAR.

The year is divided into two terms of twenty-one weeks each, and each term into two quarters. The first Quarter begins September 3, 1855; the second, November 19, followed by a vacation of four weeks; the third, February 25, 1856; the fourth, May 5, followed by a vacation of six weeks.

Middlebury, Vt., July 24, 1855. 1y

Poetry.

From the Home Journal.

Summer's Gone.

BY D. R.

No longer chants, at early morn,
The thrush his mellow song,
Each thing of life, then newly born,
Has flown or perished long.
Summer's gone.

The rose near my window bloomed,
All wet with morning dew,
And far around the air perfumed,
Now, withered, meets my view.
Summer's gone.

The young birds, garrulous for food,
Within the orchard's shade,
Long since have sought the neighboring wood,
And, there, new homes have made.
Summer's gone

The fields no longer fresh and green,
The brown and ripening maize,
And birds in flocks together seen,
Proclaim the shorter days.
Summer's gone.

So pass away the days of life,
The spring time and their flowers,
While mellow autumn bleds the sheaf,
For winter's lengthened hours.

Envy.

"*Charity envyeth not*"—1 Cor. viii. 4.

Are others happier than ourselves?
With greater bliss endowed?
Bear they, as journeying on life's way,
Than us, a lighter load?
Possess they more of heavenly joy;
And love, and peace divine?
Around them do God's promises
In richer glory shine?

Let charity preserve our hearts
From Envy's dark control,
And free us from the baneful power
Which fondly blights the soul;
And let our aspirations rise
To Him who heareth prayer,
That, like unto our fellows, we a
His precious gifts may share.

Miscellany.

The Leper in the Middle Ages.

There are but few of the passages in our Lord's ministry which present in a more striking light the compassionate spirit with which he labored for alleviation of men's bodily and spiritual ailments, than his cure of the leper, as recorded in the eighth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. When he descended from the mount, on which he had been delivering the longest and perhaps the most important of all the discourses addressed to his followers, a multitude, we are informed, followed him. Amid the gathering throng, one form, of more than usual gaunt ness is seen approaching. His face is covered with scales, his body is wasted and decayed. As he advances, we may almost imagine that we see the crowding spectators retire, afraid of contagion. The Savior, however, does not withdraw. Scarcely has the unhappy sufferer cast himself on the ground in supplication, and the words, "Lord if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean," escaped his lips, when the gracious reply goes forth, "I will; be th ou clean," and immediately health bloomed on the cheek and mantled in the veins of the leper.

In England, and indeed throughout Europe, the associations connected with the above and other displays of Christ's power in cleansing leprosy, are of a vague and general character, the disease being one with which we have no familiar acquaintance. In the pages of a French periodical, however, which lies before us, we are reminded that this was not always the case. During the middle ages, and more particularly at the time of the Crusades this fearful disorder was imported from the east, and proved in France a fertile source of terror to the inhabitants. Selecting his victims from all classes of the population, it spared neither peer nor peasant—monarchs themselves even fell victims to it. Establishments had to be opened for the reception of leprous member of the royal families; and one existed in Dauphiny expressly for the use of persons of noble birth. An institution of somewhat the same kind was erected at one time in London, on the site, it is believed, or nearly so, of the modern palace of St James.

According to Matthew Paris a chronicler of the middle ages, there existed in Europe, during the thirteenth century, nearly twenty thousand leper houses and lazarettos, for the reception of those who were afflicted with this dreadful disorder. In France alone, according to the statement in the will of King Louis the Young, the number of these receptacles reached at one time to two thousand. On the dominion of a feudal lord at Aisne, there were ten establishments of this nature, supported by the contributions of families, each of whom had some members immured within their walls. These calculations give us an affecting picture of the desolations which this dire malady must have inflicted on many a household.

The superstition of the period added, by its gloomy ceremony, to the terror which the approach of this dreaded disorder inspired. When an individual was pronounced in a state of contagion, he was lead to a neighboring church, where the service for the dead was performed over him. He was then conducted to the leper-house, to be consigned to a living tomb. Arrived at the gates of this gloomy mansion, he was stripped of his dress which he had hitherto worn, and arrayed in a funeral garb. He was warned to bid farewell to the world, and exhorted to look beyond its checkered scenes, to bliss which awaited the faithful in heaven, where no leprosy, no impurity, no tears, no separation could find access. The exhortation ended by a staff being placed in his hands, with which he was to ward any from coming in contact with his person. The gates then received their inmate, and another victim was consigned to a living sepulchre.

Sometimes it happened that natural affection gained the mastery over the fear of contagion and the sweets of social life. Dreadful as was the prospect of perpetual immurement within the precincts of a lazaretto, surrounded by all that was loathsome, such a fate was occasionally preferred by a fond wife to separation from a beloved husband. An instance of this kind is recorded as having occurred at the town of Tours. In the month of May, 1329, a young man, afflicted by the leprosy, had had the ceremonies we have referred to performed over him. The priest had recited the accustomed formulary, prohibiting him from walking about, unless attired in the lazar's garments, forbidding him to place his naked foot on the ground, to mix in the assembly of men, to enter crowded streets or churches, or to wash himself in the waters of any fountain or river. In another moment the gates of the lazar house were about to close upon an exile from the sweets of social life. At that instant, however, the wife of the leper stepped forward, and refused to leave her husband. "If I quit him," she said, "who will love him? who will help to console him? Do you say I will myself become a leper? God, if it be his will, can preserve me. Did he not cure Job and Naaman? and may he not, in answer to my prayers, restore my husband to health? Be the issue what it may however, I will not abandon him, without whom the world would be to me a desert." Many such scenes doubtless occurred. They will bring perhaps, to the reader's recollection the touching incident of the self-denying Moravian missionaries, who under circumstances of somewhat analogous character, entered the lazar-houses in Africa, and devoted themselves, out of love to the souls of its unhappy inmates, to a perpetual estrangement from all the comforts of social existence.

The lepers in France, however, did not always inspire sympathy. It is a characteristic of the natural heart, that while unsoftened by the Gospel, it is apt, in seasons of wide-spread calamity, to become steeled to the miseries of others from selfish anxiety for its own safety. The alarming spread of leprosy in France awoke at one time the superstitious fears of the multitude, and led to excesses of a deplorable character. In the reign of Philip V. a rumor spread among the lower orders that the lepers had entered into a conspiracy to infect others with their dreaded disorder by polluting the public wells and fountains. These reports were greedily believed; and the credulous monarch countenanced them by issuing an ordinance to the judges to exercise summary vengeance on all lepers whom they suspected of such practices. Several of these unhappy objects, although persons of distinction, were put to the torture, and turned over a slow fire at Parthenay. In other parts of the county a large multitude perished in the flames, kindled by the groundless alarms of an ignorant populace.

After the fourteenth century the number of lepers in France gradually diminished. The massacres, to which we have adverted, greatly thinned their ranks. As the intercourse with the east, occasioned by the Crusades, ceased, fresh sources of contagion were avoided. The advancing civilization of the times, also greater attention to food, and, above all, the more extended use of linen as an article of clothing, arrested, and under the good providence of God, finally extirpated the disorder. The gloomy remains of old lazar-houses, in several parts of the country, still, however, recall to memory the existence of this once formidable disease, and serve as a tide post to mark the advance of social comfort with which our own age has been favored, and the corresponding obligations imposed upon us of gratitude to God for his distinguishing and undeserved mercies.

FUTURE BASIS OF OPERATIONS OF THE RUSSIANS.—We take the following, inference to the strategical importance of the town of Nicholaieff, from the editorial columns of the London Times, September 25. In the case the war should continue, this place will, doubtless attract a large share of the interest and attention which have hitherto been concentrated upon Sebastopol:

The Russian naval, and perhaps we may ere long add the Russian military power, has been driven back from the whole coast of Circassia, the coast of the Sea of Azoff from the mouths of the Don to the Spit of Arabat, and from the great naval stronghold in the Crimea itself. It is therefore manifest that the country lying to the northwest of the Crimea, between the mouths of the Bug and the Dnieper—Nicholaieff and Cherson—will henceforth become the basis of their operations and the asylum of the last remains of their power over the Euxine.

The Emperor of Russia himself is on his way to Nicholaieff. It is there that the remains of the Russian fleet (if any) are collected; it is there that dock yards and arsenals exist, in which an attempt may be made to repair these enormous losses; and there, too, that an army may find a tenable position, whether it be compelled to retreat from the Crimea by the approach of winter and the vigor of the allies, or whether fresh reinforcements be collected to dispute the possession of the Peninsula. Nicholaieff was the head quarters of the Russian Admiralty for the Black Sea before the construction of Sebastopol, and, with characteristic tenacity, the cabinet of St. Petersburg fall back upon the second line of defence.

Reports are circulated of a design to reconstruct the imperial fleet on a gigantic scale, but these reports are simply ridiculous, inasmuch as when it was in the height of its strength and efficiency the only use made of the ships was to sink them. If new ships are really constructed or launched at Nicholaieff, the only object they can be intended to serve is to figure in the terms of negotiation whenever the naval power of Russia is discussed at the peace. Nicholaieff, and not Sebastopol, has all along been the Russian arsenal of construction; all the Black Sea men-of-war are built there, though the draught of water in the estuary of the Bug and the Ingul is so shallow that these vessels are floated down to the sea unarmed and on camels.

It remains to be seen whether the mortar vessels of the allied squadrons can ascend to the dockyard—a point on which great doubt is entertained; but there is no doubt that a passage exists for vessels of any size between the forts of Kimbourn and Oczakow, and that if this passage can be forced it places the mouths of Dnieper and the Bug at our command. We cannot doubt that the attention of the Admirals has long since been directed to the northwest angle of the Black Sea, where, with a distance of forty miles of e at, lie Oddessa, Oczakow, and the establishments of Nicholaieff and Cherson. No operations of any importance have been attempted there, yet that point is now becoming one of the most important strategical positions to be observed in the future conduct of the war.

The siege of Ozzakow by Prince Potemkin, in 1788, was, in its way, a little siege of Sebastopol, for it lasted six months, and 40,000 men perished before its walls. The name of Ozzakow is also memorable for a display of Russian sympathy by Mr. Fox, which has hardly been surpassed in our own days by Mr Gladstone or Lord John Russell.—But the great fortress which bore that name has long been dismantled, and the town was reduced to a few fishing huts It is probable, however, that measures have now been taken by the Russians to strengthen the defence of this important gullet.

Facts for Wine Bibbers.

Of all the substances that find their way down the throats of mankind, none are so uniformly and universally counterfeited, drugged, doctored and bedevilled, as those which come under the ban of the "Maine Law." The fact is notorious, and yet people continue to drink these factitious and poisonous liquors, as though they were the very elixir of health. The *N. Y. Times* recently published an article on manufactured wines, which contains information that ought to be pondered by all who accustom themselves to the use of that article. One may step into any of our large hotels or drinking establishments, the writer observes, and procure wine which purports to be Clos Vougeot, Romanee Conte, Mont Rachet, Johannisberg, Rudesheimer or Steinberg, at rates varying from three to fifteen dollars a bottle, and as for choice Sherry, Madeira and Port, they are supplied *ad libitum* at every saloon. Now it is a fact that all the Clos Vougeot wine in the world is grown upon a single farm of fifty acres in Burgundy. The farm is owned by a nobleman who uses a great deal himself, and gives a great deal away, and sells the residue. The most of the residue is probably consumed by the wealthy residents of the continent—and still, if we may believe the wine lists of our own country, there is enough left to keep all the hotels, private houses and drinking saloons of the western continent constantly supplied with it!

The Romanee Conte wine grows on a single farm of *six acres and a half*. The south side of a single hill in Germany produces all the Johannisberg in the world; and anybody who chooses to order Johannisberg at any hotel, or of any wine dealer in the city, will have it delivered at very short notice. A single small valley in Madeira produces all the Malmsey wine. Steinberg wine grows exclusively in the vineyard of a suppressed monastery. The district of Xeres, from which Sherry is produced, is of small extent, and its limits are accurately defined. Genuine Port wine is produced only within comparatively small limits. And the same things hold true of Champagne.

The *Times* thinks that there would be no risk in declaring that there never was a bottle of Clos Vougeot, Romanee Conte of Johannisberg wine, within the limits of the United States. It says that not one bottle in ten thousand of the Champagne, drunk in this country is genuine vineyard grown Champagne, and not one-tenth of the Sherry consumed here is Sherry. The article concludes as follows:

"The fact is that nineteen-twentieths of *all* the wines and brandies drank in this country—and nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of all the rare and costly wines over which our high livers smack their lips and roll their eyes and astonish their epicurean friends, are *manufactured for the market*—made up by skillful compounding of drugs, with infusions of flavoring matter and a basis of alcoholic or vinous material, so as to resemble any brand or any sort of liquid that may be desired. England and France are the great fields of this manufacture, though it is beginning to be prosecuted in this country to a very considerable extent. But an order for any kind of wine that may be wanted—for Clos Vougeot, Johannisberg, or delicate Sherry with directions for a particular flavor, a specific aroma, or an especially delicate *bouquet*—sent to England, will be filled promptly and to any extent. More of any brand can be brought over in a single cargo, than the entire region where alone it grows can produce in years!

"A little more than a month ago, (July 24) we copied from the London police report the evidence of a famous wine dealer named Osborne, in which he stated that it was his *practice* to buy up all the spoiled, sour, red French wines he could get at low prices—pay duties on them as wine—store them in the London Docks—take them out and pour them all into large vats—mix with them a certain quality of French brandy—*put into them also certain 'preparations' of his own*—put them up into hogsheads marked Old Port, and sell them as the choicest Port wines at from $100 to $140 a hogshead. This, there is no doubt at all, is very extensively practiced by large dealers in France and England; and those who buy from them to supply the American market, when they are not their accomplices, are their victims. And the wine-drinkers of the United States, from the lowest to the highest, swig the decoctions of these wine fabrications in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, instead of the juice of the grape, over which they grow so rapturously and poetically eloquent."

A Pro-Russian Statement on the Fall of Sebastopol.

[A private letter communicated to THE TRIBUNE.]

RACHAGNA, Sept. 13, 1855.

MY DEAR ———: One act of the drama is through. The Russians have lost Sevastopol, and with it the Crimea; and certainly they will not attempt to retake them. I think that the real war will now commence. For all who have written on this war have lost sight of the fact that there has not been from the beginning, either on the Danube or in the Crimea, a single pitched battle. All the fighting has been in attacking fortified or in trenched places. Oltenitza, Alma, Inkerman, Silistra, Chernaya and Sebastopol. Now we shall see. I have always thought and still think that in an open field the Russians can cope with their enemies. At any rate they can if they could do it at Inkerman and Chernaya, where they fought under all possible disadvantages, where they were huddled together on the ground and could not deploy. On a level field the Russians maneuver as well and as quickly as any other troops, and the improvements of modern tactics are more familiar to them than to the English. One thing is sure, they will fight well, better than they have fought so far. Defeats and disasters do not injure their *morale*; believe me, that is a peculiarity of the Russian character. But, take it all in all, it is a terrible blow to Russia; not to her prestige but to her power. Sebastopol and the Crimea contributed far more to the preponderance and the prospects of Russia than the little region which goes by the name of Poland. It was the most vulnerable point in the whole empire. Mutilate that and it will take a quarter of a century to heal the wound. In my opinion it is as bad as a bombardment of St. Petersburg; I would have preferred the latter. I always have maintained this against everybody, and I still maintain that the man who planned the expedition to the Crimea played a hazardous game but knew where to strike. The only consolation for me is to see that babbler Kossuth, made an ass of, with his predictions. Believe me—and I feel the palpitations of Russia's heart—the past and present Emperors as well as every Russian statesman and general, would have preferred a thousand times to see all Europe—no matter a million of men in arms in Poland, on the Vistula, or the Niemen, to the Crimean expedition. The Russians have certainly lost more in resources, horses, cattle, and men, in supporting their army in the Crimea, than they did in the campaign of 1812. Any man who knows the country knows this as surely as that the sun shines. And then a million of men in Poland fighting for her nationality, as Kossuth says, would have starved, ruined, devoured that nationality—that is Poland; whereas it is Russia which now suffers and bleeds from St. Petersburg to the Black Sea. It would have been easier for the Russians to maintain 600,000 men between the Baltic and Bessarabia than 150,000 in the Crimea. And then all Europe in arms on the Niemen or the Vistula would have been starved out in three months. Germany and Prussia would have suffered terribly; while France could and can, as well as England, much more easily provide for her troops in the Crimea by the aid of her fleets than she could in Poland or in any place in the interior of a poor country which the Russians would have laid waste for hundreds of miles around. I am sure that even now, if the Russians could choose, they would rather see Pelissier and his army in Poland than continue the struggle in the Crimea. This is what the Crimean expedition amounts to.

I believe, I hope, that the Russians will do the impossible. But to tell you the truth, my heart bleeds, for I see that by this event the progress of civilization has been stopped on two points. First, in the West, Louis Napoleon is fortified and the abjectness of the French increased—in whose eyes, with very few exceptions, the least glare of military glory suffices for liberty, honor, mortality, and real national dignity; and then in the East, where, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, Russia was an agent of civilization, and where Russia alone could and can fill that office.

The Czars have received a fearful punishment for having followed for more than twenty years past a German and not a Russian policy; for meddling with European squabbles; for marching into Hungary in 1849 instead of taking Constantinople in 1848, as Russian interests demanded at a time when nobody could have opposed it. It is a terrible lesson by which they will profit. You are young, and you will live long enough, I am sure, to see Russia rise again. Her latent forces are too great to be broken by even this terrible blow. As for me, I have nothing but the petty consolation of seeing the great Kossuth floored. If even last year Russia or Nicholas had had the courage to make an appeal to the Sclaves of Southern Europe, where now would Austria be with or without her allies?

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ESQUIMAUX.—A gentleman, Who accompanied the Kane Expedition gives the New York *Herald* some account of these strange people. He says:—

"It is no uncommon circumstance, when the community want to get rid of a bad or lazy member who has a good sledge and team of dogs, to induce him to go on a hunting expedition, and when at a great distance from land to take away his sledge and spear him. They do not practice the Mormon habits of polygamy, but are, on the contrary, extremely particular about their matrimonial relations. One of the ordinary acts of hospitality or civility on the part of the ladies is to take a fowl, or piece of meat, chew it up very nicely, and hand it to the visitor, who is expected to be overcome with gratitude, and to finish the operation of chewing. It would give them dire offence if there should be any failure to do due honor to this act of hospitality. In all other respects they exercise to a remarkable degree the same virtue.

The Esquimaux have a priest, whom they call Angekok, who performs marriages and burial services, and is supposed to have some influence over the heart. When a couple is married, their friends have imposed upon them, for a certain length of time, abstinence from certain kinds of meats; and when a young man or young woman dies, all the young men and young women of the settlement are condemned to the same sort of abstinence. The priest is believed to have power over the walrus and seal, and in a time of pressing scarcity to be able to call them up to the surface of the water. Their faith in the Angokek is the only approach they have to religious belief. They spend their long winter of four months total darkness, in sleeping and eating, never stirring out to hunt unless pressed by necessity.

TRYING ON THE POPE'S CHAIR.—When at Rome lately, Rev. Dr, Burchard (of New York city) took a fancy to try the Pope's chair, at St. Peter's. The audacity of his act (for he really sat down in the holy apostolic chair) for a moment paralyzed the sentinel placed to watch the Papal seat, but that functionary soon recovered and rushed at the Doctor with fixt bayonet, and the "sacrilegious" Presbyterian was glad to escape with a whole skin.

A MODEL LAW SUIT.—The advantages of litigation are illustrated in the case of a school district in Cornish, N H. against A. Comings for the recovery of an old broken box stove, worth probably from 50 to 75 cents. The court of Common Pleas, at Newport, last week gave a verdict in favor of the District, giving $1,31 damages. The verdict carries with it taxable costs amounting in all to more than five hundred dollars, to say nothing of the amount expended which cannot be taxed to the defeated party.

AN INDUSTRIOUS NURSE.—In Powers' Sketches of the Coos County, mention is made of a Mrs. Wallace, of Thetford, Vt., who served as an *accoucheuse* forty-five years, was present at the birth of twenty-one pairs of twins, and one thousand six hundred and twenty four single births making in all one thousand six hundred and sixty-six, and never lost a mother of whom she had the care. She died in 1831.

THE CHINESE YAM.—An excellent nutritive root which has lately been introduced into this country, it is said will produce twenty to twenty-five tuns per acre.