commenced, under the provisions of the act aforesaid.

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

Approved, November 9, 1857.

No. 14.—An act relating to the records of Probate Courts.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. If in any probate district in this State, any part or all the records or files of the probate courts, for that district, have been or shall hereafter be destroyed by fire or otherwise, any person interested in any estate, which, at the time of the destruction, shall have been settled or shall have been in progress, of settlement in that district, may present to the probate court of such district for record, any certified copy of the records of the proceedings of such court, or any copy of the report of the appraisers, or any copy of the report of commissioners for allowing claims, or for the partition or distribution of the estate, certified respectively by such appraisers or commissioners, the originals of which have been so destroyed, and on receiving such copies, the probate court, shall by publication, or otherwise, give notice to all persons interested, of the time and place, when and where a hearing will be had on the question, whether said copies shall be recorded or not; and upon such hearing, the court may, in its discretion, order such copies to be recorded, and when such order is made, the recording officer of such court shall record the same, provided the person presenting such copies will pay the legal fees for such service; and the records so made shall be treated as original records, and copies thereof duly certified shall have the same validity for all purposes as copies of original records.

Sec. 2. If in any probate district, the recording officer of the probate court, for that district, has failed or shall fail to record all the proceedings of the court previous to the termination of his office, it shall be his duty, if living, forthwith to complete the records; and if he fails so to do, within a reasonable time, it shall be the duty of the recording officer then in office to record and sign the same, at the expense of the person, whose duty it was to make the record, provided he has received the fees for making them, to be recovered of him in any proper action by the person making the record. If by reason of death, insolvency or otherwise, the fees cannot be collected from the person whose duty it was to make the records, the fees shall be paid from the county treasury as hereinafter provided, and in this case the person whose duty it was to make the records shall thereafter be responsible to the county for the amount. But if the fees have not been paid to the delinquent recording officer, they shall be charged to the person whose duty it shall be to pay the probate fees for the settlement of the estate. The records made as provided in this section, by a person not in office at the time of the proceedings to be recorded, shall be as valid as though made by the person whose duty it was to make them, and the copies of them shall have the same validity in all courts and elsewhere as the copies of other records.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the judges of the county court for the county in which such probate district is located, to audit and allow the account of the recording officer for his fees, which according to the second section of this act are to be paid from the county treasury.

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

Approved, November 9, 1857.

No. 15.—An act relating to Railroads.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. In all cases where a mortgage of any railroad or any part thereof, made by any railroad company in this State, to secure the payment of bonds, shall have been foreclosed, and the legal title to the mortgaged premises vested in the mortgagees, any number of persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds so secured, may form themselves into a corporation for the purpose of owning or maintaining and operating such railroad, or part thereof, for public use, in the conveyance of persons and property, in the manner following:—they may make subscribe and file articles of association, in which shall be set forth a brief statement of the making and foreclosure of the mortgage under which they have become interested in such railroad; the amount of bonds which were owing upon and secured by the mortgage; the name of the corporation to be formed; the amount of its capital stock, which shall not exceed the amount of principal and interest of said bond, and twenty-five per cent. on the same in addition thereto, and the number of shares, each of which shall be fifty dollars, into which the capital stock shall be divided; the number of directors by whom the corporation shall be managed; the names of the persons who shall be directors for the first year, and until others are chosen in their places, and a majority of the directors of such corporation shall be residents of this State. Each subscriber to such articles shall state in his subscription the number of shares which he takes or agrees to take, and the amount of bonds held by him and secured by such mortgage which he intends to surrender in payment or part payment of his subscription; such subscription may be made by the holder in person, or by his attorney or agent, and any three of the persons named in said article as directors, may be inspectors of such subscriptions, and the production of any such bond shall be evidence of the right of the person holding the same to subscribe to said articles.

Sec. 2. Such articles of association shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and a copy thereof filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroad shall pass; and a notice of the formation of such corporation, and of the filing of the articles, shall be published once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper published in each of such counties, if any be published therein, and for six successive days in two or more dailies published in each of the cities of New York and Boston; but such articles shall not be so filed until the amount of bonds, to be surrendered by the subscribers thereto for that purpose, shall be at least a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the mortgage referred to in such articles; nor until there is endorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, an affidavit made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that they have in good faith examined the list of such subscribers, and that they believe the said subscribers to be the holders or representatives of the amount of bonds therein stated, and that they believe the said subscribers intend, in good faith, to comply with the terms of their subscription.

Sec. 3. Any holder of a bond or bonds secured by such mortgage, may, within thirty days after the last publication of the notices provided for in the second section of this act, either in person or by attorney or agent subscribe the articles of association, or a copy thereof, for amount of stock equal to the bonds held by him or them, which he or they intend to surrender to the directors of said new company, in payment or in part payment of his or their subscription; but no subscription shall be made for a fractional part of a share; and when a holder of bonds would otherwise be entitled to subscribe for a fractional part of a share, he may subscribe for a full share and pay the excess in cash.

Sec. 4. In case any holder or holders of bonds, secured by the mortgage referred to in such articles of association, decline or neglect to subscribe said articles and to become stockholders in the company formed, the court of chancery may, upon the application of such holder or upon the application of the new company, by a decree direct the estate, title and interest of such holder or holders to be assigned to said company, and such company shall pay such sum of money, at such times and in such manner, to the other party or parties as the commissioners appointed by the court shall judge just and equitable; and if said holder or holders shall not be satisfied with such appraisal as aforesaid, the court shall order the commissioners to sell such estate at public or private sale, agreeable to the order of the court, and execute a good and sufficient conveyance to the purchaser thereof, as provided in chapter forty-three of title thirteen of the compiled statutes relating to the partition of real estate.

Sec. 5. Every company formed under the provisions of this act shall, from the time its articles of association are filed as aforesaid, be a corporation, vested with all the powers, rights, privileges, and franchises for maintaining and operating its railroad, which were vested in and enjoyed by the corporation mortgaging it, and it shall be subject to like duties and liabilities, and shall be subject to the future legislation of this state; and it may at once take possession of and maintain and operate said railroad, and may proceed in any manner it may deem expedient; either by purchase or otherwise, to obtain the title and ownership, or the use and benefit of the whole estate and to satisfy the undivided interests or claims of any other party or parties interested in said railroad; and until the interests of such other parties shall become vested in such new corporation, said corporation shall be the trustees thereof, and shall be accountable therefor as tenants in common.

Sec. 6. A copy of any articles of association filed in and recorded in pursuance of this act, or of the record in the offices of the county clerks, and certified to be a copy by the secretary of state, or his deputy, or by the clerk of either of the counties in which it is directed to be filed, shall be presumptive evidence of the incorporation of such company, and of the facts therein stated; and it shall be the duty of every corporation formed under this act to keep safely and have the custody of the records, title-deeds, and archives of the corporation previously (owning) and mortgaging such railroad; and the clerk of any such new corporation shall be and is hereby created the certifying officer of any matter or document relating to said former corporation.

Sec. 7. If there should be a case of neglect or failure to organize a new corporation under the provisions of this act, when a mortgage has been foreclosed, or if the railroad, on which the mortgage exists, shall be sold or assigned by virtue of any order, decree or judgment of any court, then and in that event, when the purchaser, purchasers, grantee or grantees, shall acquire title to the same in the manner prescribed by law, such purchaser, purchasers, grantee, or grantees, shall have, take and possess all the rights, powers and privileges in this act herein before granted to a majority of the bondholders, and be subject to like duties; and may associate with him or them any number of persons, and make, sign and file articles of association as before prescribed by this act, and shall thereupon be a corporation with all the powers, privileges and franchises, and be subject to all the duties granted to or imposed upon railroad corporations.

Sec. 8. This act is declared to be a public act, and to take effect immediately.

Sec. 9. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair or affect the rights or claims of any person or party against any railroad corporation in this state, or against the trustees or assignees of any such railroad corporation; but such claims or debts shall remain without prejudice, as they were before the passage of this act.

Sec. 10. Whenever a sale shall be made of any railroad property, under or by virtue of any railroad mortgage or power of sale thereof, for the security of any debt of any railroad company, or when any such sale shall be made under the order of any court, any creditor or any number of creditors of such road, under such mortgage, may within three months next after such sale pay into the court of chancery making such order of sale, or if no order of sale has been made, into the court of chancery in some county through which such road is located, for the use of the purchaser at such sale, a sum bearing the same proportion to the price paid by such purchaser with twelve per cent. interest thereon from the time of such sale, that the debt so held by such creditor under such mortgage bears to the whole amount of debt outstanding under such mortgage; whereupon such creditor so paying shall have a legal and equitable interest in all the property so sold in common with such purchaser in the proportions aforesaid; and in all such cases the court of chancery shall have power in a summary manner to adjust the rights of the parties and to grant such specific relief as the nature of the case may require.

Approved, November 11, 1857.

Middlebury Register.

MIDDLEBURY:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1857.

A Call.

We have published this paper for ten long years, and spent the best part of our lives in laboring for the public, and find in the fall of 1857 that if we have made anything more than our bread and cheese and poor clothes, it consists in accounts in a stack of much worn books. There are those who have not paid us one cent for ten years—such patronage is sure death to any concern! This can go so no longer. We shall shortly send bills to those that owe this office, and if the call is not heeded we shall take the next best course to collect them. We have a large amount due for advertising and job work, which must be paid. We have made one or two calls of this kind before, and some have heeded them. This is the last of the kind! We are sure no reasonable person can complain because we want our pay. Come friends make an effort and call and pay the printer. We have published for the merchants and mechanics "loud calls" and "louder calls," and we hope they have been heard.—Now we want to be heard. Our books embrace the accounts of Barrett & Cobb, J. H. Barrett, J. Cobb & Co., and Cobb & Mead. PUBLISHERS.

The Utah Expedition.

It is now quite certain, the incredulity of the administration notwithstanding, that the Utah expedition is for this season at least, a failure which is the most moderate term that can be used. The government believes it will be able to sustain itself through the winter and be ready to cooperate with reinforcements which will be sent on next season. It is possible the lives of the men may be spared if not molested by the enemy, but how any considerable part of the animals can survive the winter, it is more difficult to see. The truth of the case seems to be, the whole expedition is in great danger of being cut off and destroyed, if Gov. Young makes any good use of the advantage he has; and that he will do so seems quite probable, from the way he has conducted in the matter hitherto.

Provision ought to have been made for such a contingency and the way to do it was to have pushed the thing along in the former part of the season with such celerity, as to have found the Saints unprepared for hostile demonstrations. Such a course was called for—expected by everybody. But what was was done? It was announced to all the world with a great flourish, that an expedition was to be sent, something was done in that direction and weeks, perhaps we might say months, elapsed with no perceptable progress. At length it began to collect on the western frontier. But no sooner did it give promise of approaching the desired result, than it was put in requisition to sustain the slave power in Kansas, where it was about as much needed as it was in Vermont. And now, after the season is spent and all Mormondom—not knowing the purpose or possible end of the crusade are roused to the highest pitch of fanaticism, the expedition is placed in check by the proclamation of Brigham Young and an insignificant Mormon force, and its very existence threatened by the inclement season already upon it.

Though such an issue could not have been with certainty foretold, it certainly was feared and we incline to the belief that, in this matter the government was more knave than fool—that it desired and designed to provoke such an issue of things as we see.

Nothing could be more convenient for the goverment just now, than an opportunity to engage in some great enterprise that would enlist general sympathy and for this no opening seems so inviting as the condition of Utah. Still, though the abominations of the Saints have long been a stench in the nostrils of all the world, it is not clear that until recently they could with perfect propriety have been dealt with in the summary manner, which would be gratifying to the gentiles generally. No difficulty of this kind any longer exists. Through the skilful management of the government they are in a hostile attitude and can with perfect propriety be dealt with as rebels, and doubtless the administration will get great glory. But the end is not yet.

By Telegraph!

New York, Dec. 2.—Tieman is elected Mayor by 2842 majority.

New York City.

While we write, the freemen of New York are engaged in their municipal elections. We have no reason to expect to learn the result before we go to press, judging from our experience with the mails. Perhaps there has never been an Election of mayor in that city, which has created such a pervading interest—not only in the city itself but in the country. It is true the country generally has no direct material interest in the matter still the result must be interesting, as an indication of what will be the results elsewhere under similar circumstances. The politics of N. Y. city are the politics of the country in miniature. The same elements rule there that rule the nation. It is certainly desirable that the fruits should reach an early maturity, and in the hot-bed of the city they are making astonishing progress.

Whatever may be the result of the election now in progress we shall try to make it an occasion of hopefulness. If TIEMAN is elected we shall hail it as the dawn of returning reason,—if not we shall feel assured, that while the politics of New York are becoming perfect through suffering, the country has the benefit of a very striking example.

Relieve the Poor.

Every winter gives us sad stories of the wretchedness and suffering witnessed among the poor in our great cities. But seldom has there been one, that has brought with it as much wide-spread destitution, as the present season will record. Many circumstances, in themselves distressing, have now united to throw our *middle classes* into such a truly desperate condition as cries aloud for prompt relief from every quarter.

The abundant crops, with which we have been blessed, have not yet moved from the granaries of the West. Though our cities have never been so flooded with specie as now, it is all carefully stored in public and private vaults. And manufacturers, unable to procure money, have turned adrift thousands and tens of thousands, of male and female operatives, whose daily wages have but supplied their daily wants. No work—no money—provisions high—thrice crowded cities—and a cold winter—these are the combined evils that have long been staring in our faces, but are now fully upon us with all their terrors. Already do we see respectably dressed, hale and hearty men following coal carts through the streets, eargerly seizing the trifling pieces as they chance, to fall. Even tidy and modest women are forced to gather up the coal-dust on the pavements before the dwellings of the rich. This has always been an occupation, but never for those who pursue it now. They have seldom tasted poverty. Many of them have earned five and six dollars a day in the iron foundries, and glass factories; as ambitious to spend as faithful to earn, they have not laid by a single dollar, and now in a moment are completely crushed.

When we reflect upon the condition of these men, shall we not cease to be surprised that thus driven to utter despair, disapointed in every lawful struggle for subsistence, they resort to those that are unlawful and revolting? Consider the moral weakness of these poor creatures, and can you wonder that "the Broadway and other gambling hells were never better patronised than they are now? It is harvest time for gamblers, when other men fail. Faro and roulette fascinate their reckless or despairing victims until broad day light. Men with not enough to meet the morrow's liabilities, rush to these dens, in the hope of suddenly winning sufficient to discharge their debts; they play all night, and, as the dawn glimmers through the shutters, and pales the gass lights, they are too cruelly made aware that the little they had is gone, and that, instead of winning enough to pay their notes they have only increased the burden to an intolerable extent."

Never shall I forget a sad case which occurred in one of our criminal courts a few years since. A man of no humble position was found guilty of the crime of murder, and when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he exclaimed in the most subdued, and affecting earnestness; May it please your honor, I confess my crime, and cast myself on your mercy. Once, with my little family about me, I lived in comfort and ease, but suddenly adversity swept over me, and left nothing but my pride, I struggled with every nerve to rise, but in vain. day after day I lived on, I know not how, till at length my poor famishing child turned to me and imploringly cried for food; almost unconcious of my actions, I rushed forth and in the madness of my heart laid in wait and destroyed a fellow-man, that I might have that with which to procure bread for my starving child! Sir the agony I have since endured no tongue can tell.'

To seek out and save such tempted despairing souls, is the noble object of many benevolent city associations. But unless supported they can do nothing. Modesty, but most earnestly do they ask from every friend of humanity, in city or country their generous assistance. And shall we withold it? Will we not rather resolve, as we gather around our well filled tables, to spare five, three or even one dollar, to rescue from poverty, wretchedness, and crime, those who, but a few weeks since, were as comfortable and happy as we are. Trifling sums would be most gladly received by any of the societies of relief, or would be wisely appropriated, if sent to the care of the publishers of any of our religious journals.

CITY.

Culture in Music.

The Musical Soiree given recently, at the Addison House, by the pupils of Mr BOTT, and under his direction, deserves more than a passing notice. The usual language of commendation is too trite and inexpressive, to convey a complete idea of the significance of its success. While regarded simply as a musical entertainment, its excellence was marked and undeniable, yet its chief interest to genuine lovers of the art, consists in its revelation, that there exists among us a degree of musical capacity and culture higher and more artistic than had been supposed, and in its sure promise of still further advancement. For the most part hitherto, music has been pursued less as a beautiful art, to be earnestly loved, and its mastery patiently won—for its own sake—than as a mere personal and superficial accomplishment, lightly worn, and to be cast aside whenever its selfish purpose might be served. Under such conditions, though its refining influences may not be wholly lost, yet any right sense of music, as an art, is assuredly impossible. Art surrenders the key of her richest treasuries, only to the hand of labor, and labor inspired by unselfish love of the object sought. There is some degree of susceptibility to music in every human heart—latent—dumb—irresponsive, it may be, till quickened into life by the magic wand of genius. In this, as in other arts, our æsthetic sense needs the educational influence of her most perfect productions.

No worthy standard is otherwise attainable. Hence, the paths to her chosen shrines are worn by the feet of pilgrims from every land. She, too, has had her acknowledged masters—high priests of the art—men of the rarest genius, who have lavished their divine gifts upon the adornment and perfecting of her fair proportions,—whose works are fountain-heads of instruction and inspiration to all her disciples. Who that ever paused within the charmed circle of Beethoven's soul-moving harmonies has failed to recognize in their thrilling, marvellous sweetness, a new revelation in music? Let our people once become familiar with the standard works of the best musical composers, and nothing less than thorough culture will be tolerated. We regard Mr. Bott's first, and eminently successful public effort as the inauguration of this good work. His programme comprised selections from eminent composers, and the instrumental pieces especially were rendered with a skill and tasteful precision, worthy their high character, and reflecting great credit upon the zeal and artistic thoroughness of the accomplished director.

We congratulate our community upon this dawn of a brighter era in our musical history, trusting that the occasion alluded to may be only the first of an increasingly excellent series. S.

For the Register.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you suffer the hand of affection to lay an additional offering on the tomb of departed worth.

I have been exceedingly gratified with the sketch in your last, of the life and character of Mr. Seymour. It may seem superfluous to attempt any addition to what has been so well and justly said; yet there are certain features of his character that have made so strong an impression upon my feelings, that I cannot forbear to attempt an expression of them.

Deep in the foundation of Mr. Seymours character was an ever acting, and all controlling love and good will. His mind was strong, his logic keen, and his intellectual resources great. These *alone*, though they may excite admiration, and win applause, never secure affection. In him, however, they were not alone. Beneath them all, there was a perennial fountain of kindness and good will, that welled up, and transfused its influence through his spiritual being,—giving a cast to his whole character. It was so pervading and habitual, that it gave a marked and settled expression to his countenance. No one could ever meet him, without feeling the genial warmth and cheering influence of this sunshine beaming from his face. And when he reached forth his hand in the customary greeting, it was there. And his voice too;—it was there. It was visible even under the pressure and trial of personal wrong. Nothing seemed ever to interrupt the flow from this fountain.

And this was one of the secrets of his remarkable self-control. He was, naturally, very sensitive to wrong; yet habitually forbearing. He never suffered a sense of injury to mature into resentment and retaliation. A strong rein was held upon the first risings of passion. Under no provocation, did harsh or bitter words ever escape him.

His good will was "neither barren nor unfruitful." He sympathized deeply, and acted generously. He seemed capable, beyond most men, of entering into the feelings of others, and making a case of misfortune and suffering his own. The sufferer could sit down by his side, and feel that a true friend was near him,—that a genial and generous spirit was ready to come to his aid. He was truly a *friend in need*. * * * How close upon this thought, come rushing the memories of the past; for how often, and how effectually, has the writer, in times of trial, experienced the kindness of this *never-to-be-forgotten friend!*

One of his most effectual methods of rendering aid was by good counsel and advice. He was sagacious and practical; and his advice was, therefore, eminently reliable. How many can bear testimony to this. The widow, the orphan, the neglected, the injured, the disheartened and discouraged, all found in him a wise counsellor and a sympathizing friend.

He was eminently the friend and counsellor of young men. If a worthy young man wanted a passport to the regard and confidence of distant strangers, for the purpose of laying the foundation of his future fortune, he knew where to find a friend, whose heart was as large as was the public reputation which could thus give effect to its generous impulses.

And then the moral power of this benefactor upon the objects of his beneficence. How many young men have gone from Middlebury with Mr. Seymour's character thus brought into such impressive contact with their hearts, as to make an enduring impression.

His sense of justice was strong, pervading and unmistakable. Everybody with whom he came in contact, felt it. And here was one great element of his power as a 'Jury lawyer.' He relied less than many lawyers upon technical points, and more upon strong appeals to justice and common sense—of both which he was himself an illustrious example.

He had a wonderful power in unravelling the tangled web of legal sophistry, and making his way through it, directly to the common sense, and instinct of justice, of a jury. He possessed great ingenuity in the management of his cases; yet his bosom was an utter stranger to dishonest arts and subterfuges. He abhored them, as he did the injustice they are so often made to subserve. No heart was ever more keenly alive to wrong and injustice, and few more capable of stripping from them the mask they so often and so successfully wear. And in this the power of his intellect was strongly aided by the contagious influence of the intense and unmistakable workings of his own heart.

He had, for a considerable time before the sickness which excluded him from public view, discontinued the business of his profession, though he was almost daily in his office from the force of long habit, and the gratification of seeing his friends in the place where they had been wont to resort for advice and counsel. It was good to meet him there, where his gratuitous advice was always ready for the enquiring, and where the heart was sure to be made glad by the warm grasp of his hand, and the cheering sun-light of his countenance.

It is hard to part from such a friend. If he might have been spared that we might only have continued to *see* him! * * * * But the summons came—and he went! It is done. His long and useful life is ended. But his example will live, and we may hope not without enduring effect.

How impressively does this death remind us of the work of the great destroyer in our village, within the last thirty-four months. Where are Judge Wooster, Mr. Stewart, Judge Phelps, Mr. Hagar, Dr. Merrill, Gov Eaton, Mr. Barber, Mr. Morton, Mr. Meacham, Mr. Fuller, Des. Porter, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Lyon, and the loved and honored one of whom we have just been breaved!* Thirty four months ago, these men were all moving among us, in their full maturity, mingling in our village life; now—gone! The places that knew them, will know them no more. Others will ere long, follow. How soon? and who? are questions whose solution is wrapped up in the dark, impenetrable future. The old *must* go soon;—the young *may*, sooner. Who is ready for the summons,—ready to close the eyes for the last time, to draw the last breath, to feel the last pulsation of life, and to leave the earthly tenement, forever. And then—the endless future! * * * O God, so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

W. S.

*The names are placed in the order of decease. The first seven deaths occurred within the first seven months of 1855;—the last five within the present year.

THANKSGIVING.—We are glad that it is arranged to have a Union meeting of the Congregational and Methodist Societies on thanksgiving day. The services are to be in the Congregational meeting house. We hope there will be a full attendance of both congregations, all can find seats. Let the house be filled with the old and young. "It is good to give thanks unto the Lord," always and every where; but especially is it good to do it, under circumstances which bring together Christians of different names and strengthen their mutual love by the mingling of their hearts in thanksgiving and praise to their common Redeemer and Lord.

—On last Tuesday evening we had the pleasure of attending the final meeting for the Fall quarter of the Middlebury Musical Association. The society has been commenced but a short time (having held, we are told, only five or six meetings.) Its designs are the cultivation and enjoyment of vocal music by the members and the elevation of their public standard in regard to good music. The principles of the constitution (which were read) are designed to encourage and associate with the society all who love and are desirous to cultivate music, for itself. Add to this the zeal and ability of the members and we may predict sure success for the enterprise. We learn that it is favored by the best musicians of the place, who think such a thing is very much needed here. The roll of the society already numbers some fifty or sixty members. The musical exercises of the evening fully proved that the society were successfully studying the soul of music rather than its shallow performance. Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the members, it was decided to adjourn over the winter quarter, and the next meeting is appointed for the first Tuesday evening in April 1858.

—The storms mentioned in our last were very extensive and destructive of life, and property. On the lakes it is reported the worst storm, for many years at this season. The amount of shipping lost is not known, but it is certain that many lives, and a great amount of property are destroyed.

The Gale was terrible on the Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. It is reported that 16 coal boats were sunk at the mouth of the Ohio with 100 men.

—Some Indians recently arrived in the Superior country with several specimens of gold bearing quartz, which they obtained on the head waters of the Menommee River. They say it is abundant where they found it.

CHICAGO GOING WRONG.—At Chicago the Mississippi river is full of ice, and navigation had closed north of Dubuque.—*Spirit of the Age.*

—The Burlington *Sentinel* has a great appetite for corruption. It has found that:

One of the officials of the model republican city of Chicago has been caught robbing the church yard.

If this is all the Sentinel can find in Chicago, we would recommend for its investigation the model democratic city of New York.

—E. B. Robbins, of Cornwall, left in our office, a few days since, an English turnip, thirty inches in circumference. Our farmer subscribers are hereby notified that we are supplied with turnip—cant take any on subscriptions.

—The Vermont Directory and Commercial Almanac, is comparatively a new thing, having first made its appearance, we think, last year. It then met with great success, a sale of 14,000 copies. It is prepared with great labor and with an evident purpose to embrace all the information that could properly be put into such a work. The mechanical execution is worthy of much praise. Published by W. W. Atwater, Burlington, Vt.

—Walton's Vermont Register and Farmer's Almanac, is received from the Publisher. This work is already familiar to everybody in the State. It is enough to say that 1858 has all the completeness, and every perfection of years past.

HARPER'S for December, is on our table. This is doubtless the largest and perhaps the most expensively prepared monthly of the time. It contains 144 pages of choice literature, and illustrations for almost every page. With the present number commences Thackeray's new story "The Virginians." Also Mr. Charles Reade's new story, "Jack of all Trades." Price 25 cents. For sale by Copeland.

—We are again endebted to J. J. Dyer & Co., for the December number of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The second number of the new MONTHLY, impresses us much more favorably than the first. To call this first class literature is "faint praise." It makes no display to the eye but seems to repose upon its own inherent worth, a very ample foundation. We have nothing to say about the duty of sustaining this New England Monthly. If you read anything, you cant afford to do without it. For sale by Copeland.

Price 25 cts. John Dyer & Co., 33 School street, Boston.

—FRANK LESLIE'S NEW MONTHLY, with which, is incorporated the GAZETTE OF FASHION, is what it purports to be, a FAMILY MAGAZINE. It contains ninety six pages of letter-press, on almost every one of which is an elegant engraving. The great amount of matter and the abundant illustrations make this perhaps the cheapest magazine of the time. For sale at Copeland's, Price 25 cents.

—How well it would be if those who are professing to follow Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, in a question which has arisen since the death of these great men, would adopt the policy of which they endeavored to hold the country, on questions that were agitated in their lives, and that have survived them, and that are still full of the highest interest for the whole country. We all know what the views of these men were upon the currency, upon revenue and upon protection. A great many men who opposed them all their lives, profess a high reverence for their character and deep faith in their principles, now that they are dead. What a capital idea it would be, if they would only adopt their policy.

How this country would rise from the depression under which it is laboring, if we had a currency of equal value in every part of it, abundant for the purposes of trade, yet controlled by a wise conservatism, not let out with reckless liberality, and recalled without regard to the wants or condition of the people, but steadily held in due proportion to the public necessity, if we had a revenue system that gave us our own markets for our own products, that enabled us to consume our breadstuffs on the soil where they were raised, that developed our own vast mineral resources, and that made us as independent commercially as we are politically. How the arm of labor would be raised, and how the heart of labor would be gladdened by such a policy!—*Prov. Jour.*

A Western Republican paper in chronicling the Free Soil Victory in Kansas and the election of Parrott over Ransom quotes the following lines from an old Methodist hymn:

'The year of jubilee has come:
Return you *Ransom'd* sinners home.'

Dr. JOHNSON can be consulted at Brandon, daily, on and after Friday, June 19th, except the last Saturday in each month, at which time he will be in Rochester, Vt., prepared to receive and treat patients.

Burden's new patent Horse and Mule Shoe is creating a tremendous sensation among farriers and blacksmiths. It is for sale by Blodget, Brown & Co., 80 and 82 Pearl St Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The public are notified that the Exhibition of the Sabbath School, connected with the Methodist Church will be held on Thanksgiving evening, the 3d of December next—commencing at 5 o'clock.

The exercises will consist of Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Dialogues, Dramas, Orations &c.

The public are invited to be present. Tickets of admission may be procured at E. R. Clark's, or at the door.

LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—Fayetteville, N. C. March 2, 1859.

DR. SETH W. FOWLE. *Dear Sir.*—For two years past I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year I was taken with a severe pain in the left side, accompanied by a very bad cough and a raising of blood, probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which seemed to have the desired effect. I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength was restored. After taking four bottles I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

DAVID R. BELL.

The editor of the North Carolinian, cheerfully testifies to his knowledge of the truth of Mr. Bell's statement in regard to the efficacy of the Balsam.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR.—In all ages and among almost all tribes of men, a beautiful head of hair has been, and still is, regarded as the fairest ornament of the fairest works of the Creator. The patrician dames and damsels of ancient and modern Rome bestowed that attention upon the hair which has added the crowning beauty to the *chef d œuvre* of the sculptor, and the painter, and no lady, and indeed no gentleman of modern times is unmindful of this exquisite shield and lovely ornament of the race. To maiden beauty it is the finishing touch; to manhood it is the symbol and warrant of strength and nobility, to-day as in the days of the patriarchs; indeed, such it always has been and always will be.

But unable as we are to withstand the ills of time and life, it often happens that through disease and misfortune we become gray in early life, and bald before we reach the full grace of womanhood or the full stature of manhood. Then it is that however much we may venerate the gray locks and reverence the wisdom of bald heads among the hoonored remnants of the generation of three score and ten, we know that our gray hairs are no more venerable than beautiful: while our bald heads are neither the one or the other, but, on the contrary, are quite the reverse of both, and impose upon us many social and sanitary disadvantages and discomforts.

Then it is that the man who can relieve us of the misfortune, and restore the fleecy locks to their original color and growth becomes a real friend and benefactor, by the force of this single exhibition of his genius and skill. And much as we are opposed to empiricism, and empiric as we instinctively regard the pretensions of every one proposing to accomplish such a miraculous work, until we have seen the triumph of his undertaking: we nevertheless esteem it a pleasure, resting upon our absolute knowledge of its merits to recommend Professor Wood's Hair Restorative as the best article of the kind with which we are acquainted, and one which has done, under our own observation, all that it claims—and it claims everything implied in its name.

This article, in short, will restore gray hair to its original color, and add to its growth and beauty wherever any blight or disease has checked that growth, or marred that beauty. This has been proved in our own family within a few weeks, and in numerous other cases related to us, without the knowledge of the proprietor. We have only to add that this most valuable article is for sale by the proprietor, at No. 312 Broadway.—*New York News.* Sold by all respectable Druggists.

☞ Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract Buchu, is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is the best and most active preparation which can be made for the cure of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weaknesses, &c. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." 24;y

"BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS"—A COUNTERFEIT.—A person pretending to have been partner With W. P. Fetridge in the above article is palming off a spurious preparation on the public. All are counterfeits unless the name FETRIDGE & Co., is written on the side and W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., printed on the front of the label. The genuine article is for sale by all respectable Druggists, who frown down counterfeits and impostors.

WHITE TEETH PERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION can be acquired by using the "Balm of a thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the Balm of a thousand Flowers would render it sweet.

PEOPLE OF MIDDLEBURY READ.

FATHERS, MOTHERS, TRY THEM. Every one at this season of the year should use HOSTICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. They remove impure, billious secretions, invigorate the digestive organs, cleanse the blood, improve the memory, and are of inestimable worth. No change in eating or drinking while using them.

Sold in large family boxes, Sugar coated for 25 cents. All the Druggists sell them.

See advertisement on third page. 29;1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED LETTERS

BY ROYAL PATENT.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—*These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.*

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtfull to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,

(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return of mail. 1y

For sale by W. P. Russel, Middlebury.