

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. R. WRIGHT, Attorney & Counsellor, Middlebury, Vt.

E. ROSS, M.D., Surgeon and Physician, Office next door to Ira W. Clark's Law Office.

LANGWORTHY & BOND, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

E. J. BLISS, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, &c.

OZRO MEACHAM, Dealer in Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Furnishing Goods, &c.

E. W. JUDD, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of American and Foreign Marble, Granite Work, &c.

E. R. CLAY, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods, Middlebury, Vt.

REV. E. SMITH, Agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Office at his residence.

SHINGLES AND CLAPBOARDS on hand and for sale at my yard. O. F. COMSTOCK.

M. H. WELCH, Dealer in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Brushes, Cordage, Mechanics' Tools, &c.

H. W. BREWSTER, Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, of every description.

E. S. ATWOOD & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Drugs, &c., Shoreham, Vt.

I. M. TRIPP, Sheriff for Addison County, Office next door to Ira W. Clark's Law Office.

IRA W. CLARK, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

THOMAS H. McLEOD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Claim Agent.

STEWART & ELDREDGE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Middlebury, Vt.

D. R. S. T. ROWLEY, Eclectic Physician, At his residence on Seymour Street.

U. D. TWITCHELL, Wool Broker and Dealer in Wools, Middlebury, Vt.

M. H. EDDY, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Office in Brewer's Block, over Simmons & Co's Book Store.

C. G. STEELE, Agent for Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Office in Davison's Store.

O. S. DICKINSON, Dealer in Watches and Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware of every description.

S. G. TISDALE, Manufacturer of Machine-Sawed Clapboards, Barred Staves and Shingles.

J. H. SIMMONS & CO., Dealers in Books, Stationery, Artists' Materials, Magazines, Newspapers, Pictures, and Picture Frames.

A. J. STYLES, Photographer, Office opposite Post Office.

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS. The subscribers would give notice that they are prepared to fill orders on short notice for all sizes and styles of Doors, Sash and Blinds.

GRIST MILL. The subscriber having leased the Grist Mill of the Middlebury Manufacturing Co. for a term of years, and connected it with my FEED STORE.

FLOUR, GRAIN & FEED STORE. The subscriber having leased the Grist Mill of the Middlebury Manufacturing Co. for a term of years, and connected it with my FEED STORE.

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Middlebury Register.

FOUND!

The place to buy GOODS CHEAP.

And any one that will call and examine

LANGWORTHY & BOND'S STOCK,

Will acknowledge that they are selling Goods at the very lowest prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OVERCOATS & SUITS—All Styles and Prices

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Everything a man wants.

HATS & CAPS,

A splendid assortment.

BOOTS.

An extra stock, sold very low.

RUBBER GOODS,

In Coats, Caps, Boots and Overshoes.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS,

at the Lowest possible prices.

CASH AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken for pay. Please call and satisfy yourselves.

H. G. LANGWORTHY, FRANK A. BOND, Middlebury, Sept 14th, 1868.

DRAIN PIPE.

RIPLEY SONS & CO.,

CENTER RUTLAND, VT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

DRAIN & SEWER PIPE.

All sizes from three inches to twelve inches in diameter, constantly on hand.

LARGER SIZES MADE TO ORDER

ALSO: CURVES AND ELBOWS

TO TURN ANY ANGLE DESIRED. THIS IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

DRAIN PIPE for all purposes for which drains are laid.

Price in proportion to size, from 18 cents per foot for three inches, to 75 cents for twelve inch.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES FOR 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.

WM. SLADE,

Having just returned from New York, offers for sale at Low Prices the largest and best assortment of

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS

ever brought into this County. Hats and Bonnets—Latest Styles. Ribbons, Flowers, French Flowers, &c.

I have also a large lot of DRESS & CLOAK TRIMMINGS, Ballon Fringes and heading to match, Dress Buttons, silk and jet, Pearl Necklaces, Gimp Necklaces, Thread Laces, Velvet Ribbons, &c.

I have this day received 25 dozen DUTCH KID GLOVES, a fine assortment of

CLOAKING & READY-MADE CLOAKS, and a good line of

DOUBLE & SINGLE SHAWLS, Winter Gloves, a large line of Linen Collars and Lace Collars, Embroidery Sets, and Lace Thread Laces, Linen Handkerchiefs, hemmed, finished, plain and lace, French Corsets, Braiding Patterns, &c., &c.

I have a large lot of Worsteds Goods, consisting of Braided Shawls, Jackets, Leggings, Nubias, Hoods, Children's Caps, Vestments, &c.

LADIES TRAVELLING BASKETS. In Zephyr Wagon, WE CAN NOT BE BEAT! keeping the real Bergman, weighing 2 ounces to be sent more than any other brand.

LADIES, don't forget that SLADE'S is the place to get REAL HAIR SWITCHES, to match all shades of hair: Hair Brails, Puffs, Flosses and Caps, Shawls, Vestments, &c. I keep constantly on hand FANCY HEAD DRESSES and DRESS CAPS, all the above articles I offer cheap for Cash, and thanking the public for past favors I solicit continuance of the same. Middlebury, Sept. 28, 1868. WM. SLADE.

Select Poetry.

For The Register. Lost Harmonies.

BY MRS. OLIVE E. P. THOMAS. One summer eve, in mood of strange unrest, Within a grand cathedral, quiet and lone, I paused, to know if in the organ's breast, Dwelt not a balm and blessing for my own.

No worshippers were there, their feet had passed From out the sanctuary, and summer airs From lifted casements o'er the leaves were cast. Of open books traced o'er and o'er with prayers

And the red sunset round the altar stole, And burned upon the golden pipes, that leaned Far up the arches, leading heart and soul, To music's home, the land of which we dream.

I said, while fingers summoned from the keys Soft tones, reverberating as they fell, "Here yet are hidden grander harmonies Than ever woke within its proudest swell!"

Imposed of present life, swift coming death; Of Changeless love in Eden born, and then My hands unwitting woke a chord, whose breath Was full and perfect like a grand amen.

Oh, how it rent the shadows on my soul, Calming to solemn joy in each nameless strain, Till "human brotherhood" the twilight stole And kept amid its stars the glad refrain!

I've sought the harmony full many a time, I found within that Sabbath hour of prayer, But like the voices of the better clime, For which I list in vain, it is not there.

No cunning hath my hand to bid recall The rarest melody my ear has crossed, 'Twas only born to walk in memory's hall, Beside the faces of the early lost.

Oh! ye who mid the jarring scenes of earth Can find a perfect rhythm, and such there be, Tho' low and far, and e'er angel birth, Keep then thy fingers on the magic key.

The chord is human love, oh! lose it not, For vanished once, no chance can e'er restore. 'Twill prove a tuneless road to song forgot, A broken lute to charm thee nevermore.

If faithful kept through life's appointed time, Nor ever won by siren arts astray, 'Twill prove a harp of gold's joy sublime, A bliss eternal in life's changeful way.

Lost harmonies of earth! How soon, how soon The pure in heart beyond the valley dim, Shall here rent chords all gathered up in tune, The Dismissal of God's endless hymn. Salisbury, Vt.

A Day at Dunrobin Castle. BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

A Day at Dunrobin Castle was spent much in this fashion. Between eight and nine o'clock the guests began assembling in a charming little boudoir adjoining the grand drawing-room, where the breakfast was always served. Here the Duchesses, always fresh and radiant, and with something appropriate and kind to say to each one, waited for a few moments before leading the way to a room where the servants of the family were assembled for family worship.

On the entrance of the Duchesses and her guests all rose respectfully, and remained standing until they were seated; afterwards the Duchesses read morning prayers, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, in which all joined audibly. Breakfast, which immediately followed, was on the whole the most charming meal of the day,—the table being spread in the brightest and airiest room of the house, whose windows overlooked the tree-tops of the forest and the blue waters of the German Ocean. It was a meal of unconventional freedom and ease; every one's letters were laid beside his plate, and the opening and reading of these, and the passing backwards and forwards of cheerful bits of information gathered therefrom, formed a very pleasant feature of the hour. After breakfast there was a little season of chatting and lounging in the parlors, while the Duchesses arranged with some of her friends a thoughtful programme of the day, which included provision for the comfort and amusement of every guest; and these arrangements being understood, the Duchesses could command her time until luncheon at two o'clock.

The gentlemen of the family, as a general thing, were supposed to spend the day in the open air as this was the shooting season.

After lunch at two o'clock the guests generally drove out, and spent the afternoon in excursions to different points of interest in the surrounding beautiful country, returning in season for an hour of rest and refreshment before the dressing-bell rang for dinner.

Dinner at eight o'clock was the grand reunion of the day; all, however divided in pursuits, were expected to meet then, and spend the evening thereafter in each other's society. Music and conversation diversified the evening, and at twelve o'clock the Duchesses dismissed each of her guests, handing her a night lamp with some appropriate kind word.

The disappearance of the beautifully dressed ladies up and down the long corridors of the castle, with their silver night-lamps in their hands, and their passing behind the draped portals of the different doors, was like a scene in the opera.

The Duchesses were never insensible to the poetry of the life she was living. The romantic castle by the sea had its charms for her, and she enriched its architecture and arranged its apartments with many graceful suggestions.

The boudoir, where we assembled in the morning, was lined with sea-green satin, and the corners of the curtains were of white enamelled shells and coral. The tables and furniture of the room were adorned with shells and coral; even the small mouldings were wrought in the form of sea-shells.

Nothing could be thought of more quaintly beautiful than the terraced walks, the magnificent staircases, the lovely gardens with their fountains and their flowers, that surrounded this castle.

With the warm inspiration of the Duchesses' lovely and life-giving presence, Dunrobin seems to us like a beautiful dream. And though the rose of England is now faded, though leaf by leaf dropped from it in that long and weary trial of debility and sickness which must end the most prosperous life, yet it is comforting to think that the noblest and sweetest part of what gave the charm there is immortal.

Patience continuance in well-doing was the great effort and end of her own life and her husband's. And of all that they possessed, this patient continuance is the only thing that retains permanent value in the eyes of God or man.

Life Assurance. It is a significant and interesting fact, that Life Assurance is every year becoming more and more popular with the American people. Every sound Life Assurance Company, is now regarded by the best and wisest men, as a benevolent institution.

At this day, no good business man questions the vast importance, the absolute advantages of Life Assurance.

It is now about two hundred years, since investigations were instituted in Europe, for the purpose of ascertaining the duration of life from different ages, as a basis for Life Assurance.

WIVES AND WOMEN LIFE ASSURANCE ORIGINATED. The first public office for insuring lives, originated with a clergyman for the benefit of the widows of clergymen and others, and for the settling of jointures and annuities. This was the Rev. William Ashurst, D.D., of Middleton, in Lancashire, England. The first institution was entitled "Mercer's Company, in 1698."

One year later—in 1699, another company was formed, carrying in its very name its purpose. It was called, "The Society of Assurance for Widows and Orphans." After this, Companies began to increase, and others began to profit by the humane and wise foresight of this philanthropic man.

Thousands of men, women and children to this day, gratefully remember the noble deeds and wise provisions, inaugurated by this sensible clergyman.

AMOUNT OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN ENGLAND. No less than twelve hundred (\$120,000,000) Millions of Dollars have been invested in policies in England, showing something of the confidence in these institutions, where they have been longest and best known; and the experience acquired by them, has aided in perfecting the basis of assurance, until now, the average length of life is ascertained with very great accuracy. A well conducted Company is deemed one of the most reliable institutions in the commercial world.

There is now over one hundred Companies in England and Continental Europe, and some of them are more than one hundred and sixty years of age. One Company, originated in 1762 has paid more than \$100,000,000, to its policy-holders, and has now a fund of \$10,000,000 for future claimants.

AMOUNT OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES. The amount of insurance upon lives in this country at the present time is something over \$100,000,000, which amount is constantly increasing, as the principles of life assurance become better known. The first originated Company in this Country began its benevolent work in 1816. Its mortality list now numbers over 4000 per cent—deceased policy-holders. The amount paid to these claimants is counted by Millions of Dollars, and it has at risk in its regular legitimate business, an lives insured, an amount of money nearly equal to one twelfth of the whole national debt of the United States—viz. \$205,000,000. During the year 1858, it issued over 17,000 new policies, insuring over \$20,000,000. Its net assets are now nearly \$30,000,000. Since the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has been working out so much a success, more than forty other leading Companies have been organized, and grown to vast proportions. The receipts of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, during the last twelve months, are considerably over \$5,000,000 and its total assets now amount to over \$15,000,000. Many other Companies of less years, have attained a post of honor among the best corporations of their class in the country. Among these considering its age, it is proper to say, that for vigorous and rapid growth, wise and prudent management, and increasing popularity and favor, the Homeopathic Mutual stands to-day, without a rival.

SECURITY ALLOWED BY LIFE ASSURANCE. It is authoritatively and creditably stated—that no instance has occurred in our Country, which a Life Assurance Company has failed to meet all its obligations. Surrounded and guarded as the business is, under the laws of nearly all the States by legal instructions of the most stringent character as to the valuations of policies and the manner of investment, they may well be classed among the very safest moulded institutions in the land. "There is nothing says Professor D. Morgan—in the commercial world which approaches ever remotely to the security of a well established and prudently managed Life Assurance Company."

Elizer Wright, the Prince of these Institutions, says: "As population, intelligence, and refinement advance, Life Assurance must become a more essential part of the social fabric." It is a remarkable circumstance, that the difference between the mortality of the best and the worst year of life has never exceeded ten per cent, and from the study of statistics extending over a period of 200 years, the average duration of life has been calculated with an accuracy accuracy, Life Assurance Companies are founded there, on a correct basis. Their management and results, they are to be able and audibly contacted. They are entitled to our full confidence and patronage.

WHAT IS LIFE ASSURANCE. 1. It is the crystallization of the principles of prudent forethought.

2. It is the embodiment of organized benevolence.

3. It is a system to relieve society and prevent taxation and pauperism.

4. It is a cheap and safe mode of securing a certain provision for one's family.

5. It is an institution that affords to persons of every class, and in every station of life, the means to protect their families from future destitution and want, and render them independent of public or private charity.

6. It is an enabling act, by which an individual of ordinary means may leave a noble legacy to a school, a college, a literary society, a church, or a charitable institution.

7. It is a system by which you can render more secure your claim on a debtor.

8. It enables you if you have advanced monies to a friend, to make sure of your claim in case of premature death.

9. It is a scheme by which any sum of money may be secured at death, whenever that may take place, or to be received at any given age of the life assured.

Were the blessings and provisions of Life Assurance more generally understood, and more widely diffused, they would confer a greater boon upon society at large, than all the legislation of our wisest and most profound statesmen, and if universally adopted would prove a National blessing.

ADVANTAGES OF LIFE ASSURANCE. To the young it offers special benefits. To a young man of 20, an endowment policy of \$3 or \$5,000, payable at the age of 40, is worth more than a legacy of like amount left him by a father, or rich uncle. A score of reasons could be enumerated in support of this position. A few may be given.

1. It tends to prevent spendthrift habits.

2. It tends to check lavish expenditures and wild speculations.

3. It stimulates to industry and frugality.

4. It unfolds latent powers, and develops manhood.

5. It creates habits of thrift, and incites prudent forethought.

In short to the young man, Life Assurance is an absolute blessing, and commands especially its advantages. Ten cents a day, saved by a young man, will insure his life for \$3000 to 4000. To men of limited means with dependent families, Life Assurance holds the following language.

1. Nothing is so uncertain as life.

2. No provision, contingent upon the duration of your life, is perfect while it is not immediate.

3. It substitutes the certainty of a patrimony for the uncertain continuance of life in which to acquire it.

4. It secures to your family the value of an average duration of life in the event of an early death.

5. To you, a man of 20, 15 cts. daily pay will insure your life for \$5000, to neglect this, is a crime against your wife and children.

6. It takes every part of your income and virtually converts it to a legacy—a capital—to be handed over to your family by your death. Consider, the average length of human life is only 33 years. Of 600 persons, only one lives 85 years, and of 100 persons, only six live 65 years. The uncertainty of life urges and calls upon you to leave a patrimony for your family by Life Assurance.

To men of Capital and business, Life Assurance speaks thus: In these times when business is uncertain, and unexampled prosperity may be succeeded by the greatest adversity, and the man of wealth and affluence to day, may be stripped and penniless to-morrow, it is the Christian duty as well as privilege of every man to provide for the future comfort of those dependent upon him.

While all other means are fluctuating and uncertain, and riches often "fly away," Life Assurance is certain and reliable, and becomes patrimony just at the time it is most needed. It provides with positive certainty a security to the family of every man in business. To the capitalist it offers safe and secure investment. The best established properties may become suddenly if not hopelessly involved, and often by the casualty of others.

A millionaire of our acquaintance retired with a million and a half of dollars in U. S. securities in his strong box. The next day we learned that the thief's hand had split them all away. Life Assurance suffers from no such villainy.

LIFE ASSURANCE TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE. We believe, says Orange Judd, Ed. of the American Agriculturist, a life policy really tends to insure and prolong life. The anxiety of mind of a sick man, as to how he will leave his family aggravated disease, and oft en shortens a life that would have been saved, could the man have rested easy in the feeling that his family were well provided for, by Life Assurance.

It is authoritatively reported that of a given number of men in extreme sickness, the one half insured, and the other moiety uninsured, that the former have struggled through their dangers, while the latter have fallen a prey to their maladies.—This is really accounted for by the difference in their mental constitutions.

The former is sustained in view of the provision made for their families in case of their demise; the latter suffer reproach and fear lest their families be left to destitution, and so are overcome and their death hastened.

Provision by Life Assurance gives rest and quietness to the mind. Tranquility of mind affords strength to the body, these together tend to lengthen the life of the assured, and to make the life a blessing.

Robert Browning. BY M. D. CONWAY.

Mr. Browning stands, with few rivals in the past and none in the present, at the head of what, in fault of a better phrase, may be called intellectual poetry. There are poets who rank him in imaginative lustre, there are more musical minstrels, there are—though these are few—warmer and more delicate colorists; but for clear, vigorous thinking, perfect sculpture of forms embodying thoughts (sculptures too tinted with the flush of life, with veins of blue and red), for the utterance of the right physiognomical word and phrase, he has no superior since Shakespeare. Yet intellectual as it is even to a Greek severity,—beyond even Landor here,—it would by no means express the charm of his writings to style them philosophical. No theory can quote him, nor is he at all ethical. His religious fervor shows in points of white fire on every page, and yet no work aims at a moral lesson or object. He writes neither fable nor allegory. The world of men and women, with their actual passions, hopes, and loves, and the vast arenas for their play opened by these as rivers cut their channels,—these are enough for him. His worship is for man; his faith must find its joy in a divine Man. The world of forms, the city of bodies, represents to him the scattered rays of this mysterious humanity; and his art is not to change them into any moral monotony; but to cultivate and guard them in their various vitality and meaning, and report their dramatic interplay. To philosophy and science all is unity; the poet is a creator of variety out of this unity which show Faraday but one element, Tyndal one force; Hegel one idea, underlying all actual or conceivable combinations. How grandly he has created his forms may be best learned by considering the fertility of his invention as displayed in all of his volumes. No poet of this generation has approached Robert Browning in the richness and originality of his plots. While around him the gods and goddesses of Greece and Rome have been masquerading in contemporary costumes,—while critics have been often limited for a generation at a time to the question whether Smith's Venus or Cupid is finer than Jones's,—while every Oriental or Scandinavian or Italian legend has been made to do duty like the professional models whose faces and forms, now bright now brown, reappear at every academy exhibition,—this poet has evolved a series of the most beautiful frames as well as portraits, in attestation of which we need only to the reader of Browning, mention *Pippa Passes*, *Paracelsus*, *The Flight of the Duchess*, and *The Blot on the Scutcheon*.—Atlantic Monthly for February.

Horace Greeley. Poverty is a gloomy presence in any home, even American poverty, and a boy who saw the household goods distrained by the sheriff, and his father in flight from the debtor's prison, no doubt found the morning of his dark enough, and even when her time came, fortune presented herself to the young Greeley masked and looking at the best like a very hard faced virtue. When his father was about to quit New England, the printer's apprentice walked over from the town where he was learning his trade to that where he was to take leave of his family. In words which must go to the hearts of all those who have known what homesickness is, and how very closely and tenderly common endurance and hardship knit parents and children together, he tells that some of his kindred urged him to go with the rest, and not return to his place in the printing-office. "I was sorely tempted to comply," he says, "but it would have been bad faith to do so. . . . A word from my mother, at the critical moment, might have overcome my resolution; but she did not speak it. . . . After the parting was over, and I well on my way, I was strongly tempted to return; and my walk back to Poulney (twelve miles) was one of the slowest and saddest of my life."

Nothing could have been very difficult after this and there seems to have been no other moment of the author's life that asked so great fortitude and resolution. It was success; but life is an artful rascal and postpones its denunciations. There was a vast deal to go through before the destined greatness of the "Tribune" could be accomplished. How the apprentice became a journeyman printer in Western New York and in New York City,—then an editorial necessity of the politicians, employed and paid by them,—then the first independent and courageous journalist we have ever had,—is pretty well known to every body who reads it here with fresh pleasure in that light and circumstance which a man can best give his own life. At every point the career is an interesting one, and in great part it includes national history. Thanks to the peculiar constitution of his mind, which, while it lacks the qualities of originality or genius, is yet boldly tentative, he has been identified or connected with every social and political movement which has promised to benefit or elevate mankind; and he has something to tell us of them all. We think certain readers, who have learned rather from his enemies than from himself to regard him as a reckless innovator, will be surprised to find him so conservative as he is of all that really holds human society together for good,—marriage, the family, religion subordination.—ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February.