The Middlebury Register.

VOL. XXXVI. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MAY 2, 1871. NO 6.

Middlebury Register,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

THE REGISTER PRINTING CO.

L. E. KNAPP, JUSTUS CORS, W. J. FULLER.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTIONS—In advance, $2,00 per year, and no deductions.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Transient; one inch one week, $1,00. Each week additional, 25 cts. Business Cards, $5,00 for one half inch per year. Notices in reading columns, 10 cents per line.

Business Cards.

DR. H. TURRILL is fully prepared to execute all work upon the Natural Teeth, or on the various styles of Artificial Work "with all the modern improvements," in a superior manner and at reasonable prices. Extracting free of charge, where teeth are inserted on a plate. Ether administered when desired.
52;tf Middlebury, Vt.

HASBROOK'S Shaving and Hair Dressing Rooms; Lane & Clay's Block; over J. L. Barker's store. Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Children's hair cutting. 47;tf

W. H. ROWE, Marble Dealer. Shop half mile East of George Hammond's. Those desiring anything in the line will do well to call on him. 46;tf

H. S. PUTNAM has leased the old Cotton Mill and put it in operation again, and he will furnish Carpet Yarn to all who apply. He desires to return thanks to his old customers and solicits their continued patronage. 46

W. M. DAY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over their Drug Store, Post Office Block. Residence at Mrs. Linsley's, Main St., MIDDLEBURY, Vt. 39;tf

J. M. BOYCE, BUILDER, 31;1y MIDDLEBURY, VT.

J. M. HOLDEN, Carriage Manufacturer, MIDDLEBURY, VT. Repairing done at short notice. Saws of every description filed and put in complete repair. 31tf

W. W. RIDER, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, 26;6m BRISTOL, VT.

H. KINGSLEY, Dentist, 42 MIDDLEBURY, VT.

A. V. SPAULDING, Attorney and Counselor, and Solicitor in Chancery, 39;tf BRISTOL, VT.

THOMAS H. McLEOD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Claim Agent. Office in Lane & Clay's Block. East end of the Bridge. Middlebury, VT.

A. P. TUPPER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery. 38 EAST MIDDLEBURY, VT.

JOHN H. SIMMONS, ASSISTANT ASSESSOR, 1st Dist., 2d Div. Office 2d floor, Stewart's Building. 35 MIDDLEBURY, VT.

E. R. CLAY, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs and Ladies' Furnishing Goods. MIDDLEBURY, Vt.

E. D. MUNGER, Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, Books and Stationery, Blank Books, &c., No. 1, Lane & Clay's Block, Middlebury, Vt. 41

E. R. WRIGHT, Attorney & Counsellor, and Solicitor in Chancery. 41 MIDDLEBURY, VT.

OZRO MEACHAM, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Furnishing Goods, &c. BRANDON, VT.

E. W. JUDD, Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of American and Foreign Marble, Granite Work, &c. With Old Middlebury Marble Co. 1tf

H. W. BREWSTER, Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, of every description. All kinds of Repairing done at the lowest rates. Brewster's Block, 1tf MIDDLEBURY, VT.

L. M. TRIPP Sheriff for Addison County. Office in Stewart's Block. 41tf MIDDLEBURY, VT.

IRA W. CLARK, Attorney & Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. 41 MIDDLEBURY, VT.

STEWART & ELDREDGE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. MIDDLEBURY, VT.

DR. S. T. ROWLEY, Eclectic Physician. At his residence on Seymour St. 9tf MIDDLEBURY, VT.

N. A. THOMPSON. DEALER IN STATIONERY, CHROMOS, PICTURES and FRAMES, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, FRENCH VASES, HOLLY WOOD GOODS, &C. 19

NEW GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machines for sale at much less than retail prices. Bristol, May 24th 1870. E. B. STEWART.

L. R. SAYRE, Dealer in Household Provisions, a general assortment of Groceries, Flour, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Oil, Tobaccos, &c. Cash paid for Prime Butter at my store any day in the week. 10tf MIDDLEBURY, VT.

ALBERT CHAPMAN, MIDDLEBURY, VT., Nursery Agent and dealer in all kinds of hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grapes, Vines, Raspberries, Currants, &c. Particular care in the selection of trees from locations and varieties suited to our climate.

AMOS DOUGLASS, Agent for Bickford's Family Knitting Machine. Please call at N. A. Thompson's and examine machine and samples of work, or address the agent at 27;y MIDDLEBURY, VT

A. J. STYLES, Photographer, Opposite Post Office. Pictures of all kinds made in the most perfect manner. Frames, in Gilt, Black Walnut and Rosewood. Albums in great variety. N. B.—Particular attention paid to copying and enlarging old pictures. Photographs finished in Oil, Water Colors, or India Ink. 41y1 MIDDLEBURY, VT.

DOWN, R. BOLTON & ALLEN MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Mouldings, Architraves, Brackets and Lumber, Which are kept constantly on hand, or will be made to order on short notice.
☞ Planing, Wood turning, Scroll sawing.
Blinds painted and sash glazed to order.
Newels, Stair Rails and Balusters on hand or made to order.
Laths, Shingles, Clapboards, Floor-boards and Finishing Lumber constantly on hand and worked if desired. MIDDLEBURY, VT.
T. W. DOWNER. S. R. BOLTON. WM. H. ALLEN.

D. S. GIBBS & CO., Real Estate agents, No. 31 Massachusetts St. Lawrence, Kansas. Sell Railroad and other Lands; Improved Farms City and Town Property, in Kansas or any part of the West.
Taxes paid and Titles examined.
Do a general Land Agency business.
Money loaned or invested.
30,000 Acres of land in Greenwood, Butler, Marion and Chase counties, Kansas; from $1.75 to $2,00 per acre.
Reference, Col. L. E. Knapp, Middlebury, Vt. 22tf

KU KLUX KLAN. Men, Women and Children who would like to become wealthy, can be so, by sending 10 cts., and receive by mail an article which will make them so. If not satisfied, money refunded. Address E. C. FROST, Lock box No. 18, Cambridgeport Mass. 3;w4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AGENTS WANTED.—($275 A MONTH)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. (5;1w)

AGENTS--Male & Female. For fast selling popular subscription Books. Extra Inducements to agents. Information free, Address American Book Company, 62 William st. New York. 5;w4.

$10 MADE FROM 50 Cts. Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and see; or 12 samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cents that retail easily for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham St., N. Y. 5;w4

WANTED—AGENTS, ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOSE SPUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under feed, makes the "lock stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARKE & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. (5;w4)

MEND Your Broken CHINA. Glassware, Earthenware, Marble, Wood, Leather, Toys, &c., as strong as ever, and so the joints can scarcely be seen, with Elias' Transparent Cement. Always ready. Instantly applied. Price 25 cents, by mail 30 cents. Address, I. Elias & Co Broadway, N. Y. (5;w4)
Agents Quick Sales. Wanted

Wells' Carbolic Tablets. The late European War brought out new facts of the wonderful efficacy of Carbolic Acid in healing and preventing diseases.
These Tablets present the Acid in combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the Cure of all Throat and Lung diseases.
Hoarseness and Ulceration of the Throat are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.
CAUTION Don't be be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only Wells' Carbolic Tablets. Price 25 cts. per Box. John Q. Kellogg, Platt St., N. Y. Send for Circular. Sole agent for the U. S. (5;w4)

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. It contains over 100 fine engravings of battle Scenes and incidents of the War, and is the only AUTHENTIC and OFFICIAL history of that great conflict.
Published in both English and German.
CAUTION Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 100 fine engravings and maps. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NAT'L PUBLISHING Co., Phila, Pa. 5;w4

Scripture and Science have met together. Genesis and Geology have kissed each other.
SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE
A book of thrilling interest and greatest importance to every human being. The Papers, Pulpits and People are all discussing the subject and book, every man, woman and child wants to read it. The long fierce war is ended, and honorable peace secured, Science is true, the Bible literal, pure and beautiful, both now satisfied, and firm friends. God's work days, six actual days, not long periods. This book gives the very cream of science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders and sparkling gems a hundred fold more interesting than fiction. AGENTS WANTED. Experienced Agents will drop other books and secure territory immediately. Address for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURRY, 5;w4 162 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

REDUCTION OF PRICES TO CONFORM TO REDUCTION OF DUTIES. GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS BY GETTING UP CLUBS.
☞ Send for our New Price List and a club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.
The GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., 31 & 33 VESEY STREET, P. O. Box 5643. (5;1w) New York.

JURUBEBA WHAT IS IT? It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, poverty or remittent Fevers, inflammation of the Liver, Dropsy, sluggish circulation of the Blood, Abscesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, or their concomitants.
DR. WELLS having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American Plant, called JURUBEBA, sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful Plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it for popular use, and has some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as
DR. WELLS' EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., New York. Sole Agent for the United States. Price $1, per bottle. Send for Circular. 5;w4

PROFITABLE Agents wanted for D'AUBIGNE'S History of The Great Reformation, complete in one volume; illustrated. For "The Light of the World," a choice and rapidly selling work. Also for Zell's Popular Encyclopedia, embracing 125,000 subjects, with 2,500 illustrations; a great work for experienced agents. Send for Circulars of either work. HORACE KING, Publisher, Thompsonville, Conn.

CREAM YEAST. LUXURY, HEALTH AND ECONOMY PROMOTED BY USING J. MONROE TAYLOR'S CREAM YEAST BAKING POWDER. Produces the finest Cookery known to Science; makes all articles more tender, light and delicious; saves one-third the Shortening; takes less to do the work; always reliable; full weight; best in use.
GOLD MEDAL SALERATUS.
The Universal choice of the best Housewives in America; stands without a rival for purity, healthfulness, economy and fine cookery. Depot 112 Liberty St., New York. 5;w4

$400, $500. Male and female Canvassing Agents wanted on a new monopoly, realizing monthly the above named sums. No Patent Medicine or Book agencies. Either commission or salaries paid. Exclusive territory given. Address Myers Manufacturing Co., 104 John St., N. Y. (3;w4

AGENTS WANTED FOR KNOTS UNTIED Or Ways and By-ways in the Hidden Life of AMERICAN DETECTIVES. By Officer McWATTERS. A narrative of 25 years experience among Bank Robbers, Counterfeiters, Thieves, Pickpockets, Lottery Dealers, Confidence Men and Swindlers, of all classes of society,—disclosing marked instances of diabolical vengeance and deep laid plans of mischief and outrage, and showing the modes by which they were traced out and scoundrels brought to justice. A large volume of over 650 pages; 30 full page engravings. For circular and terms address the publishers. J. B. B. BURR & HYDE, (3;4) Hartford, Conn.

A WATCH FREE for everybody and $30 per day sure. No humbug. Address Latta & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (3;4)

Higher.

BY MRS. W. W. THOMAS.

When the golden orb at daybreak
Trod its regal path of fire,
Sweet a dying child was whispering,
"Higher, papa! raise me higher!"
So far up on snowy pillows,
Soft the sunny head was lain,
Tender hearts in anguish waiting
By the couch now free from pain.

Never human smile was brighter
As she gazed upon the sky,
Saying, with her white arms lifted,
"O, 'tis beautiful to die!
'Tho' the light of morn is glowing,
I can see the Endless Day,
Gates are opening, angels calling,
'Child of earth, oh come away!'

I am near a radiant city—
Raise me, for I long to see,
Who with harps and shining raiment
Sing such welcome unto me!
"Higher!" And the strong arms gathered
Round her in a fond embrace,
Bore her upward till the vision
Kept no more her eager face.

'Till the glittering sunshine round her
Like a benediction stole,
'Till the glorious sun of Heaven
Streamed across her saintly soul.
"Higher, papa!" sweetly calling,
"Higher!" yet once more she said—
But there fell a holy silence,
And the child of love was dead.

Far away from hearts that sorrowed
Wings had plumed their flight at length,
Leaving earth-love but to rest in
Arms of everlasting strength.
So they robed their precious darling
For her rest in garments white,
Raining tears upon her bosom,
Kisses on her forehead bright.

And the village bell tolled sadly
Up and down the wood-paths wild
Of a bed beneath the daisies
For the cherished winsome child.
Now the long, bright noon of summer
Finds her 'mid the flowers no more,
Yearning hearts will fold her only
On a calm Eternal shore.

There her sweet face hath new glory,
Sings she by the sea of glass,
While this life's uneven threshold
Wearily their feet repass;
But a deep spell lies unwoven
In each heart, with each desire,
And a voice seems ever saying,
"Higher, papa, come up higher.

From the New England Farmer.

Depopulation of Rural Towns in New England.

The census is confirming what was only too apparent to even the casual observer, that the population of many purely agricultural towns is decreasing. In every part of these six States there are towns which poll fewer votes than they did ten and twenty years ago, and school districts which cannot muster as many children as formerly. Instances are found where the cellars and foundations over which once stood the homes of prosperous families, outnumber the present dwellings of its inhabitants. The number of farms is decreasing,—the larger ones absorbing the smaller; cultivated fields are being turned into pastures or given up to wood, and ere long wild animals will return to their former haunts amid the hills and valleys of our dear old New England.

The census further shows, in the sum total for the different States, that New Hampshire has experienced a material loss, being now about where it was twenty years ago. Maine and Vermont have scarcely held their own during the last decade, while Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have fallen from their former rate of increase. And yet the past ten years have been a period of unparalleled success to our manufacturing, mercantile and railroad interest; agricultural products never sold better, and no class of citizens have had extra inducements for migrating. It is a good time, upon the whole, to observe the tendency of population.

We find that in three States all the gain in the villages and cities does not counterbalance the losses of the rural districts. The decrease among the tillers of the soil does not arise then from a change of employment, but from a direct migration out of their native States, and from the fact that they do not multiply as formerly.

This backward tendency of our population very naturally suggests important considerations. Can New England afford to thus lose its citizens, or to suffer a depreciation in any branch of industry? will the increasing wealth of her manufacturers, merchants, bankers and brokers make good the loss in agriculture? The earnings of farm laborers average some $300 to $500 per annum; and farmers having 100 acres in fair condition, can add to the products of their State $1000 to $1500 each. Cultivated land when given up to pasture and woods, at once depreciates in value twenty-five to seventy-five per cent.; and all the severe labor that was expended in bringing these acres into tillage is lost, to say nothing of the cost of erecting buildings and fences.

Every industrious man helps increase the wealth of his State; and when one such migrates, and a farm is abandoned, there is an appreciable loss. The figures which represent it may seem small compared to the grand total, and railroads and labor-saving implements may in a measure compensate for the decrease or scarcity of men, still it is not too insignificant to be noticed. When the young and robust are leaving by hundreds and thousands every year, as in New Hampshire, the results will tell upon the prosperity of a State. The effects may not be seen in the rapidly growing manufacturing village or city, but in the small rural town they are seen and felt.

By the removal of any considerable number of tax payers, the maintenance of roads and bridges, schools, churches and charitable institutions falls more heavily on the remainder. It is better for a farming community to have the country thickly settled, even at the risk of a sharper competition in the produce markets. A steady decrease in population is the most discouraging and paralyzing event that can happen to it.

Should the depopulation of our rural districts continue at the present rate the effects will be felt indirectly, if not directly, in our now flourishing villages and cities; and the time is coming when manufacturers themselves will be earnest to have every acre in their town, county and State yield to its full capacity. To enable them to prosecute their business successfully in this corner of the union, so far from the great centre, withstanding the competition that will come from the rising establishments at the South and West, they must have cheap labor, —cheap as the cheapest. Cheap labor depends largely upon cheap food, and where can food be obtained more readily and cheaper than from farms in the immediate vicinity of our factories and work-shops? I am well aware of the views, frequently entertained by our business men, that the agriculture of New England is nothing compared to the other industrial pursuits; that it is no place to farm; that a young man of enterprise who wishes to be a farmer is very foolish to settle down amid these rocks and hills. Go West or South, say they, if you wish to get a living by farming. Thus they do, perhaps unawares, favor migration, and discourage our agriculture. If this is true of farming is it not of manufacturing? Why continue to build such large and expensive establishments where there is nothing but rock, sand and gravel, water, ice, pure air? Would it not be better to locate factories and work-shops where provisions are raised more abundantly, and where fuel, raw materials and the great markets of consumption of your goods exist.

When our manufactures were in their infancy, New England produced a surplus of food; now we are sending five hundred and a thousand miles beyond its limits for materials and the common necessities of life. Every thousand dollars thus sent to the West or the Canadas, for provisions which might be raised at home, is just so much taken away from our wealth.

Any one with few figures can form some idea of what we are annually losing for the want of more men to till the soil. A higher development of our agricultural resources would largely increase our capital and contribute to our independence. To check all retrograde tendencies and institute vigorous progressive movements throughout our rural districts is the work of the hour,—the immediate work of our Boards of Agriculture, County Societies, Town Clubs, and for every public minded citizen.

But many will say what can be done? Five and twenty years have our agricultural orators been preaching against migration, and still the tide from the farms of young men and women and whole families have moved steadily on. They are leaving it now; and will continue to leave it for aught that can be seen to prevent. Very well, if they will go, it is useless to try to keep them back; nay, it may be unwise to keep back such as continually feel out of their element, and that destiny calls them to occupations, or some other part or our country; for from this tide of migration many noted examples of success have sprung; many valuable enterprises in our own States have been begun, and other States have received most valuable additions. If the agriculture of New England has suffered from this cause, other States have gained thereby, and thus the nation may not have been a loser. Trying to keep upon the farm, then, such of our sons and daughters as cannot and will not be contented may be be impolitic.

How then can the depopulation of our rural districts be checked, if those born and educated upon the farm are not retained within our limits. By filling the vacancies with another and different class of citizens; those who will be contented to live in a climate and till a soil like ours. This can be done,—

1. From our cities. Notwithstanding there is a continued stream of population pouring from the country to the city, there are those in every large town and city who long for country life; those who are weary of the din and bustle of large factories; those worn out by unremitting toil in dark, damp, badly ventilated work shops; those who are sick of the perplexities and uncertainties of mercantile pursuits, and who are anxiously looking forward to the time when they can own and cultivate a few acres and enjoy somewhat of country life. Some may have no means save willing hands, while others could command a small capital, and a few possess a competency. With a little perseverance these can be sought out, and many a farm now without an occupant, or which has been in market for years, could be readily disposed of, if the seller would look toward our cities for customers.

2. From the thousands of immigrants annually landing upon our shores. From these could be selected those who have always worked upon the land, who desire to do so all their lives; and who by their patient industry and frugality can more than make a living from the soil our native born sons disdain to cultivate. They only need to be invited to towns in which there is much land for sale, welcomed and encouraged a little at first.

3. Another way of maintaining our rural population is for farmers who employ help throughout the year or for the greater part of it, to erect neat, comfortable, but inexpensive houses upon their farms and hire more married men. Were there five farmers in a town who would adopt this plan this year, and five more who would follow their example next year and each succeeding year of the present decade, that town would add to the population fifty families and at least two hundred inhabitants. More permanent and better help would be obtained; female and children's help would be brought into the town and all that is now said about the scarcity of laborers would be hushed. Farmers having plenty of help could cultivate their land better, increase their incomes, enhance the value of their property, and at the same time benefit their town and State.

It is useless in these days of fraternization of races to be over-sensitive about the nationality of one's help, neighbors or townspeople. Were the West at all fastidious upon these points, these new States could never have made the gigantic progress in population and agricultural development that they exhibit. We have the Englishman, German, Scotch, Irish, Swede and French Canadian, from whom we can chose. We have only to open the way to our inland towns and to the land without cultivation, receive them cordially and give them the same encouragement they receive at the West and they will soon make permanent homes with us, and the population of those districts which are now decreasing will be put upon the ascending scale and their products doubled and trebled. Scattered here and there in our midst, they will be under the full influence of our institutions, and it will be our duty and privilege to Americanize, and if we choose New Englandize them. N. S. T.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb., 1871.

Language was given us that we might say pleasant things to and of each other. The way to fortune—advertise.

The Ku-Klux Law.

An Act to enforce the provisions of Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reprentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary not withstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law suit in equity or other proper proceeding for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1866, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their several rights and to furnish the means for their vindication," and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

Sec. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow or to put down or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office or trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office; or to injure his property so as to molest, hinder, interfere with, or impede him in the discharge of his official duty; or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court, fully and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation, or threat, to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure any juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together or go in disguise upon the public highway or the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing or defeating the due course of justice in any state or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of President or Vice-President of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit court of the United States, or district or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offences, shall be punished by a fine not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the Court may determine for a period not less than six months nor more than six years, as the Court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as the Court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper District or Circuit Court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April 9th 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

Sec. 3 That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State or any of the rights, privileges or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution, and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or combinations; and any persons who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section, shall be delivered to the Marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of the act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and, whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the away thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, provided, that all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the Court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section; provided, further that the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse; and provided, also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Sec. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any Court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing, or trial of any suit, proceeding, or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act, who shall, in the judgment of the Court, be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing, or trial, take and subscribe an oath, in open Court, that he has never, directly or indirectly, counseled, advised or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who shall take this oath and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime; and the first section of the act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge, and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts," approved June 18, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having power to prevent, or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first-named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented, and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action, provided that such action shall be commenced within a year after such cause of action shall have accrued; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefore, and may recover not exceeding $5,000 damages therein for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

Sec. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be constructed to supersede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed the same as if this act had not been passed, except as far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps says there is no use quarreling with a woman, the press, a rail-road company or the telegraph.

There is an editor in New Jersey who, in addition to his editorial labors, runs a bank, an insurance office and a graveyard.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Dover, England, by a vote of fifteen to thirteen, has expelled Punch, the comic paper, from its reading room. The action has elicited several essays on the use of wit and humor.

A little five-year-old boy was being instructed in morals by his grandmother. The old lady told him that all such terms as "by golly," "by jingo," "by thunder," etc., were only minced oaths, and but little better than any other profanity. In fact, she said he could tell a profane oath by the prefix "by." All such were oaths. "Well, then, granmother," said the little hopeful, "there's a big oath in the newspaper, "By telegraph." The old lady gave it up, and the boy is bewildered on morals.

From the Mines.

RALSTON, New Mexico, March 25.

Editor of the Register:—For many weeks past the great anxiety of this section has been centered in the action of Congress upon the Southern, or "Texas Pacific Railroad Bill." But on the receipt of the mail March 22d, the news came that the Bill had passed, and expressions of foreboding fears, and doubt, were banished for ever in Ralston, in the deafening roars of a hundred guns fired in honor of the event. In less than one hour every house in town reflected the joy of its occupants, and every street glowed with rousing bon-fires lighting up the heavens, and painting the hill sides with varying colors and shades, beautifying the scene until it seemed a reality that the "Bow of Promies" resting its extremes of base in Marshall and San Diego was shedding her golden light, and lavishing her silvery beams upon Ralston, and all New Mexico. Pursuant to this order of proceedings a meeting was called, sentiments were offered and responded to, resolutions made and adopted. Speeches were made in Spanish as well as English and all together it was one of the most interesting impromptu meetings of the kind we ever attended.

There seems to be no doubt that the passage of this bill inaugurates a new, and progressive end for New Mexico, Arizona, and Lower California. New Mexico being the most interior will be the most especially benefitted by the building of this road. It will at once afford ample facilties for settleing the Indian troubles; it will settle her large tracts of agricultural and grazing lands, the best between the two oceans: it will bring in men of capital, industry, and intelligence, thus affording the requisite means for developing the richest and most extensive mineral deposits perhaps on the globe. Foreign capitalists have an eye on this section as shown by the recent sale of the "Maxwell grant," to an English company for three millions of dollars. The site of Elizabeth town and some rich gold mines are upon this grant, which is situated north of Santa Fe. More recently the sale of a portion of the mines in this district for a large sum, to London capitalists goes to prove the foregoing assertion, and assure us now that a railroad is no longer a doubt that capitalists will no longer hesitate, that every class of property has a fixed and growing value, and that the time is now at hand when New Mexico will be one of the most happy, thriving, opulent states in the Union. This road starting at Marshall Texas can be cheaply and rapidly built to the Rio Grande, a distance of twelve hundred miles. The country through which it will pass is very level and accesible until you reach the Aryon mountains, east of, and near the river, here a little heavy work will be necessary. Once accross the Rio Grand and the route designated follows up a large open valley this point. From here it swings around the foot hills bearing to the north and through an opening in the mountains north of Apache Pass; from thence it crosses table lands, alternating right and left to avoid mountain patches that put in an appearance here and there for a distance of two hundred miles, when it strikes the Gila river which it follows to Ft-Guma on the Colorado river, from this point its course is due west, across the great desert where little or no obstructions will be encountered for a distance of one hundered and fifty miles. Once across the desert and the coast range of mountains presents a formidable barrier, and necessary heavy expensive work for many miles slightly alleviated by small vallies, the balance of the way to San Diego. All in all this road will not be near as expensive to build as the Central and Union Pacific was and some anticipate its completion in two years, and some abreviate this short period on account of a strife engendered by the building of the Northern Pacific at the same time.

It is useless to predict the completion of this great work, or the result hinging upon the enterprise. For all who live and are borne along in the rapid tide of events, and perhaps participate in the accomplishment of great results: it is difficult to realize the progress of modern scientific discovery; the immediate conception and consumation of every modern gigantic enterprise. We are whirled past incidents, dates, datas, as the plants are whirled through the inter-planetary space; we are assured that they more with wonderful velocity, but their motives are wholly unobserved.

Thirty odd years ago we had no lines of telegraph, no ocean steamships, no steam fire engines, no street rail cars, no diamond steam drills, no sewing machines, no knitting machines, no kerosene oil, no gun cotton, no nitro glycerine, no magnesium, no electro plating, no spectroscope, and but a few hundred miles of slow steam rail way in the United States. Now the world is full of chemical strangers and alive with new and rare inventions and every country esaecially our own is checkered with rail roads from East to West and from North to South and still they come thicker and more of them stretching out their long arms to remote sections, harmonizing sentiment, distributing and creating wealth and extending the borders of civilization. E. W. P.

A goose and a colt out in Michigan have struck up an attachment of a decidedly romantic character. They fight for each other, and are constantly together. When the colt lies down the goose will sit down close beside him, and wait until he gets up. When the colt is fed corn in the car, he will fill his mouth with shelled corn and drop it where the goose can pick it up.

An Illinois woman committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple-tree. At the funeral a neighbor, noticing the sad appearance of the husband, consoled him by saying that he had met with a terrible loss. "Yes," says the husband, heaving a sigh; "she must have kicked like thunder to shake off six bushels of green apples that would have been worth a dollar a bushel when they got ripe!"

The laurel wreath given to Emperor William, on his return to Rhineland consists of sixty leaves, many of them inscribed with the names of places rendered memorable in the war. Twenty carats fine, and weighing three pounds and four ounces, it is a costly trinket. The band by which the leaves are tied together is of platinum. On the knot are engraved the words: "To her heroic King and Emperor. Grateful Rhineland 1870-71."

The Great Coal Contest.

NEW YORK, April 22.

A special despatch from Scranton at a late hour last night says that a mass meeting of miners was held in the afternoon in all the districts of the Deleware. Lackawanna and western Company. The miners in each meeting almost unanimously declared themselves in favor of resumption. New delegates (the former delegates having previously resigned) were elected and instructed to meet the representatives of the Deleware, Lackawanna and Western Company the Hudson Canal Company and Pennsylvania Coal Company at Co-operative Hall, Hyde Park, ou Tuesday next, to make a final endeavor to settle the present difficulties. These delegates were fully empowered to negotiate with the Companies independent of outside influences. It is understood that they will accept $1.15 per diamond car. Some think $1.10 will be accepted.

THREATS OF VIOLENCE.

The miners in the employ of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, who resumed operations on Thursday, were threatened with vengeance by the members of the Miners' Union, and ceased work at noon yesterday. Threatening letters were sent to many of them, and every effort was made to intimidate and frighten them by blackleg circulars, threatening to burn their houses and kill them if they dared again enter the mines. One of the German miners received repeated notice that he would be shot if he dared show his head in the streets at night, and that Union miners, infuriated at his working were on the watch to make Thursday's work cost him his life. Other German miners received similar threatening epistles, and they werv hooted at, insulted and threatened in numerous ways.

WORK SUSPENDED.

As a consequence of all this, work has been suspended. Arrangements have been made, however, for their protection, and many of them have promised to resume work to-day, Saturday. A mass meeting of German citizens was held yesterday afternoon, and they pledged themselves to stand by and protect their countrymen with their lives if need be. The works of H