Middlebury Register,

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The Middlebury Register.

VOL. XXXVI. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MARCH 19, 1872. NO. 52.

Business Cards.

J. M. BOYCE, Carpenter, Builder and Architect. 42 MIDDLEBURY, Vt.

W. W. THOMAS, Teacher of Vocal Music. Agent for Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons. 26 SALISBURY, Vt.

W. P. RUSSEL, M. D., has resumed the practice of his Profession, and will again answer calls. Office at his House, first door North of Gov. Stewarts. 13,tf

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

JAMES M. SLADE, Jr., Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, 1st District, 2d Division Vermont. Office 2d floor Stewart's Building. 48 MIDDLEBURY, VT.

E. B. STEWART, Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Melodeons. Has sold since March 1st, over $1,300 worth of the Esty's Organ. The reason is, a superior Instrument is sold, and sold low. Send for circulars and prices. 6;tf BRISTOL, 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. SPALDING, 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.

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

OZRO MEACHAM, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Vases, 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.

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.

H. M. SLADE, Attorney at Law and Solicitor of Claims before the departments in Washington and Congress. Pensions, Bounties &c., particularly attended to. After nine years experience as Department Clerk, five of which were spent in the Solicitor's office of the Treasury Mr. Slade feels assured he can do full full justice to any matters in Washington entrusted to him. Office with the County Clerk of Addison County Middlebury, Vt. 24,6m

DOWNER, 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 Finish in Lumber constantly on hand and worked desgred. MIDDLEBURY, VT.

T. W. DOWNER. S. R. BOLTON. WM. H. ALLEN.

SMITH & LISTER

Would respectfully announce to the people of Middlebury and vicinity, that they have bought out the Coffin and Cabinet shop lately occupied by J. B. Steele & Co., over Sweeney & Burrows, Door-factory, and are prepared to do all kinds of Cabinet work to order. We will furnish on short notice Business Desks, Side Boards, Wardrobes,

BOOK CASES,

Window Cornices, &c., &c.

We are also Wholesale Manufacturers of Coffins and Caskets.

All kinds of Furniture neatly repaired.

H. A. SMITH. J. LISTER.

Middlebury, June 19, 1874. 13;y1

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.

Office hours, 8 to 12, a. m., and 1, to 5, p. m. 52;tf Middlebury, Vt.

LADIES ATTENTION. Millinery & Fancy Goods at No. 4 Sherman Block, Vergennes. A handsome assortment of Hats and and Bonnets, constantly on hand to suit the most fastidious. French and American Flowers of every shade and fashion. Also a line of Fancy Goods, consisting of hosiery, nubias, ladies ties, the celebrated K. kid jewelry, &c., &c., which we are *now closing out at cost*. Call and examine. Mrs. Z. G. Warner & Co., No. 4 Sherman's Block Vergennes. 37;tf

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

THE BEST IN USE.

Earl & Clay have the entire agency for those Celebrated Grocers and other kinds of Howe's Scales. Having used them ourselves, in our establishment for a number of years, we can speak confidently of their superiority over other scales in use. We can supply all kinds from the monster car and hay scale, to the small grocer—all perfect—all right! 51;tf

HOMES FOR SALE,

IN SHOREHAM VILLAGE, VT.

Two or three houses and lots in good locality, at prices from $500 to $1000 each. 1 iron axle wagon, to use single or double, with pole and thills, and hayrack, &c; and other things too numerous to mention. For information and terms, call on the subscriber in Shoreham village.

E. S. ATWOOD.

Shoreham, Vt., Nov. 21, 1871. 36;tf

AGENTS wanted for the BRIGHT SIDE OF NEW YORK, a Library of Information pertaining to its Institutions and Objects of Interest. See that the book you get is by Rev. J. F. Richmond, 5 years a City Missionary. A work worth having and not a sensation book. 200 Engravings. Agents sell 40 a day. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y. (42;4)

WATER WHEEL

BURNHAM'S

NEW TURBINE is in general use throughout the U. S. A six inch is used by the Government in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Its simplicity of construction and the power it transmits renders it the best water wheel ever invented. Pamphlet free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

PERKINS & HOUSE'S

Patent Metallic, Kerosene, or Coal Oil

SAFETY LAMPS.

These Lamps are adapted for all uses, Public or Private, and are constructed on such scientific principles that they can not be exploded by the use of the most Inflammable Oils, or by anything short of Nitro-Glycerine or Gunpowder. Over 200,000 sold, not one of them has ever exploded. At wholesale and retail by ALLEN FOLGER, Manuf's Agent, Concord, N. H. All orders by mail promptly attended to. (52;4)

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His divinity established and rationalistic objections met. The most popular and rapidly selling religious work ever issued. For Circulars, address E. B. PUBLISHING CO., N. Y., Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis.

AGENTS! *The PHYSICAL LIFE of* WOMAN

Still outsells any book in the market. It is thoroughly established as the only reputable work on the delicate subjects of which it treats.

NEARLY READY. A new book from the pen of DIO LEWIS, America's most popular lecturer and writer on health.

The world-wide reputation of the author, and the large sale of all his previous works, cannot fail to secure an immense demand for this, his latest and best. GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher, 3 School Street, Boston. (52;4)

A GREAT CHANCE for AGENTS. Do you want an agency, local or traveling, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines*? They last forever; sample free. Send for circular. Address at once Hudson River Wire Works, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y. or 346 W. Randolph St. Chicago. (49;4w)

COLDS & COUGH

Remember that neglected colds bring early coffins. If you have a cough whether with a sensible cold or without it, take instant pains to get rid of it. Of all remedies for this purpose, DODD'S NERVINE is the most popular. For sale by all druggists. 49;w4

AGENTS WANTED. The only complete life of

JAMES FISK.

Containing a full account of all his schemes, enterprises and assassination. Biographies of Vanderbilt, Drew, and other great R. R. Financial magnates. Great frauds of the Tammany Ring. Brilliant pen pictures in the Lights and Shadows of New York. Life of Josie Mansfield the siren. How a beautiful woman captivated and ruined her victims. Life of EDWARD S. STOKES. Illustrated octavo of over 500 pages. Send $1.00 for outfit, and secure territory at once. Circulars free. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Chicago or Cincinnati. 49;4w

Wells' Carbolic Tablets.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS & HOARSENESS

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. (49;w4)

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IS NOT A PHYSIC—It is Not what is popularly called a Bitters, nor is it pretended as such; It is a South American plant that has been used for many years by the medical faculty of those countries with wonderful efficacy as a Powerful Alterative and unequalled Purifier of the Blood and 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 a want of blood, intermittent or remitent Fevers, inflammation of the Liver, Dropsy, sluggish circulation of the Blood, Abscesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, or their concomitants.

DR. WELL'S EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

is offered to the public as a great invigorator and remedy for all impurities of the blood, or for organic weakness with their attendant evils. For the foregoing complaints

JURUBEBA

is confidently recommended to every family as a household remedy, and should be freely taken in all derangements of the system, it gives health, vigor and tone to all the vital forces, and animates and fortifies all weak and lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt street, N. Y. Sole agent for the United States. Price $1 Send for Circular. (49;w4)

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GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE!

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FROM THE

ATLANTIC TO THE MISSISSIPPI,

Affording Unparallelled Facilities for the safe, speedy and reliable transportation of freight to

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Special attention is paid to the quick transit of Freight consigned to points in California, Colorado, Montana, and all the Western States and Territories.

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TO FAMILIES, COLONIES, OR PARTIES

Moving to any part of the Great West the Blue Line offers facilities peculiarly adapted to their needs. HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Furniture, Agricultural Implements and Merchandise, Wares of all kinds and descriptions, may be loaded into the Blue Line Cars at almost any station in the Eastern States and forwarded to Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, &c., without change of cars; thus avoiding the repeated shifting and handling of freight and furniture incident to other Lines.

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NEW-YORK OFFICE, 349 Broadway. 52

BOSTON OFFICE, 69 Washington St., P. K. RANDALL, Agent.

After Many Days.

BY MRS. W. W. THOMAS.

Weary watcher! sad and lone thy vigils
While the stars of night illume the silence,
Sorrow's spell hath long eclipsed thy spirit!
Prone thy pale lips oft to murmur, "Oh earth
Hath no thorny path like this!" Hush
The rebellious thought, for One whose voice rings
Ever from the infinite far o'er the
Finite waves of being, and across the lapse
Of ages past and years to come hath said
In tones of solemn sweetness, "Cast thy bread
Upon the waters and thou'lt surely find
It after many days!"

Mother! does thy
Patient toil and striving seem endeavor
Wasted, and the broad reach of future days
Of all fruition void? Work on! The seed
Thou'rt sowing falls not on unfruitful soil!
Precious hearts of genial mold are shrining
All thy faithful teachings, tenderness, and
Care, and into glowing fruit they'll ripen
Bye and bye.

Christian soldiers! 'mid the foes
That meet but to assail thee in thy path,
Look never backward, but with armor bright
And spirit valiant march thou bravely on!
Thy sure reward will peace and victory be.
Oh how we grope amid the ills of life,
Oft baffled in our highest aims and hopes,
Forgetful of this beacon promise for
The soul, hung high above the wrecks of time.
Cast thou thy bread upon the waters and
Thou'lt find it after many days.

A Confession.

BY A VERY OLD MAN.

Most men would hesitate in telling such a story of themselves. But I am convinced that it will afford a suggestion of mercy toward such as do fall, and some may be turned away from temptation by its recital.

I had been an under-clerk in a large establishment for many years. Naturally economical, my savings had attained to such a respectable sum that I ventured upon married life, quite as much as a refuge from the monotony of my inexpensive style of living, as in obedience to those yearnings of nature which a man is very foolish or very bad not to heed in due season. Like most men, however, adventures of this kind are not followed by the comfort and ease which depend upon money for their possession. In the course of time I came to repent the undertaking, for I was in debt, my family had increased, while my income had not kept pace with my expenses. My wife lacked the courage to practice the self-denial which would be consequent upon a retrenchment of our expenses. I was daily annoyed by duns. I had borrowed money in every available quarter, and a walk in the public streets was literally denied to me by the fear of encountering some one to whom I was indebted for my house expenses.

Returning home late one night, jaded by a listless stroll through the town, I found the junior member of the firm waiting for me. The house had received intelligence, after business hours, of a transaction entered into on their account, which required the immediate transmission to an isolated island town of several thousand dollars, together with certain papers and statements necessary to conclude the affair. It was too important a matter to be intrusted to the delay and uncertainty of the mail at the time. Upon a consultation of the members of the firm I had been selected to perform the necessary two days' journey. I accepted the mission with alacrity, for the reason, among others, that it would be such a recreation as would divert my thoughts for a time from the perplexities of my miserable condition.

With the usual foresight of the firm, everything necessary for my prompt departure had been prearranged. The needful papers and accounts, and the indispensible money requisite to finish the transaction, were placed in my hands in an envelope addressed to the gentleman who had acted as agent of the concern in the matter. A letter of instruction was likewise inclosed.

I remember well the bright September morning on which I started on horseback and alone on my journey, of which I accomplished half the first day, arriving at a farm house, whose occupant unhesitatingly granted my petition for a share for the night in its humble hospitality.

The weather had grown colder as the evening came on, and by the time I had reached the house I experienced a sensible chill. I had with me a flask of liquor, and was furnished at my request, at bed-time, with a small quantity of hot water with which to compound a sort of punch, as an antidote to the cold I apprehended having taken.

I had removed the package of money from my pocket and laid it on the table, with a view of putting it under my pillow before going to bed. As it lay on the table the address was uppermost; on the left-hand upper corner was a memorandum, "$5,000 inclosed." I was standing with my back to the door. Succeeding a few moments of entire silence, I heard a step behind me, and I almost think a breath upon my face. Turning suddenly round, I beheld my host, with the hot water I had called for in a tumbler in his hand. He was quite beside me, and his eyes rested, or I fancied they rested, on the package upon the table. I must confess I was sensibly startled by this incident. My concern was not diminished by observing that he had removed his boots from his feet and was standing as he had come up—in his stockings. My first impulse and act was to take the water out of his hand. Not being quite ready to use it, I put the envelope of money on top of it, as the most convenient thing to keep it hot. I did not turn the superscription downward, because I feared it would betray the suspicion, which I now positively entertained, of evil intentions on the part of my entertainer, who had quitted the room as noiselessly as he had entered. I imagined a great many ways in which he could have become acquainted with the cause of my journey, and came rapidly to the conclusion that my employers' funds were in danger. That they were actually so became evident before the night had passed. I recalled the man's countenance vividly to my recollection, and examined from memory his features, so as to make some estimate of the character with which I had to deal. Physically he was more than my equal. When I first alighted at the house it struck me I had seen him before, and after some moments of further and profound reflection, I distinctly recalled him to my mind as a merchant who had dealt with our firm during my earlier connection with it, and who had failed through the dishonesty of friends whom he had helped. I remembered him as having been spoken of as disgusted with trade and having sought a home in the wilderness with his family, and earning a living literally by the sweat of his brow.

There were but two bed-rooms in the house, both on the same floor, a passage which commenced at the head of the stairs dividing them. While the thoughts which I have related were passing through my mind, I heard voices in the other bed-room, and quietly opened my door, which my host had closed behind him. Standing out in the passage I could distinguish a man's and woman's voice. At first their language was unintelligible, but gradually my ear became accustomed to the duty I endeavored to put it to, and I could distinguish that the burden of their talk was their domestic expenses, and the general current of their thoughts was the difficulty of getting through with certain undertakings which they had in contemplation, or had commenced. It was evident that the man was more hopeful than the woman. My excited imagination at once formed the theory that the treasury in my possession was designed by them to solve this difficulty, and that the reluctant man was being urged on by the less scrupulous or braver woman.

A sudden movement of one of them toward the door caused me to retreat into my room. I heard the bolt of their door move, and supposing it was to unfasten it, I hurried back to my own apartment and caught at the envelope, intending to hasten it out of sight. In my eagerness to grasp it, it fell tumbling with the wafered side uppermost and opened! The wafers had been so far dissolved by the heat and moisture as to split it in two, leaving one half of each (there were three) on the flap, and the other half of each on the body of the envelope. Meanwhile there was no sign or sound of inroad into my room, of which I had seen it was impossible to fasten the door, save by moving some of the furniture against it. I became convinced that as yet everything was safe, and yielding to a feeling of curiosity, I drew the money from the inclosure and counted it over. There were ten one-thousand dollar bills! I was astounded, and for a time forgot the fear that so recently harassed me. I looked at the memorandum on the back of the envelope. It was "$5,000." The letter was open before me. I read it over. It named five thousand as the sum inclosed. There was evidently an error. I counted it over again. Ten thousand dollars was the sum before me! Again and again I counted it. I had been used to handling large sums, and counted large sums of money daily; but I actually found more difficulty in arriving at the actual count of the ten bank bills before me, than I ever before or since encountered in any sum, however large or however numerous the notes. Finally, butting a chair against the door, I spread the notes out singly on the little table, in a row, and counted them with my finger; then made two rows of five notes each, and again counted them. I finally, though slowly, became satisfied that I had in my possession double the amount of money I was expected to deliver to my employers' agent. Temptation entered my soul. Five thousand dollars would relieve me of all my debts. Here it was within my grasp. I had but to seal up the envelope by re-wetting the wafer, inclosing half the money, and deliver it sealed to the agent, and my trust would be, to all appearance, faithfully discharged. Once the thought occurred that possibly it was a trap set for me by my employers. But their confidence in me was unbounded, and the suspicion was dismissed. I do not attempt to glaze over the dishonesty of what I contemplated; but I had been so unceasingly worried and annoyed by domestic troubles arising from limited resources, and so persecuted by creditors, that I almost argued myself into the conviction that appropriating the money was simply authorized self-defense. I would pay all my debts, get clear of the world once more, insisting upon my wife's adopting my views of living, save money, get into business for myself, and finally pay back the sum.

I concluded to leave the envelope unfastened until morning, so as to give myself that much more time before finally deciding upon an act which all my arguments with myself had not made entirely reconcilable. Arrived at this conclusion, my attention again turned to my host and his wife. I could hear his voice alone now. It had been sounded along in a somewhat elevated tone for some moments. I crept quietly to the partition dividing their apartments from the passage. The bright autumn moon, which was on their side of the house, shone through their window and through the spaces between the shrunken planks of the partition, and out into the passage, and upon its floors, in brilliant bars of light. It was easy for me to see what was passing within the room. Man and wife were kneeling at their bed-side in prayer—the man, with uplifted head and closed eyes uttering an earnest supplication, his wife beside him, and one arm passed affectionately through one of his, and her head resting against his shoulder. They were kneeling at the side of the bed opposite to me, and his face was plainly visible. Its calm and pious expression was a sufficient rebuke to my unjust suspicions. I began to listen in time to hear him say: "Pardon, O merciful Father, not only the sins of Thy humble servant and his household, but turn the hearts of those who have done evil unto him, who have harbored unjust suspicions of him. Bless such, O Lord, and preserve them in order that they may turn from their ways and seek the path of righteousness."

His serious, earnest, and manly voice struck a chord in my heart, not only sympathy with the honest and tender supplication that was passing from his lips, but of contrition of the wrong I had done him in my suspicions. I involuntarily compared him, whatever were his good or bad deeds, at least an humble penitent before his God, with the wretch that I had decided but a few moments ago to make myself, by the misappropriation of my employers' money, and still haunted, however, by the relief it could obtain for me, would not quite give way to the feeling of repentance which was knocking for admission at my breast. I had half decided to turn away and drive these better thoughts from my mind, when I observed something moving in a small crib that was placed at the side and toward the foot of their bed. Its occupant, a grandchild, whose parents, they had informed me, were dead, awakened probably by its grandfather's voice, rose up, looked around and settled down upon its knees, and clasping its little hands as its grandfather's were clasped, and looking upward out through the window at the moon, whose bright light fell upon its darling face, began moving its lips as if trying to repeat the words. Nothing so like an angel ever met my sight. The grandfather began the Lord's Prayer. The little fellow seemed to have this by heart. He repeated it word for word, his tiny, silvery voice sounding in sweet accord. I could not turn away, nor any longer resist the better emotions which I had hitherto kept down. A rush of repentant feelings passed through me with an effect that shook every fibre. I fell upon my knees, and with tears streaming from my eyes, joined in the concluding words of the prayer.

I need not say I changed my mind with regard to the money. I passed a quiet night and rose early, hastened away toward my journey's end, so as to give myself the least possible time or opportunity for changing my new-formed resolution. In handing the package to the agent, I said to him, that as there was money in it, it might as well be opened in my presence, to see that all was correct, &c. He of course discovered the error, and handed me back the amount that was over, with which I returned home and delivered it up to the proper owner in due time.

It was fortunate for me in every way that I pursued the course I had adopted. It appeared that the money had been obtained from the bank after bank hours, in the absence of the teller, from one of the officers. There was no loose money on hand of the larger denominations, but there were sheets of thousands and five hundreds signed by the President and Cashier. Either two sheets were picked up in mistake for one, or the wrong batch of sheets was selected from, that is, thousands were taken instead of five hundreds. The notes were hurriedly clipped, strapped, and indorsed "$5,000," without recounting, and so enveloped and handed over to me. The bank had discovered the error, and no doubt was entertained but that the missing money was with me. Whether I should have had the face to withstand the imputation, even with the apparently undisturbed condition of the envelope in my favor, is more than I can say, but I doubt it.

But the notes, in pursuance of a precaution still in use in some banks, were payable to the order of one of the clerks, and had not been indorsed by him. I could not, therefore, have used them, or if so, they could have been traced back to me. I found, also, that the numbers had been carefully ascertained of all I had taken with me, and thus another chance of detection existed. What an escape!

Upon returning and entering the counting-room, I handed the surplus back to my senior, with a feeling somewhat of pride, but mixed up with other feelings not easily described.

My precaution of having the money opened by the agent in my presence was highly commended, and the possibility of his misappropriating the undue amount—as very little personal knowledge of him was possessed by the firm—was duly discussed. What was said on this point brought blushes to my cheeks.

In course of time my senior accountant was taken into the firm. I was put in his position, and with his salary, I saved money, finally got into business on my own account, and am now, as you know, rich. I never forgot my former host and his grandchild; but at the death of the former I took charge of the boy. He is now my partner and the husband of my daughter.

WHAT MOLTKE WILL DO WITH HIS ARMY.—It seems difficult to believe, but it is, nevertheless, true, that Prussia contemplates another invasion of France in case a stability of government in the latter country is not thoroughly assured. Prussia looks upon any tendency to do away with the government of M. Thiers as a trifling with its own rights. It admits that it created the present National Assembly, and the peace governments, and it desires to keep that, or an iron-handed monarchy in power until the indemnity is paid in full. Therefore it is not surprising when we learn that Moltke keeps constantly on hand an army of eight hundred thousand men, and that everything is ready to strike a terrible blow. It seems that a feverish activity pervades all Germany; the manufacture of arms, of cartridges, of military equipments of every kind, is carried on with an ardor never surpassed before. Very great stores of ammunition and provisions have been accumulated at certain points in France, and are all ready for an invading army. In nine days, it is said, the Minister of War could call nearly a million soldiers into the fields of France. Germany has learned that henceforth she must consider the country which she has lately conquered as an implacable foe, and she hardly dares to allow it to ever again resume its place among the nations. Another war, or, at least, a reoccupation of France, is needed to consolidate anew the various elements of the German army. Bavarians are now in many cases at sword's points with Saxons, and Wurtemburgers hate Prussians with all their hearts. It is evident that new victories in which they would have a common share would do much to conciliate them; and Moltke would be doing much in welding anew the German unity, which is not yet absolutely solid, if he should begin new strategic lines in France.

A Texas paper says: Every mail from the Rio Grande brings us letters filled with details of the horrible murders, incendiarisms and robberies committed all along that border by Kickapoos and Mexicans. In Laredo, we are told that Porfirio Benavides, a Texas magistrate, being sent for to hold a coroner's inquest upon the body of a man murdered by Indians, in company with the deputy sheriff, proceeded to the Magellitos, but found numerous bodies of Indians prowling through the country—indeed one party had taken possession of Walker's rancho, and fortified the house, which constitutes a new and bold feature in their warfare.

All accounts agree that the Republican meetings held in the Granite State have been largely attended, earnest and enthusiastic,—more so than at any canvass since 1868, The Concord *Monitor* feels assured that a "great victory is in store for the Republicans."

Kansas Correspondence.

CONCORDIA, Feb. 25th 1872.

Mr. Editor:—I ask the privilege of taking advantage of your columns to answer the many letters that reach me from friends in Vermont inquiring about Kansas. To answer most of them singly would involve an elaborate description of each county of the state, its soil, climate and people, its prospects and retrospects. I should have to enter into detail to such an extent as to require a personal visit to each county accompanied by a botanist to write up its flora, a mineralogist to search for coal, diamonds and the philosophers stone, a disciple of Agassy to describe its fauna, topographical surveyer to furnish a scientific description of the surface and an agricultural chemist to analyze the soil and report what kinds of grass, fruits and vegetables can be successfully grown there.

It would be necessary to ascertain its precise latitude and longitude, what is othermal lines pass through it, its exact distance from all the principle cities and towns in Kansas and finally I should be required to introduce voluminous extracts from Kansas history to prove that Old John Brown had scalped some notorious border ruffians and killed many a buffalo and Jack rabbit upon its historical soil From these reports and investigations I should have to make up an answer, after the manner of a scientific journalist, and mail, in very large envelope to each of my inquirers.

But Mr. Editor, my time, (being by profession a milkman) financial condition and imperfect scientific attainments will hardly warant such an elaborate answer. Anxious inquirers will have to be disappointed. I propose simply to draw upon the resources of my own limited knowledge and experience and write a few plain facts about Kansas, but more particularly this portion of the state. I trust I shall neither exagerate nor underate its merits.

This is the great homestead and preemption region of Kansas. No twenty miles wide railroad grants traverse the country in all directions as in most other portions of the state limiting the settler to eighty, instead of 160, acres. Here the settlers can take a full quarter section and choose his own location.

Do not infer that I am opposed to granting land to R. R. companies, that is all well enough and wise on the part of the government when the object is to induce the settlement of portions of our domain that would not otherwise be settled. But Northwest Kansas needs no railroad to induce emmigration, as the monthly reports of entries at our land office in Concordia will show. It is settling with a rapidity unprecedented in in the history of the state. Our beautiful valleys and broad prairies furnish the necessary inducement.

Railroads are quick to scent the track of emigration, and we do not spend sleepless nights or gloomy days fearing we shall never hear the animating whistle of the locomotive. As for this county, it expects to enjoy full railroad communication with the rest of the world by next fall. We voted bonds last fall in aid of the Central Branch U. P. R. R, which, according to contract, is to be completed the west line of the county by next November. We shall not suffer for the want of a railroad before that time.

A railroad is projected up the Solomon river which will no doubt be built at no distant day. These two roads will give Northwest Kansas ample railroad facilities. So much for railroad prospects. I speak of these first because invariably the first question asked is about railroads. The next is an invariably about

CLIMATE.

This is far more difficult to treat of than railroads. I presume no person ever came or ever will come to Kansas without being disappointed in the climate. New comers, without exception, find this "too windy a country to suit them."

Before they leave the sheltered vales of New England they understand these winds to be gentle zephers "filled with balm" ever so softly sighing among the leaves and flowers. After their arrival they find the breezes do sigh through the leaves but that they, not unfrequently, take a large portion of the leaves along with them.

The wind is unquestionably the most disagreable feature of Kansas climate; yet there are few things that have not some good in them. After a residence of a few years it will be plain to the cursury observer that if it were not for the almost constant breeze, fever and ague and such diseases would be far more prevalent in consequence of so much decaying vegetation. As it is, all masmatic oders are quickly dissipated and the air kept constantly pure and invigorating. Those afflicted with pulmonary diseases may expect to find relief here.

There is one feature of our climate that I would not especially recommend, the sudden change of temperature in all seasons of the year. Though there is very little complaint of colds &c., resulting therefrom these changes are far from agreable.

The winters, judging from last winter and this one so far, are nearly as cold and long as your Vermont winters, general impressions cast to the contrary notwithstanding. The fall of snow however is very slight.

This winter the ground froze about the middle of November and has remained frozen ever since to Feb. 25th. Ploughing can generally be commenced about the 20th of March, though in some years much sooner. Late frosts are common in Kansas, however, and it is not safe to plant anything that is liable to be injured by frost until the middle of April or perhaps later. In the month of April '70 and '71 and on the 10th of May '71 we had severe frosts which did considerable injury.

The summers I find, are far more pleasant the those East. The constant breeze which agitates the air is then welcome and refreshing. The nights are, with scarcely an exception cool. This fact alone offsets many of the disagreeable features of the country.

DROUTHY KANSAS.

There is a prevailing opinion abroad that Kansas is more subject to drouth than any other state in the Union. My first season here, 1870, proved to be the dryest that Kansas ever had to complain of, yet with this experience in mind, I am fully convinced that this state is no more subject to drouth than any other western state.

THE SOIL

is a deep, rich black loam largely intermixed with vegitable mold, from two to ten feet deep. In the river bottoms it is more sandy. It equals if not excels, the soil of any other state. With deep ploughing so as to enable it ts hold the quick but copious showers of summer, there need be no fear of drought.

PRODUCTIONS,

I cannot over estimate the capacity of Kansas for the successful growing of anything that can be raised in any state east in the same latitude or farther north. As to fruit culture I need only say that the prize medal for the largest and finest fruits was awarded to Kansas at the national exhibition held at Philadelphia in 1869. I advance the opinion that this state will yet beat any other state in this latitude in the raising of fruit, As a dairy country I believe northwest Kansas has no superior. The Republican and Solomon rivers with the numerous creeks that empty into them from either side furnish abundance of water for stock. The prairie grass is sweet and nutritious and produces as good butter as the most fastidious could desire.

It has been said that stock need no feeding through the winter, and it is true that no provision is made for most the cattle especially and they are obliged to "root or die;" but farmers who adhere to this custom are "penny wise and pound foolish." Stock may live though, according to the literal meaning of the term, but they came out "spring poor" and require half of the summer to regain flesh.

COST OF LIVING.

Many desire to know the cost of living here. To such I would say that the prices of general merchandise are about the same here as east. The price of lumber are as follows:—Pine 40 to 70 dollars per m. Cottonwood 30 dollars. Shingles, pine $6,56 to $7,00. Shingles, Cottonwood $3,50.

THE PEOPLE.

Here we have representitions from every state in the Union with a "right smart sprinkling" of Sweeds and Germans. Of course what J. J. Ingalls in the last number of the Kansas Magazine terms "Catfish Aristocracy" is largely represented here, but the present immigration brings with it far more refinement and advanced ideas.

Finally I will say to those who contemplate emigrating to Kansas, that they may expect to be disapointed at almost every turn. To describe a western country so that it will be appreciated by those who have never been west is next to impossible.

There is only now and then one, however, that such disappointment will discourage and such a one after a homesick sojourn of a few days will shake the dust of Kansas from his feet and hie himself away to the sunny vales of his boyhood. But I never knew one who had lived here a year or more to show any inclination to return east.

Bring with you pluck, muscle and energy if you have such, (and if you have not don't come), expect to tackle the prairie sod and carve you a home and I hesitate not to predict you never will regret the step. W. J. DEAN.

STEAMERS BURNED AT CINCINNATI.—A disastrous fire occurred among the steamers at the wharf in Cincinnati, Wednesday night. It originated in the St Charles shortly after midnight, and the flames spread with such rapidity that the people aboard had barely time to escape by jumping overboard. Capt Russell, the colored chambermaid and the steward escaped with singed hair. Two of the deck hands are missing, and are supposed to have been drowned. The fire spread up and down stream rapidly, and destroyed the following steamers, with their cargoes: Champion, Argosy, St Charles, Kate Robinson, Major Anderson and Abeona. The Abeona was sold on Tuesday for $8000, to be delivered as soon as her cargo was discharged. The cargo was estimated to have been worth $75,000, and was insured in Cincinnati and elsewhere. The Kate Robinson was to have sailed for the Tennessee river on Thursday. She was valued at $10,000, and was uninsured; her cargo was valued at $15,000. The St Charles was valued at $20,000 and insured for $15,000 in Cincinnati companies. Her freight was valued at $3000. The Argosy was valued at $7000. She had 100 tons of freight for New Orleans, including 200 barrels of whiskey; loss on cargo $60,000. The Champion was loaded for Shreveport, La., and was not entirely consumed; she was uninsured. The loss of boats and cargo will reach fully $150,000. Capts Williamson and Isham are the heaviest losers. They owned three of the boats, and were uninsured. A large amount of cotton and other freight on the wharf caught fire, and burned fiercely for a time, but the flames were finally extinguished. The steamer Robert Burns, which was loaded for Memphis and lying at the wharf, dropped down to the foot of Main street and escaped injury. A keg of gunpowder in the magazine of the steamer Kate Robinson exploded, producing a shock like an earthquake. A lantern in the hands of a watchman was broken by the shock.

The Lowry Outlaws.

NEW YORK, March 4. A letter from Scuffletown, North Carolina, gives a full account of the Lowry gang of outlaws, stating that they live in a swamp, are the terror of decent people, are murderers, thieves and a mongrel mixture of Indian, Negro and low white races, and that their leader can neither read nor waite. He declares a personal willingness to go away and enter the army, but his gang won't let him. They defy and set at naught all civil officers, militia and regular army efforts to capture them, and one of the Sheriffs declares that the only way to rid the State of them is for the Government to declare the whole of Robeson county under martial law and draw a military cordon around it, with determined army officers to capture and kill the gang.

TERRIFIC GALE.—*