Middlebury Register,

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The Middlebury Register.

VOL. XXXVIII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., APRIL 8, 1873. NO. 3.

Business Cards.

E. P. RUSSEL, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at the residence of the late Dr. W. P. Russel. Office hours 9 a. m. till 4 p. m. 6 p. m. till 8 p. m., unless professionally engaged. 41

H. C. Powers, Physician and Surgeon, 23;y1 RIPTON VT.

W. W. THOMAS, Teacher of Vocal Music. Agent for Pianos, Organs and Melodeons. 26 MIDDLEBURY, VT.

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.

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

H. KINGSLEY, Dentist, Up Stairs, Brainerd's Block, MIDDLEBURY, VT. Dr. H. Kingsley is Agent for Goodman's Cabinet Pipe Organ, and for Chickering & Sons' Pianos. 42

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. TUTTLE, 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. W. JUDD, Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of American and Foreign Marble, Granite Work, &c. With Old Middlebury Marble Co. 16

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. Brown's Block. 16 MIDDLEBURY, VT.

M. TRIPP Sheriff for Addison County. Office in Stewart's Block. 11tf MIDDLEBURY, VT.

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

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

JASON DAVENPORT, Fire Insurance Agent, representing the companies lately represented by C. L. Cook, Esq. Also the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York. Office at Buttolph & Miner's Hardware store. 40

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. S. PUTNAM would inform the people of Middlebury and Addison County that the old Cotton Mill is in full operation, and that he is prepared to furnish carpet warp and batting of a superior quality, at the lowest cash price. Middlebury, Dec. 13, 1872. 24;tf

DOWNER & 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, Floorboards and Finishin Lumber constantly on hand and worked desired. MIDDLEBURY, VT. T. W. DOWNER. WM. H. ALLEN.

GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE. The property described below is now offered for sale at low prices. *FARM.* The farm one-half mile west from Middlebury Village, lately occupied by J. H. Steele, consisting of 70 acres of fine farming land, having on it a two-story house, good barns, sheds, running water at house and sheds. It is located within half a mile from the College and Graded School House, and within convenient distances from Churches, Post Office and Depot. *HOMESTEAD.* Also the homestead of the late Rev. Joseph Steele, a good two-story Dwelling House on Weybridge Street, in Middlebury Village, with a lot of four acre or of land, barn and other outbuildings, fruit trees, &c. The house has modern conveniences, is heated with steam and is in every respect a very desirable residence, and is especially desirable for a family wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of education afforded in this village. Possession will be given April 1d. Mrs. H. B. STEELE, 4 Adm'rs. 43;tf R. BIRCHARD, 5

AGENTS WANTED FOR McCLELLAN'S GOLDEN State. The first and only complete History of the Pacific Slope; Description of the Seasons, Products, Mountains, Scenery, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Forests, Waterfalls, Mines & Harbors. 700 Pages, 100 Illustrations and Maps. Illustrated Circulars Free. WM. FLINT & CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

USE WARD'S INK. Samuel Ward & Co., Proprietors, Boston. For sale in Middlebury by Register Printing Company. 29;1y

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 or Gas administered when desired. Office hours, 8 to 12, a. m., and 1 to 5, p. m. 52;tf Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE. A Farm 1-2 half mile from Middlebury Village, containing 73 acres of the very best land, buildings newly repaired, choice fruit, and at a price that any one wanting it can afford to buy. Middlebury, Vt. 46 SAML. R. CROKE.

FOR SALE. Three-fourths acres of land, with a two story dwelling house and barn thereon, a good cellar that would cost at least $400, never failing springs of pure water, on High street. Also a splendid building lot, with a barn thereon, situated on South street. Also one silver breast plate harness, one single buggy wagon with leather dashboard and boot, used but little. The above property will be sold cheap for cash, or part cash and balance on mortgage. Also Brigham house, on Seminary street, cheap. Inquire of Ira W. Clark or L. E. Knapp, Middlebury, or Alanson Clark, New Haven. 19;tf

DISSOLUTION.

By mutual consent the firm of Langworthy & Bond is this day dissolved. All claims and demands of the late firm are to be settled by F. A. Bond.

HARRY LANGWORTHY.
FRANK A. BOND.

Middlebury, March 4, 1873. 2;1w

TAKE NOTICE.

Unsettled accounts with Langworthy & Bond must be settled with F. A. Bond, at once. 2;4

THE MUTUAL Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED IN 1842.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Assets, 58 Millions Cash.

NO NOTES.

THE OLDEST IN THE U. S.

LARGEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

Because assets are far larger than any other company, and dividends, which are paid annually in cash, are much larger than any other company. Experience is the best test. Insure your lives while in health in this grand old company, the largest and strongest mutual corporation in the United States.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is the best possible kind of Savings Institution for those in health. If the insured die soon after paying a few dollars in premiums, thousands of dollars are at once secured. If he lives many years, it is a good investment in this Company, such are its large dividends, as will be seen by the following illustration: Policy No. 11,170, for $3,000, dated April 22, 1859, on the life of the late HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Eighteen annual premiums of $292,04 were paid, making in all $5,256 72
The dividend additions to this policy amount to 6,108 37
Which is $853,65 more than all the premiums paid.
The original amount insured $3,000 00
Has been increased by dividends 6,108 37

Present amount of policy, $11,108 37
Which is $8,853 65 more than all premiums paid.
The premiums on this policy, at 6 per cent, compound interest, amount to only 5,303 09

Leaving a profit, over and above premiums and compound interest thereon, of $4,108 38
Another dividend, from April 12, 1872, to date of Mr. Greeley's death, will be paid.
Office with Judge of Probate, in the Brick Block, near the Court House.
M. A. MUNROE, Agent.
Middlebury, March 1, 1873. 50;tf

BENSON & ANDREWS, DEALERS IN Fine Teas, Coffees and Spices. Canned Goods and Fancy Groceries A SPECIALTY, ALSO, FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, TOBACCO and CIGARS. No. 1 BANK BLOCK. 105 CHEAP SODA AND MINERAL WATER IN THEIR SEASON. JAMES H. BENSON, WM. ANDREWS. Middlebury, March 11, 1873. 1;1y

BEST THING IN THE WEST

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R

LANDS.

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated on and north Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS!

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of Stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the road. For Circulars and general information, address
A. E. TOUZALIN
Manager Land Dep't,
43;3m Topeka, Kan.

FRESH SEEDS

For 1873.

E. VALLETTE & CO.

Have now in store a full stock of choice

RED TIMOTHY SEED,
NEW JERSEY RED TOP,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,
ORCHARD GRASS,
LARGE NORTHERN CLOVER,
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER,
MEDIUM NORTHERN CLOVER,
LUCERNE YELLOW CLOVER,
ALSIKE CLOVER,
CHAMPION PEAS, (Imported.)
ADVANCER PEAS, (Imported.)
CANADA FIELD PEAS, (Imported.)
DAN'L O'ROURKE PEAS,
CARTER FRUIT CROP PEAS.

—ALSO—

A Full assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds.

March 25.

$5 to $20

I am Dying.

The husband who can read the following without feeling the mist first gathering in his eyes, is simply harder-hearted than we are:

Raise my pillow, husband dearest—
Faint and faster comes my breath,
And these shadows stealing slowly,
Must, I know, be those of death;
Sit down close beside me, darling,
Let me clasp your warm strong hand,
Yours that ever has sustained me
To the borders of this land.

For your God and mine—our Father,
Theirs shall ever lead me on,
Where, upon a throne eternal,
Sits His son, and only Son.
I've had visions and been dreaming
O'er the past of joy and pain;
Year by year I've wandered backward
Till I was a child again.

Dreams of girlhood and the moment
When I stood your wife and bride,
How my heart thrilled with love's triumph
In that hour of woman's pride;
Dressed of then and all the earth-cords
Firmly twined around my heart—
Oh! the bitter, burning anguish,
When first I knew that we must part.

It has passed—and God has promised
All thy footsteps to attend;
He, that's more than friend or brother,
He'll be with you to the end.
There's no shadow o'er the portals
Leading to my heavenly home—
Christ has promised life immortal,
And 'tis He that bids me come.

When life's trials wait around thee,
And its chilning billows swell,
Then'll think heaven that I'm spared them,
Then'll then feel that "all is well."
Bring our boys unto my bedside,
My last blessings let them keep—
But they're sleeping—do not wake them—
They'll learn soon enough to weep.

Tell them often of their mother,
Kiss them for me when they wake,
Lead them gently in life's pathway,
Love them doubly for my sake.
Clasp my hand still closer, darling,
This, the last day of my life,
For to-morrow I shall never
Answer when you call me "wife."
Fare thee well, my noble husband,
Faint not 'neath the chastening rod;
Through your strong arm round our children,
Keep them close to thee—and God.

Fish, Frog, or Human?—A Baby that Paddles Around Under Water for Twenty-five Minutes.

From the Chicago *Times* of yesterday we obtain a fuller account of the novel amphibious experiments made by Dr. (?) Louis Shultz, in that city, and briefly mentioned in our dispatches of yesterday. This man Shultz claims to have been an assistant surgeon in a Prussian regiment, from which he was dismissed for making an unfortunate blunder with the knife, resulting in the death of a wounded soldier. He then went to work in Belgium at his trade, that of a butcher, until he saved money enough to emigrant to Chicago where he was married, and with his father-in-law resumed the butchering business. The *Times* says:

His ardor for medicine seems to have increased since his arrival here, and medical works have been his especial delight. It was pondering over his books which led him to the course he has pursued, and which will stamp him either a philosopher or a fiend in the judgment of the public.

Shultz had been studying a German work, and was particularly interested in the analogy with which the circulation of the blood is kept up in members of the order of amphibia, while under water, and in the human fœtus. Before birth, the circulation of the blood in the fœtus is carried on through the oval hole, between the right and left auricles of the heart, and the arterial canal. After birth, the circulation is conducted entirely by the lungs through the pulmonary artery, and the oval hole of the heart is gradually closed through disuse. The vital functions of the amphibia are almost identical with the land animals, including the human species. Their young are all born on land, and the offspring of the seal, walrus, etc., would become as incapable of remaining under water as human beings were they not frequently forced by their dams beneath the watery surface, and thus the oval hole of the heart is constantly kept open by practice, until it becomes one of the permanent and necessary functions of the body.

By imitating the sagacious amphibia, Shultz was convinced that all land animals were capable of acquiring the same faculty, and he resolved to test the matter. Opportunity soon offered. His dog one of the setter breed, giving birth to four puppies in August last, he immediately experimented upon them. He immersed them in water heated by blood temperature for two minutes within an hour after birth, and no unpleasant consequences resulting therefrom, in about an hour he immersed them again, this time for the space of five minutes. The puppies did not seem any the worse for the treatment, nor to have absorbed much water. A slight difficulty in regaining respiration was noticed, but that was all.

The operation was repeated at intervals eight times during the first day, with no apparent injury to the puppies, and early next morning the experiment was persevered in. In a few weeks immersions were given only three times a day, on account of the trouble attending them, but the three aggregated an hour under water in every twenty-four. Before proceeding with the more important part of the disclosure, we will state that two of these puppies were given away without mentioning the singular information concerning them, another died of injuries received in being pinched in a doorway, while the fourth, a fine animal, willingly submits to his immersion daily, and his master flatters himself that next summer he will be possessed of a dog as much at home in the water as a fish, to repay him for the annoyance occasioned by conducting his training through the severest winter known to recollection.

Stimulated by his apparent success with the dogs, Shultz entertained a resolution which will gain him the indignation of every mother who may peruse this account. About a month after the birth of the puppies Mrs. Shultz became the mother of a male child, previous to which event the father had resolved, provided the child should be a boy, to hazard the experiment with his own offspring. He arranged his plans in anticipation of this event, and one rainy, windy night Louis Shultz, Jr., was ushered into to world. The midwife was dismissed as soon as convenient. The child was, if anything small and delicate. The exhausted mother was now sleeping; all attendance had gone, when Shultz, pale and agitated, at 2 A. M., on the morning of September 29, proceeded to execute his unnatural resolution. Stealthily he took the babe from the bed of the young mother, and in an adjoining apartment rapidly undid the work of dressing the infant which had been carefully accomplished but half an hour before.

Water, heated to about blood heat, was placed in a common tin pail; the reckless father laid his open watch on the table in front of him, and without hesitation immersed his infant with his own hands for the space of four minutes, keeping one hand on the babe's breast, so that the pulsation of the heart could be felt. Shultz stated that it was much over twenty seconds after immersion before the blood found its way again along its old channel, with a bounding pulsation which startled him with its power, while it relieved his anxious suspense. Feeling then, the apparently natural beating of the heart, he had no more anxiety, but upon removing the babe from his dreadful situation it was ten seconds before the lungs resumed their duties and the circulation proceeded in the natural manner. The child cried feebly upon regaining the use of his lungs, and voided about a teaspoonful of water. Shultz from his experience as surgeon's assistant, had no difficulty in dressing the infant, which was speedily done after he had carefully dried him with a sponge, and he was returned to the mother so adroitly that she had no intimation of what had occurred.

During the ensuing day this thrilling experiment was repeated no less than five times, the father always seizing the opportunity when the child awoke crying, to take him into the other room for the ostensible purpose of wishing to look at and pacify him, but in reality to renew his hazardous experiment. Shultz here informed the writer that although an eye-witness of the most dreadful scenes of the Franco-German war, and on many occasions he had been brought face to face with almost certain death, he was on that occasion unnerved as a stoic compared with his agitation on the occasion of his experiment with his child. He felt his teeth trembling and chattering in spite of his own will; the tension of his senses was terribly strained; the breathing of his wife in another room was distinctly heard at apparently unnaturally long intervals; the twenty seconds of suspense marked by his watch were dragged lazily along, while the palsations of the child's heart, when they did commence, met with a joyous throb of response from his own, as his anxiety was relieved, and he felt his position no longer criminal.

It was not until his wife was able to leave her bed that Shultz found it necessary to acquaint her with his proceedings, and he then informed her as delicately as he could, assuring her that there was no danger to the child, but a certain fortune for them if she kept the matter a secret. But poor Mrs. Shultz could not understand it, and it is not surprising that the shock occasioned by this unheard-of intelligence prostrated her again for nearly two weeks.

In spite of the severity of the winter, Shultz never neglected the regular immersions of his child five times a day; and upon occasions he threw peppermint lozenges into different parts of the bath, in pursuit of which the child eagerly went, and he was fully three minutes under water endeavoring to secure them, as he dropped them again almost as fast as he picked them up. Finally he turned up head first and held out his fat little hands filled with the candy, apparingly to be taken out. The writer seconded his appeal, fully satisfied there was no humbug in regard to his amphibious faculties, and heaved a sigh of relief as the youngster was dried and again dressed like ordinary babies.

During this scene, the dog before alluded to stood looking wistfully from the bath to his master's eye, as though expecting to be allowed to join in the sport. The dog is appropriately named Phoca, and Shultz contrives to keep him under water as long as he thinks necessary by an ingenious ruse, which was also witnessed. A hole was bored through the sole of an old carpet slipper, through which a stout cord was fastened. At the bottom of the bath, at one end, a small ring obtruded itself. Through this ring the cord was passed, and Shultz, taking the cord in one hand and the slipper in the other, threw the slipper into the water and drew it down to the ring by means of the cord to which it was attached, at the same time ordering the dog to bring it out. Phoca bounced in and seized the slipper with his teeth, which was held in its place in spite of the dog's exertions, until he had been under water a sufficient length of time, when he was allowed to bring the slipper out by the release of the cord.

Mrs. Shultz, although now satisfied there is no danger to be expected from the treatment of her child, is by no means reconciled to it, and expressed the belief that when the affair becomes public her husband will be prosecuted and imprisoned for his unnatural conduct. Shultz, on the contrary, considers that he is doing humanity a service by initiating a practical and certain method of obviating all danger to human life by drowning, and asserted his belief that the day is not far distant when the acquisition of the amphibious faculty will be as practical a practice as vaccination is now, and will be made compulsory, it may say in fact. Although he has no fear of the consequences from the authorities, he has been remarkably reticent on the subject, his most intimate friends, with one or two exceptions, being ignorant of all the circumstances, and they will be considerably astonished now, that the facts are made public. It was the intention at first to keep the secret until the child was of sufficient age and skill to be publicly exhibited, and even then to have it appear that the faculty was an accident of nature. But the constant fretting and anxiety of his wife determined Shultz to keep the secret no longer, in order to convince Mrs. Shultz that her fears on his account were groundless.

The Atlantic for April has the following contents: The Exploits of Edmund Genet in the United States, by James Parton; The Wood Lake, by Paul H. Hayne; Majorie Daw, by T. B. Aldrich; St. Olaf's Fountain, by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyese; Frederick Chapin, by Amanda B. Germ; On Lessing when Sophie was young, by Alfred H. Loiseaux; A Chance Acquaintance, IV., by W. D. Howells; Madrigal, by Howard Glyndon; Thomas Clarkson and Nicholas of Cotes, by Robert Dale Owen; At the Window, by James Maurice Thompson; Some impressions of London Social Life, by S. S. Nadal; Beethoven, by Celia Thaxter; The Symmes Theory of the Earth, by P. Clark; Ruby, by George E. Waring, Jr.

The Vanes of Cumberland—A Baronetcy in Dispute.

A remarkable trial is likely to come off soon in the Court of Chancery, which will create a popular interest only second to that aroused by the Mordaunt divorce suit, and the trial of the identity of the so-called Sir Roger Tichborne. As it at present stands, the issue has just been raised and decided, on appeal, that the defendant in the case should be required to make answer to the plaintiff's bill; which in plain English and shorn of the mysteries of legal phraseology, means that the plaintiff has shown sufficient grounds for action, to render a trial of the main issue worth while. As with the Broadalbane, Wicklow, Aberdeen, Hertford and Tichborne cases, this is an instance of an attempt to recover a title and estates illegitimately held by the wrong party. As far as I can learn the circumstances of the story they are as follows:

It appears that the ancient and historic baronetcy of the Vanes passed, in 1769 into the hands of Sir Frederic Fletcher Vane. The Vanes are descendants of the chivalrous and brilliant Sir Harry of Cromwell's time—the Sir Harry who helped to convict Strafford, who tried to persuade the Scots to join the cause of the parliament, and ended by strenuously opposing the Protector when such short work was made of the Independents by the army. It is a fine old family connected with some of the noblest blood of England, not distantly related to the Marquis of Queensbury, and possessed of ample wealth and enviable ancestral estates. The Sir Fredrick, who succeeded to the title in 1769, was a good-hearted, rather wild and lavish, but well-esteemed country gentleman, who made little mark in the world, and was chiefly known in London as a good-hearted fellow, fond of truly British sports and of the fashionable distractions of the day. It appears that while still a young man, before succeeding to the baronetcy, Sir Frederick formed ties with a young lady named Hannah Bowerbank, to whom he was devotedly attached, but to whom he was not married. After the birth of two daughters Miss Bowerbank, distressed by the action of the parish authorities of the place where they resided (not far from the Cumberland Lakes), who were so scandalized about the matter that they ordered her to leave the parish, insisted that they should be married. She threatened that if he refused her she would disappear with the children and he should never see them again. Coming in one day with his head full of the subject, Frederick Vane abruptly declared he would at last do justice to his faithful partner and sanctify their union by his vows at the altar. The poor girl was so overcome with the sudden joy experienced at this intelligence that she was taken ill. As soon as she was able to leave her couch the couple were duly married, as Frederick had said. Meanwhile, before the marriage, two important events had happened. A son had been born to them, and the old baronet had died. The situation then, at the date of the marriage, (March, 1797,) was this: There was an illegitimate son, and Frederick had just come into the ancient title and the broad family acres in Cumberland and Westmoreland. It seems that soon after the marriage Sir Frederick, who was anxious that his little boy should become his heir just as if he were legitimate, had secured medical opinion to the effect that probably there would be no more children. Acting upon this, Sir Frederick treated and acknowledged the boy as his heir, and brought him up as he had been endowed of this right by his birth. In due time Sir Frederick died, and the son succeeded to the baronetcy and the estates, and passed a long, happy, prosperous life enjoying them, and was in turn succeeded by his son, who is now in possession of them as Sir Henry Ralph Vane. The physician's prophecy, however had turned out a wrong one. Lady Vane—Sir Frederick's wife, the *ci devant* Hannah Bowerbank—did have several children after the marriage and his succession to the baronetcy. A daughter was born in 1802, and a son, Frederick Henry Vane, in 1807. Here is the gist and the turning point of the present suit. The grandson of Sir Frederick, deriving title through the illegitimate son born shortly before the latter's marriage, holds possession; the second son of Sir Frederick, born in wedlock, viz., Frederick Henry Vane, is the claimant of the baronetcy and its appurtenances. It appears that the present possessor came into the property in 1842 and up to within six or eight years has enjoyed it unmolested, quite unsuspicious that there was or could be any defect in his title. The old baronet had kept the illegitimacy of his heir a profound secret, and it does not appear to have been suspected, even in the family itself, until very recently. The present claimant, Sir Frederick's second son, avers that he only discovered the illegitimacy of his brother in 1866; that is, he passed sixty years of his life in total ignorance that he was really, by the law of England, the heir, and entitled to the fat patrimony of the Vanes. Meanwhile his career has been an active one. Like many of his ancestors, his predilections were for a military life, and he was for some time attached to the Lancers; but for many years he has led a nomadic career, taking up a fitful residence in distant lands, and residing at various times in South America, Canada and different parts of the Continent.

THE DISCOVERY.

Frederick Henry Vane says that his discovery of his rights, in 1866, was accidental. His mother, Lady Hannah Vane, had with an indiscretion which some ungallant people attribute as a peculiar weakness of her sex, talked over the matter with certain very dear friends of hers. Returning from one of his wanderings, some of the very dear friends, with a charming interest in the concerns of the family, did him the favor to tell him what the old lady had so unwisely let slip. This put him upon the scent. He at once set to work examining into the truth of the astounding story that his father had entailed an impostor upon the family fortune. Going down into Cumberland he hunted up the parochial register of births, and there turned to the record of his elder brother's advent into this "vale of tears," or rather of his baptism, found to his amazement that the record had been evidently tampered with. The color of the ink and other indications betrayed the fraud; the words "born March 29, 1797," and had been carefully inserted after the original and genuine entry. As the marriage took place March 9th of that year, of course the birth would have been legitimate if it had occurred as stated by the after insertion. The fraud seemed to be perfectly clear; so clear, indeed, that the legal advisers of the baronet in possession prefer to rest their defence upon the statute of limitations. Without attempting, so far as yet appears, to deny the legitimacy, or the fact that old Sir Frederick perpetrated a fraud to impose his eldest son upon the title and estates, they claim that the present possessor was not a party to it, and having been in peaceable possession for a longer period than twenty years, is entitled by the statute of limitations to retain it. The answer to this is that the plaintiff, having been absent from England the greater part of his life, had no means of discovering the fraud. The case is well calculated to create a stir in fashionable circles, and a pretty general sympathy seems to exist on behalf of the uncle claimant. The law of England undoubtedly is that a child born before wedlock is not legitimatized by that event, nor can he be by the will or acknowledgement of the parents; yet Sir Francies was surely Sir Frederick's eldest son, if not technically, at least in fact; and but few hope that the present baronet will be able to hold on to the patrimony.

For the Register.

The Public Press.

The last year has afforded some marked illustrations, showing that the newspaper press is not the prime influence in the creation of public opinion. The public judgment has in many instances been found during the last year against the views of the public press. In fact the press has been found entirely powerless to create a public sentiment, other than that warranted by public events. To illustrate—when General Grant was first inaugurated President, Charles A. Dana was expecting the appointment of Secretary of War, or to the portfolio of some department in the Cabinet, but failed of the President's confidence; and hence, of any appointment under the administration. 'Well' thought Charlie, 'I will be even with the government.' So he bought the New York *Sun*; and what he lacked in ability to slander the government, he made up by hiring reporters who supplied the deficiency. There was no charge so vile, no story so absurd, no imputation of motives so gross or criminal against General Grant, that they did not find a ready rehearsal in the columns of the *Sun* with editorial endorsements and dark prophecies of the ruin, they were to bring to the administration. Still the government went on and achieved a success against the most extraordinary exigencies, and when, the presidential election came on, Grant was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Coming to the matter of the presidential election, the New York *Tribune* and its kindred journals, assured the public, that they had the matter all their own way. These leaders all verily believed they could create a public sentiment that would put things all right as against Grant. The result showed that men sometimes became distinguished in following public opinion; but quite contemptible when seeking to control it. The truth is, the history of our country, for the last ten years, has been made up of great and striking events, that have left their impress on the national heart and so have become great and controlling forces in the administration of the government. As the press could not produce or control the late war, so it cannot ignore its results and the character acquired by its successful heroes. The press may enlighten and modify public opinion, but it cannot override or control it.

Of like significance, is the result of the combined attempt of the great body of the public press of the country, of all political parties, and of no political party at all; to ruin certain public men, who stood in the way of different political programmes these press leaders had worked out, far different and perhaps conflicting partisan interests. But is Schuyler Colfax ruined? Poor Patterson of New Hampshire, got used up politically, before any inquiry was made of him about Credit Mobilier stock, and is not worse used up now. The point made against Oakes Ames, was as much within the knowledge of Congress three years ago, as now; and while the exigences of a great national work were being met, it was not thought or felt that the making its success certain was to be esteemed a crime. Ames had already been superseded as a member of Congress at his own choice or otherwise, and his term of service was to expire on the 4th of March last. The purifying the ranks of Congressmen was not the thing sought. As the old Quaker said, 'he did not see why men should go to war and kill each other, for if they would let each other alone, they would die themselves,' so of Ames in Congress. As to Brooks, he had for years represented a district that did not require much of a moral character in its Congressman. His partisans in Congress considered him of such small account, they were willing to slaughter him, it three or four hated republicans should be burned on the same fire. Brooks as a government director, really had a case well proved for his convictions. But his very virtuous partisans, did not propose to turn him out of Congress, they knew he was re-elected and would come back the very next session. Schuyler Colfax had retired from public life, but unless they could brand him some way, it was morally certain he would come back. In some respects the Poland Committee defeated the purposes of the conspiring newspaper press, though they sanctioned the preliminary measure of expelling Ames and Brooks—the one for bribery, when nobody had been bribed; and the latter for being bribed by persons out of Congress at his own solicitation.—When this committee had served awhile as cat's paws to rake democratic walnuts out of the fire, they began to perceive that this whole matter was better comprehended by our individual citizens, than by the public press, and considered their office would be satisfied by furnishing two scape goats to bear away the reproach of other Congressmen. But the majority of Congress comprehended that the mountain had labored and brought forth a mouse or two very little white mice; and knew that the common sense of the country would sustain the measure reported by the committee. The votes of Congress was of no earthly account, and as to Ames it was almost equivalent to a vote of thanks and it was known that the people would so regard it. Hence, the howl heard far and near, from the public press, conceding its own defeat in the great conspiracy. The New York *Times* said: 'If Congress do not expel Ames and Brooks it would ruin the republican party.' A strange rationale of justice in trying a man for his honor or his life. Well it did not expel them, and the party has had an election since, in New Hampshire, and gained one member of Congress, though there seemed such a combination with the public press, that no person could be heard who did not curse Credit Mobilier, and denounce Ames. But the result has gone to the country, and the fact, also, that the press has been defeated in a great conspiracy to make and unmake public men.

O'BENIER.

From the New York Herald.

A Valuable Discovery.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF TIN ORE ON THE SHORES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

To the discovery of mineral deposits on the shores and beneath the bed of Lake Superior there seems to be no end. The extraordinary rich mines of native copper of that region have attracted the attention of the world, while its mountains of unsurpassed iron ore are nearly as widely known. More recently exceedingly rich deposits of silver have been found and profitably worked on the north shore, near Thunder Bay, while other deposits of the same metal have just been discovered on the Iron River, in the vicinity of the Porcupine Mountains, on the south coast. Reports of gold discoveries in the immediate vicinity of the lake, at various points about its westerly end, reach us, with every evidence of their credibility.

But more valuable far than all these is the recent discovery of tin ore in the same prolific quantities and richness that characterize all the deposits of that wonderful country. This discovery, the latest and as yet the least developed of any of the mineral discoveries of the region, promises to be the most important and valuable because of the scarcity of the metal on this continent and its universal use in this age of the world. There have been several slight traces of tin ore found in various localities in the United States Mexico; but none of them have developed the metal in sufficient quantities to repay the cost of mining. Some years ago the United States Government, realizing the value and importance of this metal, offered a reward of $1000,000 for its discovery in quantities sufficient to justify its mining, and the Canadian authorities also offered a liberal reward for the same object. Both of these offers, after standing open for years without accomplishing the desired purpose, were subsequently withdrawn. Now American enterprise and energy have brought to light what these large rewards failed to disclose. The deposits which have been but so recently discovery are virtually inexhaustible, and according to the analyses of the ores that have been made are, like the other metallic deposits of the Lale Superior region, of unexampled richness.

A few years ago a vein of virgin silver was discovered on a nearly submerged islet, just off the entrance to Thunder Bay, on the north shore of the lake. This discovery was followed by the formation of a company, with ample capital, that is now working at that point one of the most successful silver mines in the world. This discovery stimulated the zeal of explorers, with whom the whole north shore was soon covered. These enterprising searchers after hidden wealth soon unearthed other beds of silver along the coast in the vicinity of Thunder Bay; and one hundred miles back in the interior, in the region of Shebandowan Lake, brought to light promising beds of quartz richly studded with gold. This discovery has remained in abeyance until the present time, it is alleged, because of a dispute between the Provinces of Ontario and Monitoba as to the ownership of the soil, and consequents for the land. But the adventatrous and exploring parties that pushed out in other directions from Thunder Bay were equally successful in their discoveries, and more so in their ability to secure title to the lands. One of these parties, following the coast down to the southeastward, in the vicinity of Otter Head, on the main land, north of Michipicotten Island came upon a series of well defined veins of mineral deposits, cutting through the lofty cliffs that line that and losing themselves in the fathomless depths of the lake. These veins yielded an exceedingly hard, dark and heavy ore that was unknown to the explorers, but was supposed to be iron. Specimens were secured for assay, but when tested for iron failed to yield that metal. Traces, more or less, of copper and silver were found in some of the specimens, and some did yield a fair show of iron, but not a sufficient percentage to account for the high specific gravity of the the ore. The assayers to whom the specimens were submitted were either wholly unacquainted with tin, or else because that metal was so completely unknown on this continent they failed to suspect its presence, and therefore made no tests for it; and so the value of the discovery was for a long time unknown. Some assays that were made of the product of these veins did produce a white metal, which, as silver was the metal sought, was taken for silver without much scrutiny. But later and more thorough and more scientific analyses, made by Professor Williams, of the Missouri School of Mines, at Rolla, Mo.; by Dr. Aug. F. Jenning, chemist and assayer of the Detroit Mineralogical, Mining and Assaying Association, and by Dr. Torrey, of the United States Assay Office in this city, establish the presence of tin in prolific quantities. Dr. Torrey says:

The ore is a true tin stone or cassiterite, mixed with quartz; some of it is massive, but a considerable portion of the specimen examined in the form of small, translucent quadrangular prisms, some of which are perfectly terminated. The average of the samples yielded 33.3 per cent. of metallic pulverized mineral to a considerably higher percentage of metal.

Dr. Jennings analyzed a great number of specimens, producing an aggregate average yield of 28.7 per cent. of metallic tin. Some of his specimens yielded as high as 57.7. In reporting his analysis he says:

The ores examined are free from any injurious minerals, and especially wolframite, which is often associated with tin ores, and whenever present always depreciates the value of the mining property and product. The specific gravity of wolframite so closely approximates the oxide of tin that any amount of mechanical washing cannot separate the two satisfactorily. The results of my investigations have convinced me that the metal produced from these ores cannot be excelled as regards its purity nor in the cost of working.

The location of this wonderful and most timely discovery, as already intimated, is on the north shore of the lake, in the Province of Ontario. The precise point is about midway between the Sault St. Mary Canal and Thunder Bay, immediately opposite Michipicoten Island. The coast in this locality is high, rocky and barren. Cliffs of solid granite rise from the bosom of the lake to an altitude of 1,000 feet, their tops covered with a sparse growth of fir and cedar. This rock-bound coast is broken by an occasional ravine, through which some wild mountain streams find a precipitous course to the grand receiving reservoir. The mouths of these streams are usually broad and deep, furnishing secure and beautiful harbors, with sufficient borders of lowlands for commercial purposes. These lowlands are covered with evergreens and white birch. A few stray Chippewa Indians wander through the forests back of the lake in that vicinity, and subsist by trapping otter and beaver, the furs of which they sell to traders along the coast. Bears, wolves and deer abound also in the woods, and abundance of water fowl and fish of the finest quality are always to be found in the lakes and estuaries. The region is really a wilderness, presenting all the features of natural grandeur, beauty and solitude that struck the attention of the original discoverers of this continent. There is not a single civilized human being residing within fifty miles of Otter Head, though a venturesome half-bred Canadian, with a full blooded squaw for a wife, and a buxom lass, more Indian than white, their daughter, have established themselves at the head of the harbor at Otter head and purpose to remain there this winter to trade with the Indians. This is the first settlement of what is destined to be the most considerable and important point on Lake Superior.

The tin-producing region, so far as explored and surveyed, extends along the lake shore from Otter Head southeasterly for a distance of about twelve miles. The first discoveries were made near the mouth of the Puckersquaw River, eight miles below Otter Head, since which time new deposits have been successively discovered, until now not less than fifty well defined fissure veins of ore, with multitudinous feeders have been brought to light spreading like a vast network of mineral over the whole area about from a point three miles below the Puckersquaw to the Rideau River, eight or ten miles above and running back from the lake across the lofty cliffs inland as far as any explorations have been made. The exceedingly rugged and precipitous character of the country renders inland travel almost an impossibility, so that explorations have been mainly confined to the coast proper, though some of the larger veins have been traced several miles inland, while the Indians report even richer lodes at a still greater distance from the lake. Some of the veins are found to be from six to twelve feet in thickness, as clearly as can be shown by the action of time and the elements in wearing them away where exposed to atmospheric influences, leaving the granite walls on either side like a well cut roadway, to mark their presence and course. These veins can be traced with the naked eye from cliff to cliff, across the rugged highlands and beneath the transparent waters of the lake until they are lost in its great