

The Rutland Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873.

TERMS IN ADVANCE. DAILY—Per month, \$1.00; Per quarter, \$2.50; Per year, \$9.00. WEEKLY—Per month, \$1.00; Per year, \$10.00. Address GLOBE PAPER CO., RUTLAND, VT.

The republicans of Minnesota, Wednesday, nominated C. R. Davis for governor, over W. D. Washburn, one of the Washburn family, who, strangely enough, was found on the side of the monopolists. The resolutions are described as "judicious and moderate," approve of the investigations by Congress, demand the repeal of the salary bill, etc.

An election takes place in New Mexico, September 1st, for a delegate to Congress. Under the law, as it now is, as soon as the successful candidate can certify his election, officially, to Washington, he can at once, and without waiting to be sworn in, draw from the treasury \$5,000, and, in addition thereto, his necessary traveling expenses. After he draws this money, suppose he dies, what then?

It seems as natural for some men to steal, when they obtain government employment, as it is for a duck to take to water. A letter—apparently unofficial—was, for a time, detained in the New York post office for the reason that the postage thereon was paid by a departmental stamp. The officials were in a quandary. They were asked if it was a private letter, and how they ascertain the fact? If they opened it fine and imprisonment stared them in the face. If the letter was forwarded the government was defrauded. The officials chose the latter horn of the dilemma, and the clerk in the national post office department saved his stamps.

Jeff. C. Davis and the military commission having disposed of the mass of the Missions, and left the remainder of the tribe to the tender mercies of the Oregon courts; and General Crook having succeeded in placing a majority of the Apaches where they will do the most good—in their happy hunting grounds—there are no warlike Indians left to practice upon. The prospect was so gloomy, that the Kikapooos have finally concluded to gratify our desires, and make their abiding place in Kansas. It has not yet been announced, however, whether Caldwell or Pomeroy—or both of them—are to be appointed Indian agents, for their special guardianship.

We publish, in another column, a tribute to the memory of Judge Steele, which we find in the Springfield Republican. The notice is appreciative of the life and character of Judge Steele, and of the field of usefulness which was opening to him in Vermont. We regret, however, that the Republican deemed it necessary to take such an occasion, and go out of the way, in order to make an unfounded and unwarrantable attack upon the judiciary of Vermont. The proprieties of the occasion were violated by a course, even if the remarks were founded upon fact, which, fortunately, they are not; and will, therefore, fall harmless to the ground. In any event, the course, which the Republican professes to be serving, can only be injured by the course it pursued in this case.

THE FETTERS NOT FORGOTTEN. There was a time when the judiciary was the main stay of despotism, the tool of tyranny and the oppressor of the people. So outrageous was the abuse of their power, that early in the thirteenth century, the right of trial by jury was extorted from John, of England, at the point of the bayonet, and the further concession obtained that courts should be stationary and not follow the king's person. This reform, or correction of the gross abuse of the appliances for obtaining justice, was but temporary. The courts of England soon, after, became again not the ministers of justice, but the simple recorders of kingly will and despotic power. We need not trace the history of the British judiciary down through the days of the Stuarts even to the day of the American revolution to show this, as the facts are familiar to all, and will readily be recalled by the even a most careless observer of English history. We cannot forbear, however, to refer to Jeffrey's conduct on the trial of the saintly Baxter, where he browbeat the most eminent counsel of the realm, insulted the prisoner and witnesses, and found on the jury ready instruments to carry out his master's will. Neither can we forget the judicial murder of Algernon Sidney, or the suppression of free speech and a free press by a servile court, in their construction of the law of libel, so late, and even later, as the reign of George the Third. We have seen something of this same kind of servility and want of independence in our own day, and in our own country. We refer, more particularly, to the time when the Supreme Court of the United States was controlled by the slave power, and their every edict and mandate was bowed to by a portion of the court; and the foundation well laid, whereon to make liberty sacred and slavery national.

An attempt has been made, still later, to make the bench the servile tool of power, and a willing instrument in the abridgment of the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press. The New York Sun, of which Charles A. Dana is the proprietor, published certain charges against the board of public works of the District of Columbia, the purport of which was, that the public funds were misapplied and misappropriated. It makes no difference, for our present purpose, whether these charges are true or false. It is enough to say that they were made upon a claim of actual knowledge and based upon alleged indisputable facts. If so, Mr. Dana had discharged a duty to the realm, in disclosing them. If they were false in fact, published without due inquiry or from malicious motives, he was amenable to the laws, but only in the manner prescribed by the law, and in the tribunal named by the law for that purpose. It may be—it is difficult to draw the line of demarcation between freedom of speech and the liberty of the press on the one side, and unbridled, dangerous license on the other. We have no fears, however, that we shall ever suffer, to any great extent, from a licentious press, as no matter how ably conducted, it would soon cease to have any influence among reputable people, if, indeed, it even gained any influence at all. Such newspapers might, and probably would, gain a precarious and, per-

haps, a remunerative support and circulation amid the slums and purlieus of society, as some of the most disreputable of periodicals—they are not newspapers—now do. The danger from an unbridled press is so infinitesimal that it may be dismissed from consideration, as we can trust the people and courts to remedy any such difficulty.

There was a deeper principle involved in this matter of the alleged libel of the Sun, which if it had been allowed to take its course would have completely muzzled the press. Instead of a free press, which we now boast of, we should be cursed with a fettered press, and the beginning of our boasted liberty would have been inaugurated. A just judge has warned off the imminent danger. For his alleged libel Charles A. Dana was indicted by the police court of the city of Washington, a territorial court, in effect, an United States court, as it derived its existence and entire authority from Congress. We need not stop to discuss the question whether, under the constitution and laws of the United States, there is any such crime as libel. It may or may not be true that such a crime is not recognized, but it is only the creature of state laws, but this makes no difference. Dana published his alleged libel in New York, and was indicted in the District of Columbia. An indictment without the custody of the person would, of course, amount to nothing, and here the high court begins, and the dangerous usurpation of a warrant issued by the police court of Washington, United States officials—all territorial officers being merely officials of the United States, appear in New York city and demand, at the hands of Commissioner Davenport, the removal of Dana from the sovereign state of New York to the District of Columbia, to be tried for an alleged crime which, if committed at all, was committed in New York. Davenport responded to the call in an eloquent and earnest speech, briefly reviewing the many happy occasions he had spent in a similar manner on such occasions and called upon the alumni to take more interest in these gatherings by coming to them every year. The alumni who live away from the college may think we have an easy and pleasant time here every year at these meetings, but if they will only come and join us at these reunions it will prove a mutual benefit to us all.

Professor Kellogg, on being called upon, spoke in high terms of the teaching and discipline that prevails in the college at present, considering it fully up to the original standard and praiseworthy in the extreme. Stephen J. Walker of New York, spoke forcibly in favor of a financial endowment of the college, as something which could be had by a little effort and which should interest every graduate as being the only true way of obtaining its future permanent success.

Hon. W. H. Walker of Ludlow, class of 1838, apostrophized his own class as above all others in ability and scholarship, referred pleasantly to his college experience and argued in favor of every graduate coming to these anniversaries every year.

Rev. Mr. Marsh of Groton, Mass., class of 1833, spoke earnestly in favor of building up the college in every possible direction, giving it our recommendation to the youth of the land and seeing to it that its prosperity is not diminished.

Rev. Mr. Peete, of Siam, China, gave an interesting account of his life in that heathen land, spoke feelingly of his connection with the college and of the great interest he had always felt in its welfare. He was glad to see the company, although he knew hardly a member, having been gone thirty years and never visiting the college during the time.

Rev. L. A. Austin, the orator of the day, then followed in a few pertinent remarks concerning the moral character that pervades the college and elicited the fact that temperance especially was strictly adhered to by its officers in the government of the students.

This closed the occasion which was a band of Winslow, embraced the most correct intervals with sweet strains of music and all passed happily as College reunions should ever pass.

DEATH OF JUDGE STEELE OF VERMONT.—Judge Benjamin Hinman Steele, a prominent lawyer of Vermont, who died in Minnesota on Sunday, was born at Stanstead, P. Q., February 6, 1837, graduated at Dartmouth in 1857, was admitted to the bar while a resident of Derby Line, of which place he was some time postmaster. He was married to Martha, daughter of D. H. Sumner of Hartland, Vt. Judge Steele was soon passed to the front rank in his profession, and was in November, 1863, on the appointment of Chief Justice Poland to the place in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Judge Collier, appointed by Gov. Dillingham to the Supreme Court bench, at the age of 28. He was very successful as a judge and during his term removed to St. Johnsbury. In 1870 he declined a re-election, his father-in-law having died, leaving a large estate which he had, where he has resided for more than twenty years. In 1870 he was appointed a member of the state board of education, and in 1872 a trustee of the state library. Contesting the congressional nomination in 1872 with Judge Poland, he received the enthusiastic support of a large portion of his native state, and was defeated by one of the most closely contested struggles Vermont has ever seen. During the winter he was afflicted with what was hoped to be a mere bronchial difficulty, and in March went to New York for medical treatment. Here he gained until May, when he was worse and returned home, remaining but a few days. He resigned his place upon the board of education, and, acting under medical advice, departed some six weeks ago to Minnesota. His friends have been within a few days rejoiced at hearing reports of his improved condition, when now comes the news of his death. No man in Vermont of his high honors and brilliant promise of a career of enlarging and distinguished service and credit to the state that he, Judge Steele was fortunate in leaving the Vermont supreme bench before the remarkable decrees and appointments of one of his associates had brought upon it the reproach of being the plant instrument of railroad usurpation and pillage; but the people of the state are unfortunate in losing him just now, when an effort is being made to elect a successor to the Vermont supreme bench from the old Vermont courts and legislatures from the old Vermont of the last two years' work. He was a man of popular qualities, as well as of judicial abilities, and would have made a brilliant and safe leader in the contest that is fast coming on. His personal appearance was striking—he was of a stately and dignified and unusual outside of Vermont, of prepossessing aspect, and lively and engaging manners. While in college at Dartmouth he taught school in Massachusetts, and his death will be lamented by those who knew the brilliant young collegian in Concord. Among his numerous family connections is Judge W. S. Shurtlett of this city. No definite arrangements about the time and place of his funeral have yet been made; but his remains seem to be on the way to Vermont from the remote place of his death.—Springfield Republican.

HURDY ROBBERY.—Last Thursday night, at Whitehall, a robber seized Mr. N. H. Coffin by the throat, as he was passing along the street, at the same time demanding his money. Mr. Paxton approached just at that moment, when the man fled.

THE MURDERESS OF GOODRICH.

Rev. Baxter E. Perry, of Boston, class of 1850, was next called out and made a stirring and vigorous speech in behalf of his Alma Mater, expressing himself in the belief that her future was bright with success in sending forth from her walls many noble sons who would attain their usefulness in life by the instructions she gave. He called upon his fellow-graduates to take a deep interest in the welfare of the college, looking steadfastly to her growth in morality and christian influence.

Rev. Benjamin Labaree, Jr., was called upon as the representative of his father, the former honored President of the College, who said on rising he never attempted to represent his father but was happy to be present at this time and join his College brethren in another annual anniversary. For a number of years he had been in Persia, but during his absence he had never lost his interest in Middlebury College, and had never ceased to recall the pleasant scenes with which the name was associated in his memory. He spoke in an interesting style of the late visit of the Shah of Persia to England, and said among all the numerous accounts which he had read of this personage in the papers, none had done him justice; that the Shah far exceeded in wisdom and ability any biography that had yet appeared of him in this country.

Hon. John W. Stewart of Middlebury responded to the call in an eloquent and earnest speech, briefly reviewing the many happy occasions he had spent in a similar manner on such occasions and called upon the alumni to take more interest in these gatherings by coming to them every year. The alumni who live away from the college may think we have an easy and pleasant time here every year at these meetings, but if they will only come and join us at these reunions it will prove a mutual benefit to us all.

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PARTICULARS OF HER LIFE.

The New York Herald publishes a letter from Plymouth, Mass., where Betsey King, or "Kate Goodrich," the murderess of Charles Goodrich, at Brooklyn, N. Y., resided, which contains some further particulars of her early life.

Betsey's mother did not bear the news until Tuesday last, when it was communicated to her by a personal friend. The poor woman, who had been before suffering the tortures of neuralgia in the head, was now nearly crazed. Her grief was of the spasmodic kind, but of a description that told that her heart was nearly broken, that her cup of sorrow was full. She was reclining upon a sofa, and her countenance and every appearance denoted death rather than life. She was reluctant to converse with any one, and even the mingled grief and sympathy of a couple of her sisters and some of her old neighbors failed to afford her any comfort.

"Oh my poor Betsey! my poor Betsey!" was all that she would say, and then she would give way to her feelings, not in sobs and tears, but in agonizing groans of the most fearful and painful nature. Mr. King was at this time absent and ignorant of the terrible event which has destroyed the peace and happiness of his remaining life.

When he arrived home and learned for the first the terrible news of his daughter's crime, he was reluctant to believe it, but when he finally realized the terrible facts he gave way to his feelings, and all efforts to administer comfort went in vain. It is probable that he will visit his daughter in the course of a few days.

Betsey was born in Plymouth, and so were her father and mother before her, and she may, therefore, be considered as a pretty direct descendant of the little band which came over in the May Flower two or three centuries ago. Betsey was said to possess a far superior education. She is a graduate of the high school, and during her tuition she was particularly celebrated as a writer. Some of her compositions are said to have had a touch and elegance, and show a depth of thought and study which attracted universal attention. In every branch of study she was remarkably apt, and her proficiency often excited the envy and jealousy of her schoolmates. While her father and mother are firm and enthusiastic followers of the Second Advent, the two daughters were always devoted Baptists, and Betsey was particularly regular and earnest in her Sabbath school attendance. In personal appearance she was always very attractive, nature supplying those rare charms which the most perfect cultivation of the mind could not embellish. One of her old schoolmates describes her as "real, sweet, full, round face, red cheeks, ruby lips, clear skin, graceful form, Auburn hair, and altogether the best looking one in the family." There was always something about her that was different from other girls, and her associates, knowing her little whims, used to gratify them. Her parents, too, were very indulgent with her and always allowed the utmost freedom in everything. At school she was more fearless than most scholars, and if she did not commit any serious blunders she was never rebuked, not because she feared the consequences. While she was clever, she was still shy and artful. Perhaps to say that she was "old" best describes her character during her school day career. One day she would be all milk and honey with some of the scholars, and the next day she wouldn't notice them. She didn't seem to care particularly for the society of gentlemen, so far as anyone in Plymouth knows. She never said anything about her sweethearts, if she had any, and it was more than likely that the burning passion was never fully developed until she left her home some six or seven years ago. The circumstances of her going away are in keeping with her singular and characteristic conduct ever since. One day she suddenly took it into her head to go to Boston, and when she declared her intention her parents fitted her out and gave her one hundred dollars in money. It is said by some of her lady associates that there was a young man in the case in the shape of a young Boston "rummer," who had become acquainted with her during one of his peregrinations here, and that it was to share her fortunes with his that she left her home. She had cultivated a romantic disposition by a liberal perusal of story papers and novels, and it is more than likely that cheap literature is the prime cause of all her woes and misfortunes. After a week's absence she wrote home from Chelsea that she was going to Philadelphia as a clerk for a female physician, and shortly afterward she was heard from in the Quaker city. An interval of several months then elapsed, when her father was informed that she was sick in a hotel in Boston, and when he went to her assistance he found that she had been sent to the Insane Asylum in Taunton. The cause of her aberration of mind was never ascertained, although it is generally supposed that it was some affair of the heart. She was very sick during a couple of months of her hospital life, and was at all times very violent. She would tear her clothing to pieces and was given to destructiveness generally. After about six months she began to improve, and at about the time she was to be turned out as "cured" she took it into her head to leave without going through the usual formalities of a discharge. Securing a couple of dresses and some other clothing belonging to one of the matrons, she stepped surreptitiously into a buggy that was standing near the institution and drove off to a relative in North Briggwater. There were no apparent symptoms of insanity. So the officials thought, even after this little freak, and the patient was pronounced sane and allowed to go. Subsequently she went to Middlebury and learned the straw hat and bonnet business, in which she is said to have been an expert. Providence was her next objective point, but she remained there but a few months, when she went to New York. This was about four years ago. Her parents have known little of her, and have only heard from her at intervals of six months or a year. She has always seemed to have an aversion to home and friends since she first left Plymouth, but for what reason cannot be divined. Her father is a man of considerable means, and has always been happy in expending money for the gratification and comfort of his children, and this terrible and tragic affliction on his declining years is, therefore, peculiarly painful.

PERSONAL.

The Vermont directors of the proposed Coughnawaga Ship Canal are Hon. T. W. Park of Bennington, Lawrence Barnes of Burlington, Hon. Franklin Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, and Hon. John B. Page of Rutland.

M. S. Hobart, who recently graduated at Madison University, will spend his summer vacation at Fairfax.

H. M. Pearl has been appointed assistant cashier of the National Bank of Lyndon, on account of the continued illness of Mr. Mattocks, the cashier.

Dr. Samuel W. Thayer is rapidly recovering from his injuries, and proposes returning from Minnesota in about a month to make Burlington his permanent residence.

Late Henry E. Stoughton.

Although we have alluded to the death of Mr. Stoughton before, yet we take pleasure in giving the following appreciation, which, from the signature we think, to be from the pen of one of Vermont's ablest lawyers and cultured writers.

The death of Hon. Henry E. Stoughton, which occurred in the city of New York, on the 19th of June, is an event that deserves something more than the passing notice that has already appeared in the Free Press and other newspapers. The distinguished position he has for many years maintained at the bar of Windham county, as well as the native force and decided qualities of his character, have made him in his professional life, and his professional life extended back far enough to connect him with that old school of Vermont lawyers, now nearly all passed away, whose fame is such an interesting feature in the history of the state.

Mr. Stoughton was born at Chester, Vt., in the year 1814, of humble though respectable parentage. Without the advantage of any liberal education in early life, he had reached manhood before he attempted to qualify himself for the profession of the law. He studied in the office of a late, and under circumstances so adverse, it is sufficient proof of his native ability and resolve, that he was enabled to achieve by his own exertions the eminent professional and social standing he so long enjoyed. He practiced law for some time in his native county, but afterwards removed to Bellows Falls, where for many years, and till near the close of his life, he had a large and lucrative business. In the latter years of his life, he was concerned in most causes of interest in the adjoining counties, and was considerably engaged in the federal courts. Under Buchanan's administration, he was the District Attorney for the United States, and discharged the duties of that important office with much fidelity and success. In the years 1861 and 1862 he was state Senator from Windham county. He had little taste, however, for public office, and preferred devoting his life to the labors of his profession. In the field, for the most part, he found his happiness, his usefulness and his reputation.

He was a sound and excellent lawyer, gifted in principle rather than in logic, and in cases, with whom theory never escaped from the control of strong, practical sense. His mind was clear, calm, vigorous, sagacious, and his reasoning, even in the most arduous cases, was not only logical, but brilliant, attempting no flights beyond his powers, reasoning out his conclusions rather than hurrying them from uncertain precedents, and faithful to the last degree in industry he brought to bear upon whatever he undertook, he was the most thorough and respected everywhere. In all vicissitudes his courage was unflinching, and his honor unquestioned.

He was a man of great industry, and forcible in reasoning, without pretending to eloquence. Deliberate, candid, and unassuming in his opinions, he was a man of great weight to his colleagues. His style was terse, his language well chosen, his voice so clear and strong as to be audible even in the most crowded assembly. His personal appearance, notwithstanding a severe and permanent lameness, was of a noble and distinguished character, and his manners always those of a gentleman.

What it is common enough to our country to see men attain eminence in their particular calling without the benefit of early or general education, it is by no means rare to find a deficiency so well supplied, and so little obvious in personal and social life, as in the case of Mr. Stoughton. The propriety of his dictation, both in public speaking and in conversation, the unaffected courtesy of his manners, and his uniform regard for the usages of refined life, are things to be admired even in a man of his rank and position.

He returned to the last the most punctilious department, as well as the more elevated ideas of professional propriety that are essential to the success of a lawyer. Whether the free and easy sentiments and manners of the present generation are an improvement upon those of his country, or in politics Mr. Stoughton was a Democrat and at one time somewhat active one. He was the cause of the rebellion he took ground in favor of the prosecution of the war, and during its continuance acted and voted with the Republican party. His two sons, Edwin H. and Charles H., (the former educated at West Point) entered the army as Colonel and Adjutant of the Fourth Vermont Regiment, and served with much credit and distinction. Edwin was promoted to Brigadier General, and his brother succeeded him as Colonel of the Fourth Vermont. At the close of the war, both sons commenced the practice of law in the city of New York, in association with Mr. Stoughton's younger brother, E. W. Stoughton, one of the most successful leaders of the American Bar. Mr. H. E. Stoughton gradually withdrew himself from his professional engagements in Vermont, and in 1862 he was called to New York, where he became engaged in practice, in the office of his brother and sons.

His two sons, Edwin H. and Charles H., in the midst of a youth of promise and surrounded with affection. His own wife was subsequently taken away, and thenceforth he was left with his remaining son, and gave his time to the professional business of the office with which he was connected.

It was very gratifying to his friends to see in those last years, that proved to be the sunset of his life, how happily he lived. A ripe and prosperous old age seemed before him. But he was attacked with paralysis. From the first shock he recovered. A second soon occurred, and after an illness, protracted but not painful, he passed away, leaving probably no enemy behind him. His son and two daughters survive him.

It is to be hoped that some competent hand may undertake a fuller and better account of Mr. Stoughton's life and character than the few words offered here, and that his grave by an old and attached friend, may not prove unacceptable. P.

CAR ON FIRE.—A car on the Harlem Extension Railroad, laden with shoe pegs from Arlington, was discovered on fire near the Berlin, N. Y. depot, on Monday last. The car was switched off and the fire extinguished after doing considerable damage to the freight and car.

A DISASTROUS FALLURE.—The failure of Edly, the great lumber dealer of Ottawa, Canada, was a disastrous one. He proposes to pay fifty cents on the dollar. Among the American sufferers is the house of Shepard, Davis & Co., of Burlington, who are said to be endurers to the amount of half a million.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. Plainfield Spring is fast becoming a summer resort, and will be more accessible on the completion of the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad. The early closing movement has begun in good earnest at Northfield. All the stores are to be closed on Wednesday evenings at 6 o'clock for one year.—The Dairyman of East Montpelier are producing an extra grade of butter and cheese, the season thus far producing unusually profitable for such products, but the prices are not satisfactory to the producers.—Mr. Henry A. Miles for four years caterer at the Pavilion Hotel Montpelier, has leased the Avenue house at St. Johnsbury.

WINDHAM COUNTY. In its notes on the coming college regatta at that place, the Springfield Union has the following: "The little town of Westminster, Vt., stands a fine chance of sharing in some of the honors of the regatta. She is represented in the crews by no less than three of her sons—Ward of Dartmouth, Ward of Amherst, and Clay of the Agricultural. No other town has so large and excellent a showing."

WINDSOR COUNTY. Rev. Mr. Wilbur, late of South Royalton, recently caught a pickerel in Shelburn Pond that weighed 21 3/4 pounds. He was three feet and nine inches long.

Drugs and Medicines.

EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW. All those who wish can now have DELIVERED AT THEIR HOMES, SODA AND SARATOGA WATERS, IN THE CELEBRATED SIPHON BOTTLES, As sparkling and as pure as drawn from the FOUNTAIN AT MY COUNTER. Call and examine at 41 MERCHANTS' ROW, Bates' Block, ALBERT W. HIGGINS, may1873

DO THE FLIES BOTHER YOU? TRY OUR STICKY FLY PAPER. New thing. Warranted to give satisfaction. Made and supplied at FRANCIS FENN & CO'S, Rutland, Vt. We also have the Poison Fly Pill.

CHOCQUET SETS, ALL KINDS AND PRICES AT F. FENN & CO'S. RUBBER BASE REGULATIONS and may1873 F. FENN & CO'S. THIRD AND TRUE, OR DR. ALLEN'S DYSENTERY SYRUP, is the only remedy that was never known to fail, a safe and speedy cure for the various forms of Summer Complaint. Try it. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Dealers in medicine.

ARE YOU A SMOKER, AND SMOKE TO KEEP SMOKING. You will find a fine stock of Cigars at F. FENN & CO'S. G. AND A. VENESE'S GLADIOLUS RUBBES FOR SALE AT F. FENN & CO'S. STAR SPRING WATER and other Saratoga waters by the case or bottle at FRANCIS FENN & CO'S.

COMPOND EXTRACT OF BARKS AND ROOTS for making Balm. This is just what your system needs at this season of the year, and will make a beverage that will be very agreeable to the taste. Try it. Only 50 cents per bottle. Every bottle makes ten gallons of Balm.

STAR SPRING WATER and other Saratoga waters by the case or bottle at FRANCIS FENN & CO'S. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BOYS' DUMP CARS, Wagons and Wickerwork at F. FENN & CO'S.

MILLINERY and Fancy Goods. BARROWS & MITCHELL, (SUCCESSORS TO FRANCIS & BARROWS.) The Fall term of the New Hampton Institution at Fairfax will open August 20.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873. As we have worn no disguises in the past, we come with no promise of a new sensation. We shall offer you no cunningly devised fables to tickle your fancy, nor take a fresh departure in unbecoming paths to retrieve the monotony of truth-telling. For nearly Fifteen Years we have held to the same principles, and we find them all unbroken by the lapse of time.

Two car loads of Germans are expected at Hydepark to work on the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad. Sunday evening of week before last, Chelsea had another exhibition of rowdyism. Frank Orway and several others proposed to "thrash" George Cleveland of the Chelsea Village stable, but "George" came off first best, as he was bound by his retired quiet chopfallen. They will not attempt it again.

Carey Watson, of Williamstown, had the forefinger of his right hand taken off by a circular saw while at work last week. Joe Harvey of Williamstown, thinks he shall build that fence, in spite of the stones and axes hurled at him by his neighbors, even if they do happen to be bound by Methodist church member. It is hoped that he will.

There is some trouble in the Newport post office, and D. M. Camp of the Express proposes to take the enclosure and carry on the office for the next four years, more or less, provided he can get the appointment.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. Plainfield Spring is fast becoming a summer resort, and will be more accessible on the completion of the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad. The early closing movement has begun in good earnest at Northfield. All the stores are to be closed on Wednesday evenings at 6 o'clock for one year.—The Dairyman of East Montpelier are producing an extra grade of butter and cheese, the season thus far producing unusually profitable for such products, but the prices are not satisfactory to the producers.—Mr. Henry A. Miles for four years caterer at the Pavilion Hotel Montpelier, has leased the Avenue house at St. Johnsbury.

WINDHAM COUNTY. In its notes on the coming college regatta at that place, the Springfield Union has the following: "The little town of Westminster, Vt., stands a fine chance of sharing in some of the honors of the regatta. She is represented in the crews by no less than three of her sons—Ward of Dartmouth, Ward of Amherst, and Clay of the Agricultural. No other town has so large and excellent a showing."

WINDSOR COUNTY. Rev. Mr. Wilbur, late of South Royalton, recently caught a pickerel in Shelburn Pond that weighed 21 3/4 pounds. He was three feet and nine inches long.

Professional.

DR. R. W. SMYTH, AUROIST AND OCCULTIST. Has, at the urgent solicitation of patrons and friends, established a permanent Branch Office in RUTLAND, VT., and may be consulted daily (except Fridays) at 100 BARDWELL HOUSE.

On all diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS, and all chronic diseases leading to General or Nervous Debility, may1873

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS. M. C. S. PECK & BENJAMINS, GREEN MOUNTAIN, CLOTHING STORE. Where you can always find the largest and best assortment of stylish

READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, & C. And save 25 per cent. on every article you buy at PECK & BENJAMINS' POPULAR SQUARE DEALING.

GREEN MOUNTAIN CLOTHING STORE, NO. 19 CENTER STREET, RUTLAND, VERMONT, may1873

BATES' HOUSE CORNER. MASON & JERKOWSKI. Have just opened the largest stock of CLOTHING, Ever brought to Vermont. Cast off your old clothes and buy one of our

STYLISH SPRING SUITS. We have them at all prices, and will sell anything in our line

THAN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE STATE. Don't go to a store where their stock has been handled over, year after year. Come where everything is FRESH AND NEW—NOTHING OLD. A glance at our stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Will convince you that the Bates' House Corner Store is the only place where the stock of these goods are complete. LADIES' AND GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS of every description.

HATS AND CAPS. Are a leading article with us, and this account of our IMMENSE STOCK of every style and price. If you wish anything from our line, call and get our prices; they will convince you where to buy.

MASON & JERKOWSKI, 41 Merchants' Row, under the Bates' House, may1873

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, IN ALL STYLES, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR. JUST RECEIVED.

EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALTY. SPRING OVERCOATS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES. The best stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS in town.

Fine White and Fancy SHIRTS. MADE TO ORDER! A. O. CUNNINGHAM, No. 5 Center street, (opposite depot,) may1873

FRANCIS FENN & CO'S, Rutland, Vt. We also have the Poison Fly Pill. CHOCQUET SETS, ALL KINDS AND PRICES AT F. FENN & CO'S. RUBBER BASE REGULATIONS and may1873 F. FENN & CO'S. THIRD AND TRUE, OR DR. ALLEN'S DYSENTERY SYRUP, is the only remedy that was never known to