# Orleans County Monitor.

*The Monitor is printed every Monday, by E. H. Webster, at $2.00 per year, if paid in Advance.*

**BARTON, MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1872.**

*"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,*
*Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;*
*Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,*
*Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law."*


A terrible fire occurred in New York City, last Tuesday night in which the Fifth Avenue Hotel was partially destroyed and twenty-two persons burned to death. The fire broke out in the upper story at half-past eleven o'clock, after nearly all of the guests had retired, and by twelve o'clock had enveloped nearly all of the twenty-third street side. A general panic ensued and great excitement prevailed among the servants and guests of the house, who rushed for their trunks and valuables. The halls were filled with screaming guests, and many women fainted. The fire was confined to the wing in which it originated, and only a portion of the hotel was destroyed. Among the prominent guests were Generals Burnside and Porter.—Those who lost their lives were servants and slept on the top floor. Their bodies were horribly charred and disfigured and the position in which they were found indicated that they had been overcome by the intense smoke and heat, while endeavoring to escape. The loss of property is estimated to be about $140,000.

Vice President Colfax, will, it is reported, after he is relieved of his present position by Henry Wilson, enter the New York Tribune editorial staff, taking Horace Greeley's place as editor-in-chief. Another report follows this, saying the Tribune managers have engaged Mr. Whitelaw Reid to fill the vacant chair at a yearly salary of $10,000. Whether there is any truth in either of these reports or not, we believe there are few men that would revive and preserve the old popularity of the *Tribune* in the Republican ranks, better than Vice President Colfax.

Since the above was in type the daily papers state that Mr. Colfax has accepted the position, and will tender his resignation, to take effect January first, and enter at once upon his new duties.

The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry held its annual meeting in St. Johnsbury on Tuesday, Dec. 10. The following are the officers chosen for the ensuing year: E. P. Colton, Master; E. L. Hovey, Sec'y; W. G. Bartlett, Overseer; H. C. Woodard, Lecturer; J. Dow, Steward; A. M. Foster, Ass't Steward; S. H. Rowell, Chaplain; C. J. Bell, Treasurer; C. H. Newton, Gate Keeper; Mrs. Z. E. Jameson, Ceres; Mrs. E. B. Dwinell, Pomona; Mrs. S. E. Grout, Flora; Mrs. F. V. Powers, L. A. S.; E. P. Colton, E. L. Hovey, S. H. Rowell, A. M. Foster, Z. E. Jameson, H. C. Woodard, Executive Committee.

For the last six weeks our paper has been so filled up with advertisements that we should not blame our subscribers if they grumbled a little. This week we take out about five columns and give reading matter in its place. It was our intention to issue an occasional supplement, but fortune has smiled on us with such a run of job printing that we have not been able to do so. As we have heard no murmur, we conclude that our friends have a good supply of patience, for which we are truly thankful. Next week we shall commence the publication of a series of interesting articles, which will last four or five weeks, entitled the "Laws of Vermont," which should be read by every one.

As usual after the death of a distinguished personage, whether rich or not, some over-zealous friend of Horace Greeley proposed to raise a fund for the support of his daughters. This proposition, however, has been nipped in the bud by the girls themselves, who announce that they will accept nothing. As their father left them something like $100,000, they think by close economy they can manage to get through the world without any help. They not only refuse to accept aid from the public, but will contribute to a monument to be erected to the memory of their father.

A Statistician has made an exhibit of the losses by fire in the United States during the past two years, leaving out the conflagrations at Chicago and Boston, and he finds that they amount in round numbers to the enormous sums of $76,000,000. As the loss in Chicago was put at $180,000,000, and in Boston at $100,000,000, we have a total loss, within the time mentioned, of 356,000,000.

A terrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about fifty miles west of Harrisburg on Tuesday evening of week before last. The second section of the Cincinnati express train, bound east, ran into the rear of the first section and telescoped two Pullman cars. Five bodies were removed from the debris. Five other persons were injured, but not seriously.

The municipal election in Boston came off last Tuesday, resulting in the re-election of Mayor Gaston over Henry L. Pierce candidate on the citizens' ticket. There was considerable dissatisfaction with the mayor's course during and after the fire, which bro't out the opposite candidate But there was not blame enough attached to defeat him.

Ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, came home from Russia to help beat Grant. But Grant came out victorious and now Ex-Governor Orr of South Carolina has been appointed Minister to Russia, and hereafter Curtain will stay put. "Some folks never know when they are well off."

No mere private citizen has ever before in this country had as imposing a funeral as Horace Greeley. It took place on the 4th inst., in the great city of New York, where he had labored in the Newspaper profession forty years, and was attended by many of the most illustrious men of the nation, including President Grant, Vice President Colfax, and Vice President elect Wilson, Postmaster General Cresswell, Gen. Dix, Gov. Morgan, Gen. Sheridan, Gov. Randolph, Chief Justice Chase, Senator Fenton, Governor Hoffman, Senator Trumbull, Minister Washburne, and an immense number of Clubs and Associations, the whole making a funeral cortege equal, in length and impressiveness, to that which followed the remains of President Lincoln to their last resting place. The funeral services took place in Dr. Chapin's Church, of which Mr. Greeley was a member, and consisted of Prayer, and singing of a hymn: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, and two brief Orations, one by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the other by Dr. Chapin. After the services were over the procession moved through Broadway, where nearly all the business places were closed and the houses draped in mourning, to Hamilton Ferry, thence to Brooklyn and to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Mr. Greeley was indeed, a remarkable man, and although he committed some grave mistakes in his eventful career, he wrote and spoke so many strong and original things in favor of liberty, equality, humanity and education, that his weaknesses fade out of sight before the splendor of his long and useful life. He was original in his views, and wrote forcibly and beautifully upon almost every subject. We clip the following from an exchange, said to have been written by him twenty years ago, little thinking at the time his wish would be so strikingly gratified in the sad circumstance of his death:

"GROWING OLD.—So long as we may grow therein in wisdom and worth it is well, it is desirable, to live, but no further. To my view, insanity is the darkest, the most appalling of earthly calamities; but how much better is an old age that drivels and wanders, and misunderstands and forgets? When the soul shall have been choked and smothered by the ruins of its wasting, falling habitation, I should prefer to inhabit that tenement no longer. I should not choose to stand shuddering and trembling on the brink of the dark river, weakly drawing back from the chill of its sweeping flood, when Faith assures me that a new Eden stretches green and fair beyond it, and the baptism it invites will cleanse the soul of all that now clogs, clouds, and weighs it to the earth. No: when the windows of the mind shall be darkened, when the growth of the soul here shall have been arrested, I would not weakly cling to the earth which will have ceased to nourish and uphold me. Rather "let the golden bowl be loosed and the pitcher broken at the fountain;" let the sun of my existence go down ere the dusky vapors shroud its horizon; let me close my eyes calmly on the things of earth, and let my weary frame sleep beneath the clods of the valley; let the spirit, which it can no longer cherish as a guest, be spared the ignominity of detention as a prisoner; but freed from the fetters of clay, let it wing its way through the boundless universe to wheresoever the benign Father of Spirits shall have assigned it an everlasting home."

## FULL OF FIRE.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO—PHOSPHORUS AS A PLAYTHING.

At an early hour yesterday morning three little boys, sons of Abraham Strasser, a poultry dealer, named Emanuel, Leopold, and Andiel, and aged from seven to eleven years, were playing in an alley in the Chinese quarter; and while there they discovered a curious wax-like substance lying on the ground, and in their curiosity, picked some of it up and filled their trowsers' pockets with it.

The boys then came down to their father's stall and began playing about in apparent forgetfulness of their prize. All at once a terrific shriek from one of them startled every one in the market. The poor little fellow was seen dancing about in agony, and a thin blue sulphoric smoke issued from his clothing and enveloped him in a cloud. The men in the market rushed to his assistance and threw water all over him, and covered him with blankets but nothing seemed to do him any good.

One man, Charles Kauffman, in his efforts to tear off the boy's clothing, had his hand badly burned, and it is probable that it will have to be amputated. Finally the men succeeded in tearing off his clothing, and he was taken into Richards' drug store, where everything was done to relieve his sufferings.

The boy was terribly burned about his stomach and thighs, and it is very doubtful if he can recover. While the druggist was dressing the lad's burns, the other two boys were standing in the doorway, looking on stupefied with astonishment. All at once one of them—Leopold—gave an earpiercing shriek, and began tearing away at his clothes. The phosphorus in his pockets had ignited, and he was enveloped in smoke in an instant. The druggist called for assistance and rushed to tear off the boy's clothing, but before it could be done the little fellow was severely burned in the same manner as his brother. His wounds were not quite as severe, but sufficiently so to make his recovery exceedingly doubtful. But the terrible agent had not done yet. The other little boy—the youngest—stood by while all this was going on, but nobody thought to inquire if he had anything in his pockets. Suddenly the same scene was enacted with him, the poor little urchin taking fire and yelling most piteously. Fortunately he did not have much of the phosphorus in his pockets, and so was not very seriously injured. The two brothers it is highly probable will die. One of them was horribly burned about the abdomen and up the breast, and his sufferings were intense. After some time the boys were placed in a wagon and driven to their home on Stockton street, where their mother was found almost distracted with grief.

The substance which the boys had picked up in their ignorance was phosphorus: but how it could have gone where they found it is a mystery. Phosphorus, after being taken from the water, in which it is always kept, ignites as soon as it becomes dry. It was yet damp when the boys found it; but the heat of their bodies dried it rapidly, and the terrible scenes which followed were the natural results.

## THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[A SUMMARY FROM THE ALBANY JOURNAL.]

The report of Secretary Boutwell is by all odds the most important, next to the President's message, of all the public documents. It opens with a reference to the negotiation of the five per cents, and says further loans can now be negotiated on the same basis. The total net receipts for the last fiscal year were $374,106,869.50; the total disbursements were $377,478,216.20, including $99,960,253.54 on the principal of the public debt.

The total reduction of the debt from March 1, 1869, to November 1, 1872, was $363, 606,999.87, accompanied by a reduction in the annual interest to the extent of $24,187,854. The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year were $100,815,134.70; the expenditures $105,486,355.79, including $16,932,132.72 on the public debt. For the remainder of the fiscal year it is estimated that the receipts will be $218,500,000, leaving a surplus of $44, 000,000 applicable to the redemption of the debt. The amount required under the sinking fund law will be $29, 290,000, so that there will be an excess beyond this sum. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the receipts are estimated at $320,000,000, and the expenditures at 286,600,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $33,400,000. The reduction of taxation by the several acts passed since the close of the war amounts to the internal revenue to $248,651,000, and in the customs to $60,699,171, making a total reduction of $309,350,181—a very handsome showing.

The Secretary earnestly directs attention to the condition of our carrying trade and to the necessity of doing something to improve it. The imports and exports of the United States during the past fiscal year, excluded gold and silver, amounted to $1,070,641,163. And yet of this immense trade only eight and a half percent. was in American vessels. In 1860, the proportion was seventy-one per cent., and there has been a steady decline. The earnings of the vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade exceeds one hundred millions a year, and our vessels secure less than a third. The Secretary thinks the act of Congress allowing a drawback on materials entering into the construction of American vessels has given encouragement to shipbuilding, but that something more is needed. Precisely what measures he would recommend he does not say, but he argues that the country can afford to establish and maintain lines of steamship rather than surrender this carrying trade, for the indirect benefits would transcend the cost. England controls the markets of the world because she controls the channels of communication. We must make new efforts in that direction.

The state of our foreign trade, as shown by the statistics, is not very satisfactory. The imports of merchandise for the last fiscal year were $636,596,077, and the exports estimated in gold were $444,046,086, showing a balance against us of $182,548,201. This, however, is not all real. For the excess of goods in warehouse, $53,086,607 should be deducted; and $66,133,845 for the excess of exports over imports of gold, leaving a real adverse trade balance of $62,528,539. The exports of merchandise for 1872 were $1,328,933 less than for 1871. The exports of wheat, flour, cotton, cotton goods, gold and silver, manufactures of leather, beef and oil fell off $82,066,325, while the exports of corn, furs, hides, skins, hams, tobacco, manufactures of iron and many minor articles increased $68,767.392. Of imports there was a large increase in coffee, sugar, tea, raw wool and manufactures of wool and cotton, pig iron and manufactures of iron.

The Secretary makes various recommendations—among others one for the relief of Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse from responsibility for the defalcation of James I. Johnson—and then proceeds to consider the future financial policy of the country. The war, he says, produced three great changes in the business and finances of the nation. In the first place, it imposed the necessity of heavy custom duties, and thus necessarily and without special intent, the country entered upon a policy of broad protection. In the second place, it led to the issue of Government Treasury notes as currency. And in the third place, it created a system of national banks with circulation resting upon the national credit, and prohibited banks of issue by State authority. Mr. Boutwell strongly sustains the policy of Protection and makes a cogent argument for it He believes that it has largely contributed to the prosperity of the country, and that, for the present at least, in the adjustment of taxation it shall be maintained.

The Secretary considers the greenback circulation and the national bank notes in conjunction, and holds that both should be preserved The bank system he sustains as strongly conducive to the welfare of the country, though it may be susceptible of improvement. He contends that the circulation of the banks should be fixed and limited, and that the power to change the volume of the currency within the limits of the law should remain in the Treasury Department. This power he regards as very necessary in order to furnish the means of moving the crops. There is an urgent demand for a larger volume of currency—there should be no permanent inflation—and the only way to meet the difficulty, in his judgment, is to give the Secretary power to make the additional issue needed, and then to recall it. This proposition will be received with differing opinions. It is a tremendous power to give a Secretary, however safe it might be in the hands of Mr. Boutwell.

As to resumption of specie payments, Mr. Boutwell thinks there are two ways of reaching it. The first is to contract the volume of currency until paper and gold shall become equivalent; but the country, in his judgment, is not prepared to sustain this policy. The second plan is the common suggestion of awaiting the time when the country shall have grown up to the full need of the present volume. The Secretary thinks that there are reasons for expecting under the influence of natural causes a steady improvement in our financial condition.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.—Sinclair Tousy, a political opponent of the administration has written an open letter to President Grant, for his attendance at Mr. Greeley's funeral, from which the following is an extract:

"For your remembrance of Mr. Greeley, dying; for your attendance at his funeral; for the tearful attention you paid the sad ceremonies of the occasion, Mr. President, I thank you with all earnestness. I am very sure that in doing so I but echo the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of your fellow-citizens whose views of public affairs led them and myself to support, in the late canvass, the man to whom you have shown such high respect. By these acts you have removed prejudices, changed opponents into friends, and shown the world that great official life need not deaden the better instincts of our common humanity."

Horace Greeley's will is in the hands of Judge Hart, who was a near neighbor of the deceased. The property of deceased, including *Tribune* stock, real estate and personal property, is bequeathed to his two daughters, Ida and Gabrielle. The amount of Mr. Greeley's property has not yet been made public, but it is stated that it is larger than is generally supposed. The will was made in November, and was written by Mr. Greeley. He had made two previous wills, which were kept with the understanding that the seals were not to be broken without instructions from members of his family

Mr. Greeley's wife, who owned the Chappaqua farm and some other property in her own name and right, made a will five years ago, bequeathing her property to her daughters.

THE SALE OF THE CHAPPAQUA FARM.—Although Mr. Greeley's Chappaqua farm had been advertised to be sold, the sale of course was postponed on account of his death. The reason which induced him to decide to sell the homestead was as follows: After Mrs. Greeley's death Mr. Greeley resolved to live with his daughter in New York during the winter. As a great quantity of rubbish, consisting mostly of farming utensils, had been accumulating for years, Mr. Greeley desired to get rid of it. As he did not wish to hire a man to stay on the place, he decided to sell the live stock too, and make a clean sweep In the spring, if he moved back, he intended to re-stock it.

A CENTENNARIAN.—Mrs. Ruth Goddard, daughter of Nathaniel Hale, died at Littleton, N. H., Nov. 21st a hundred years and six months old. She was born in Brookfield, Mass., May 17th, 1772. Here she lived with her father's family, until she was 36 years of age, spending many of her early years in successful teaching, when she married and removed to Petersham. Here her husband lived but seven years after their marriage, but here she continued to reside until the marriage of her daughter, thirty years ago, to Mr. Spaulding Hale, when she removed with her daughter to Passumpsic, and two years later to Waterford. The last year of her life has been passed in Littleton. She distinctly remembered many of the events of the Revolutionary war, the "dark day," and particularly the surrender of Burgoyne, with the passage of his troops through Massachusetts to Boston.

She had a remarkably vigorous constitution, had done much manual labor, and brought forth many wobs of woolen, cotton and linen. Her hundredth birth day was celebrated by a gathering of friends and by the taking of her photograph for the first time.—[Caledonian.

EUROPEAN RAILROADS.—Much as we grumble about the traveling accommodations upon our railroads it seems that we are much better off in some respects than our British brethren. There is not in either England, Ireland or Scotland such a thing as a sleeping car; nor, in fact, anywhere in Europe save in Russia, where the railroads are modeled after our own. There is just now a strong demand made for this peculiar accommodation in England, and even so powerful an agent as the Times is enlisted on the part of the public. With the assistance of the press it cannot be long before the corporations will have to listen to the voice of the people, and if they once listen they are lost.

A QUESTION OF INTEREST.—A Boston merchant having asked the question; "Who is responsible for the loss occasioned by the blowing up, with gunpowder, of the buildings in this city at the late fire?" the reply is made that the loss is precisely the same as if they had been burned. If the buildings blown up were at such a distance from the fire that it is doubtful if they would have been burned, the city may be held responsible. An insurance case is quoted from Wendell's New York reports showing that the loss of buildings under such circumstances is loss by fire within the meaning of the policy of insurance.

It is a good time to send us $2.00 for the MONITOR.

## THE DEAD ALIVE!

*A Terrible Warning to Everybody—A Well known Citizen of Chicago Comes to Life in his Coffin—A Fortunate Escape from Burial Alive.*

A few days ago, says the Chicago Times, Mr. Muhlbesch was taken suddenly ill at his residence. His disease was of a very acute nature, and in spite of all the efforts of his physicians, he died after a brief illness, and his sorrowing friends made ready for the funeral An undertaker was summoned, and the body properly laid out, and on yesterday the funeral services took place from his late residence. After the customary services had been performed and the sorrowing relatives had taken their last look of the deceased, the coffin lid was screwed down and the funeral cortege moved slowly towards the quiet confines of Graceland cemetery, where the body was finally lowered sadly into the grave which had been prepared for it. The last prayer had been offered and the last solemn service repeated, when, just as the sexton seized his spade and was about to drop the first shovelful of earth upon the coffin, a sound, something like a stifled groan, followed by a scratching noise, as if the dead man was trying to release himself from the confines of his narrow house, was heard proceeding from the still open grave. For an instant every heart stood still, and the blood of every listener seemed to curdle in his veins. The women screamed and hastened towards the carriages, while the men were not slow in following them. In an instant the sexton who was the only man left at the grave, and he, too, trembled at hearing what he had never heard before. Finally, he recovered presence of mind enough to descend into the grave and break open the rough box in which the coffin was encased. Then the noise was repeated, and he knew that the occupant of that grave, who in a few moments more would have been consigned to a horrible death, and whom his friends had already mourned as dead, was still alive and anxious to be set free. A screw-driver was soon procured from the undertaker present, and the coffin lid removed, when its occupant, instead of being cold and dead as he appeared when last seen, was found to be once more alive. His friends who had by this time recovered courage enough to return to the grave, were, of course, almost overjoyed at this strange and unexpected turn of affairs, and hastened to rescue the late deceased from his unpleasant quarters and remove him to one of the carriages in waiting, where he was rolled up in a plentiful supply of blankets and lap-robes, and the friends who had lately followed him sorrowingly to the grave now hastened joyfully toward their homes. The rescued man was so overcome, on being rescued from his perilous position, that he was for a long time unable to speak, and what his feelings were while undergoing burial, or whether he was conscious at all or not until the last moment when he managed to signify that he was still alive, is not known.

The Postmaster-General recommends in his report the purchase by the Government of all existing lines of telegraph, provided they can be obtained for a reasonable sum. If companies insist upon exorbitant prices, he then recommends that the Government be authorized to build independent lines. He estimates that, at the rates he considers fair and just, the lines, poles, instruments and other property of existing companies are worth about twelve millions of dollars. In this, however, he does not include the value of prospective business, etc. His system contemplates complete ownership on the part of the government and making all connected with the postal telegraph, officials and the appointees of the Post Office Department. The members of the committee on appropriation, in partially examining into the question of cost, have come to the conclusion that such purchases as the Postmaster-General recommends cannot be made, either through arbitration or otherwise, for less than thirty millions.

An interesting question arises for the first time in the history of our government in consequence of the death of Mr. Greeley. For whom shall the electoral votes be cast by those who were chosen at the late election to vote for Mr. Greeley for the Presidency? The choice of electors by the people imposes no other than a moral or honorable obligation upon them to vote for the person indicated by the nomination which they supported. Various contingencies might arise between the time of election and the meeting of the electors in the various states, which would make it altogether proper for them to vote for some other man. Such a contingency has occurred in the death of Mr. Greeley. Some one else must receive the votes intended for him if they are cast at all. The New York Tribune and other papers proposed that the votes should be cast for President Grant so as to make his choice unanimous.

A new White House is talked of, the old one to be converted into a Presidential office. There would have to be an increase of Presidential salary, as the new "Executive Mansion" would be constructed on a colossal scale, and so be a Palace in fact, whatever it might be in name. It would require a salary of $100,000 to enable the President to run it. Probably the project is one of the details of a vast undertaking to prevent the removal of the capital. Western members of congress should look to it, or they'll never look at a national capital,—at home.

Why was Robinson Crusoe unable to get up an oyster stew? Because he hadn't the skill-it required.

## STATE NEWS.

Monday of last week Gov. Stewart was badly burned in the face, and on one hand, while kindling a fire in the furnace at his residence in Middlebury.

Charles Morro, of Bradford, was found dead in the road leading from Bradford, to West Fairlee, last Saturday. He appeared to have fallen in a fit.

"Belle Britton," one of the most valuable breeding mares on the Vermont Stock Farm, died of dropsy on Friday last. She had previously been suffering with the epizootic.

The Winter Term of the Methodist Seminary at Montpelier has opened with over 100 students in attendance, indicating a large degree of success for this school.

On Tuesday the St. Albans market was dull and prices declined, ranging from 20 to 25 cents for common to fair; 25 to 30 cents for medium and good, and 32 cents for choice.

Eli Briggs, formerly of Jacksonville, but of late residing in Conway, Mass., hung himself in his barn a week ago last Saturday. He leaves a wife and two children.

Edward W. Porter, of Hartford, committed suicide Tuesday of last week, by hanging. He was a young man, married, and well established in business, and the cause that led to the rash act is unknown.

Mrs. Charles C. Morse, of Plainfield, has proved herself a genuine *help*meet the past season, she having, in addition to taking care of a young child, raised 108 turkeys, 100 of them bringing when dressed, $160.

Burglars entered six different stores at Brattleboro, Friday night, and made an attempt at the seventh, but were frightened off. Their boots consisted only of small scrip, which they took from the different money drawers.

A peculiarly sad death was that of Henry Reed, of Brattleboro, 70 years of age, who fell dead in the street, of apoplexy, Thursday morning, the 27th. His wife was seriously ill, and most of the family had gathered for Thanksgiving.

Monday Nov. 25, Mark French, of Hardwick, fell from the scaffold in his barn to the floor below. He was found in an unconscious state, with one shoulder broken and blood gushing from his mouth. He has been deranged since the accident, and unable to tell how it occurred.

The next day after Camp returned from Montpelier there was a terrific rum fight on the street in which knives were freely used by a half dozen different persons. It was very quiet there during the entire time of the clerk's absence. Did brother Camp bring home a hunk of that "cheese" with him?—*Union.*

The Lamoile *Newsdealer* says the passenger depot at Hyde Park is up and nearly covered. The foundation for the turn-table is nearly completed, and the work is being vigorously pushed on the track, with a fair prospect that the trains will be running to that place by January 1st.

Last Friday a twelve years old son of Dennis O'Brien, went on horseback from his home, near the ponds in Benson, to Orwell, to make purchases for the family. On his return the horse took fright and ran, throwing the little fellow off on the frozen ground. He was carried into a house near by, and the next day his father attempted to carry him home, but he died before arriving there.

A vagrant called at Weed's hotel in Shelburne, last Saturday evening, and by his pitiable appearance and stories, so secured the sympathies of those who saw him that they presented him with a pair of boots. He repaid the kindness by stealing a horse and sleigh belonging to John Kelley, standing in front of one of the stores of the village. He was followed and arrested, and is now in jail.

Tuesday of lsat week Orrin Winslow, of Vergennes, was killed by a fall from the roof of a barn, on which he was shingling. He with two others were at work near the ridge pole, when the staging gave way, and precipitated him to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. His head struck on the end of a plank, crushing in his skull and causing instant death. Young Winslow was 17 years of age, and a son of D. B. Winslow.

A villainous attempt to burn the store of O. F. Woods, at Bellows Falls was made on Monday morning. Two bottles of turpentine with several gallons of kerosene were strewn about the premises, and the doors and windows opened. An early discovery prevented serious damage. Four persons were sleeping in the building at the time. Not two weeks ago a similar attempt was made to burn the same building.

Those who expect the ARGUS AND PATRIOT at advance price should pay in advance, or nearly so, it being rather cheeky to wait a year or more before paying, and then insist on our taking $2 a year. It is all right when the time in arrear is paid for and a year in advance. That gives us some of the turkey also, and we can stand that, but do not quite relish it all crow for us and all turkey for our patrons.—*Argus.*

Wednesday of last week as William Wells, of Moretown, was hunting partridges, three miles from Northfield Falls village, he discovered a large bear. He fired at the animal, wounding it in the side. It went about fifty rods, the blood pouring from its wound, when a second shot killed it. The bear weighed when dressed 400 lbs., and with the bounty, skin, etc., will net Mr. Wells $65.

INFORMATION WANTED.—In the middle of last August, Almore, son of Simeon Stevens, left home in a huff and has not since been heard from. He is a boy about 16 years old, large of his age, brown hair, black eyes, and a smart looking boy. His parents are in grief, and would be glad to learn of his whereabouts, if living, and we trust if any person knows anything of him, information will be sent without delay to his father in this village.—*Lyndon Union.*

The Legislature did the handsome thing by the farmers generally, both in sustaining the Board of Agriculture, and in voting an appropriation of $500 in aid of the Dairymen's Association. The meeting of the latter in January at St. Albans, should be borne in mind. Let there be a good turn out, and the result can but be beneficial. Competition at the West is placing Vermont in a position where her dairying interests can be preserved from ruin only by a strong effort to maintain and improve the quality of her dairy products. Only "gilt edged" butter and cheese are going to pay, hereafter, and we must all learn to make them. A well sustained Dairymen's Association will help in this business. Let us all take hold and give it a lift.—St. Johnsbury *Farmer.*

## BOSTON WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET

CORRECTED EXPRESSLY FOR

THE MONITOR,

—BY—

A. D. HIBBARD,

Jobbing and Commission Dealer in

BUTTER, CHEESE, FLOUR, LARD, EGGS, BEANS, DRIED APPLE, &c.

21 JOHN STREET, - - - BOSTON, MASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **VERMONT BUTTER.** | | |
| Choice Tubs, | per pound. | 30 a 32 |
| Fair to good, | " | 20 a 21 |
| Common, | " | 12 a 18 |
| **VERMONT CHEESE.** | | |
| Factory, | per pound, | 15 a 16 |
| Farm Dairy, good, | " | 13 a 14 |
| Farm Dairy, Common, | " | 10 a 12 |
| **FLOUR.** | | |
| St. Louis and Illinois, | per barrel, | 10.00 a 11.50 |
| Ohio and Michigan, | " | 8.50 a 9.50 |
| Common Extra, | " | 6.50 a 7.50 |
| Superfine, | " | 5.00 a 6.00 |
| **LARD.** | | |
| Tierces, | per pound | 9 1-4 a 9 1-2 |
| Tubs, | " | 9 1-2 a 10 |
| **EGGS.** | | |
| Fresh, | per dozen, | 34 a 35 |
| **BEANS.** | | |
| Marrow, hand picked, | per bushel, | 3.00 a 3.25 |
| Pea, hand picked, | " | 3.50 a 3.75 |
| Medium, | " | 2 62 a 2.80 |
| Mixed, | " | 1.00 a 1.50 |
| **DRIED APPLE.** | | |
| Maine, sliced, choice, | per pound, | 9 a 10 |
| Maine and N. H., quart'd, choice | " | 8 a 9 |
| Maine, quartered, common, | " | 6 a 8 |
| Western, | " | 7 a 8 |
| **POULTRY.** | | |
| Turkeys, fresh killed, | per pound, | 18 a 20 |
| Turkeys, common, | " | 14 a 17 |
| Chickens, fresh, | " | 18 a 20 |
| Common, | " | 14 a 18 |
| Fowls, | " | 14 a 18 |
| Geese, | " | 12 a 16 |
| **PORK.** | | |
| Clear, Ex., | per barrel, | 18 50 a 20.00 |
| Mess, | " | 16.00 a 17.00 |
| Fresh Hogs, | per pound, | 6 a 7 |
| Hams, Smoked, | " | 13 a 14 |
| **SUNDRIES.** | | |
| Pressed Hay, | per ton, | 20.00 a 26.00 |
| Hops, | per pound, | 20 a 35 |
| Potato Starch. | " | 5 a 6 |
| Oats, | per bushel, | 48 a 58 |
| Corn, | " | 70 a 73 |
| Potatoes, Jackson, | per bushel, | 80 a 90 |

REMARKS.—There is a dull-feeling prevailing in the butter market for all grades but good, which quality is in good request and the highest prices are obtained for anything choice. Cheese is less active and sales are slow; eggs are in very fair demand; there has been in steady demand and prices remain unchanged; pork and hams continue steady; lard is easier; beans are in steady demand; poultry is again wanted and at better prices than for the past two weeks; hay is firmer and better prices have been obtained; hops are quiet; oats are firmer and higher; corn is in steady request; potatoes are in fair demand and good selections sell well.


## New Advertisements.

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ON THE BIBLE, for the HOME CIRCLE, 1,200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it. Nothing like it now published. For circulars address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

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Insure in the TRAVELERS of Hartford, Ct.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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New, enlarged and improved edition of this valuable book just published, giving correct measurements for scantling, boards, plank, saw-logs, by Doyle's rule. Cubical contents of square and round timber, staves and heading bolts. Capacity of cisterns, wood tables, tables of wages, board, interest tables, etc. This is the most valuable and popular book ever published of its kind. Half a million copies have been sold. Ask your bookseller for the new edition of 1872, or I will send one for 35 cents, post paid. GEO. W. FISHER, P. O. Box 238, Rochester, N. Y.

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If you wish to be cured of the habit, address T. E. CLARKE, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

FREE Sample Bottle of Adamson's Botanic Balsam, at all Druggists. Pleasant and an unfailing remedy for Asthma, Coughs Colds, Lung Complaints, &c. JOHN W. PERKINS & CO., Agents, Portland, Me. Large bottles, 35c.

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CHARLES K. McNEIL'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, } Orleans District, ss

In Probate Court, held at Irasburgh, in said district on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1872.

O. H. Austin, administrator of the estate of Charles K. McNeil, late of Barton, in said district deceased, makes application to said court, for license to sell the following described real estate, situated in Brownington, in said district, to wit: The mill property, and land and all the real estate deeded to E. C. Baker by C. K. McNeil on the 3rd, day of Dec. 1869, representing that said real estate is encumbered by mortgage, and that a sale thereof is necessary in order to pay the debts against said estate, and would be beneficial to all interested therin.

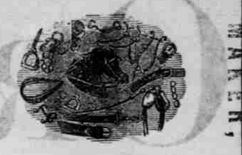
Whereupon, it is ordered by said court that said application be referred to a session thereof to be held at the Probate office in Irasburgh, in said district, on the 18th day of Dec. A. D. 1872, for hearing and decision thereon.

And it is further ordered, that notice hereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the Monitor, a newspaper published at Barton, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said license should not be granted

By the court—Attest,

48-51 L. S. THOMPSON, Register.


Lewis Young,




BARTON, VT.

New Harnesses made to order on short notice, and old ones repaired in a WORKMANLIKE MANNER and at REASONABLE PRICES. Give me a call and see if I do not give you satisfaction. Next door to the Marble Shop.

46-tf Barton, Nov. 18, 1872

Farm For Sale.

On account of poor health the subscriber offers his farm for sale, consisting of 80 acres of excellent land. Situated on the road from West Glover to Craftsbury in Glover. Said farm is well fenced, well watered, and well divided into mowing and pasturing, with 3 good barns, 2 sheds, a comfortable house with shed, a good sugar orchard. Said farm is under a good state of cultivation; also will be sold with the farm, if desired, all the crops, stock, and farming tools. Terms of payment easy. For further particulars call on or address the subscriber.

JOHN D. GRAVES

Glover, Vt., Sept. 2, 1872. 35-tf

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A good assortment of

COOK, PARLOR & BOX STOVES

ENGLISH AND RUSSIA IRON STOVE PIPE,

HOLLOW WARE, LEAD PIPE

—AND—

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THE BEST OF STOCK

NO PEDDLER'S STOCK USED.

Copper Boilers and Brass Kettles, Sheet Zinc. Wooden Ware—such as Tubs, Pails, Mop Sticks, Clothes Pins, and Baskets, Potatoe Mashers, Flour Sieves, & Lanterns. Globes furnished and put in without extra charge. Also

A New Patent Reservoir

that can be attached to any stove that has none of the kind. Particular attention paid to

JOB WORK

in Lead Pipe, Roofing, and Tin Eave Spouts. Also all kinds of job work done in Copper, Brass, Tin, Sheet Iron and Zinc, at my

STOVE AND TIN STORE

BARTON LANDING, VT.

Please call and see my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

17-tf ALMON PECK.

Barton Landing, Sept. 9, 1872.

(KENTAUROS)

Hear ye the m