

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Essex County Herald Association. HENRY C. BATES, - - Editor. GUILDFORD, Vt., March 22, 1873.

THE SALARY QUESTION

The excitement about the salary question takes stronger hold of the public mind farther away, than around here. There is considerable difference of opinion among those living in Washington, and having knowledge of the very many outlays totally unavoidable, and not claiming the pockets of rural districts. One's opinion changes very much when living in urban confines, from that entertained in the rural. Yet it is a question whether there is not a limit to expenditures, and just as much a necessity for prudence in the former as in the latter. And it is the supposition among the majority of our rural neighbors, that extravagance in cities is the rule, not exception.

Without taking issue with either side of the question it is well enough to show the best arguments of both sides. Since, then, a portion of mileage has been cut off, and the franking privilege abolished, the rates of travel and postage draw heavier upon the purse strings of our lawgivers. Add to this the fact that the manner of living, and the cost thereof, have entirely changed since the olden times, as our rural neighbors themselves are fully aware, and that there is expected of men in high places a larger liberality and more general hospitality than formerly in consequence of a more general diffusion of intelligence, interchange of communication, and rapid and continuous travel, and we may see thus much of reason why a salary should be larger, than when Washington or Jefferson steered the ship of State; or when Webster and Clay and Benton paid their two dollars a day for board. On the contrary, it is true that this change in the style and cost of living need not generate extravagance, and it may be questioned whether in regulating prices to suit the times our legislatures do not lean to the side of that worst of evils, especially where it is so easy to do so—a mere vote of their own.

I believe it is the retroactive portion of the late salary bill which is so obnoxious to the people; and, had that been stricken out, the future salary, deducting extra mileage and the franking privilege, would not have been so offensive as at first it might appear. Yet, speaking for the other side, I believe there are plenty of our best men who would not hesitate an instant to represent constituents and frame our laws at the old rate of five thousand dollars a year. It is very doubtful, however, if there will be a repeal of the new law.—Washington Cor. of the Lewiston Journal.

William Foster, the much talked of "car-hook murderer" has been notified by Gov. Dix to prepare himself for the worst, and Sheriff Brennan ordered to proceed with his preparations for the execution. Although Foster has been once respited by Gov. Dix, the final decision of that officer as indicated by this order is in accordance with his statements made in the Stokes case, which were, in substance, that he should not interfere in the execution of the laws, except in cases which charity demanded his interference to prevent apparent wrongdoing. Though the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the spiritual adviser of Foster, has constantly labored since the respite was granted to, to prepare his mind for this result, it still appears that Foster had strong hopes of executive clemency, and fully expected that his sentence would be commuted to imprisonment for life, and upon being informed of the determination of Gov. Dix, for a time, refused to believe the information to be true. Friday, the 21st, was the day fixed upon for the execution and present appearances indicate that it will surely take place at that time. It is said that Stokes sympathizes deeply with the condemned man, and that the order of Gov. Dix affected him hardly less than it did Foster himself.

Among the liveliest, spiciest, and most independent of our exchanges, we number the Woodstock Post. The whole plan of the Post is original, and we think a great improvement upon the usual style of country newspapers. We offer our congratulations to Bro. Perkins upon the success of his efforts in the line editorial, and as a local news paper we cordially recommend the Post.

Hon. George S. Boutwell was on Wednesday elected by the Massachusetts Legislature to the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant by the election of Hon. Henry Wilson to the Vice Presidency. The two branches voted separately on Tuesday, but failed to concur, the House making choice of Mr. Boutwell on the second ballot by sixteen majority the Senate balloting four times without making choice. The final ballot stood: Boutwell, 152; Dawes, 115;

THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Concord Monitor has returns from every city and town, except Clarksville, which gave last year a majority of twenty for the Democracy. The returns foot up \$4,010 for Governor Straw, Republican; 31,981 for Hon. J. A. Weston, Democrat; 1050 for John Blackmer, Prohibition, and 698 for S. E. Mason, Liberal. These figures give Governor Straw a clear majority over all his competitors of 273. Taking Clarksville's vote as last year, and Mr. Straw's majority would be 252. It will be seen that Straw's vote exceeds that of Mr. Weston by 2029. The aggregate vote, exclusive of Clarksville, is 57,748. Last year the total number of ballots cast was 74,965, or 7217 more than at the recent election. After the vacancies are filled by the Legislature the Republicans will have four of the five Councilors, nine of the twelve Senators and about 5 majority in the House over the Democrats and Liberals. In the first District, Small, Republican, has 300 plurality for Congress; in the Second, Pike, Republican, has 8 plurality, and in the Third, Hon. H. W. Parker, Democrat, is re-elected by 500 plurality.

The following are the Representatives for Coos County: Berlin—George R. Eaton, d. Carroll—Whitcomb, d. Clarksville—Norman C. Young, d. Colebrook—S. R. Merrill, d. Columbia—Moody Dustin, r. Dalton—Henry Bacon, d. Dunbar—John B. Lovejoy, r. Errol—No election. Gorham—Warren Noyes, d. Jefferson—William Gray, d. Lancaster—John W. Spaulding, Seneca B. Congdon, r. Milan—Freeland Hutchison, r. Northumberland—Robert Jacques, d. Pittsburg—P. T. Danforth, r. Stark—Albert Thompson, r. Stratford—Abner Norcutt, d. Shelburne—E. P. Burbank, r. Stewartstown—John K. Owen, d. Whitefield—Wm. F. Dodge, Warren G. Brown, r.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President has appointed ex-Senator Sawyer of South Carolina, Assistant Secretary of State.

Tuesday, in the Senate, Boggs, of Mo., asked to have the charge against him investigated, and Thurman advocated the expulsion of Caldwell.

Collector Casey's confirmation as Collector at New Orleans, is earnestly opposed. Senator West is against him, but the more, he says, in the interest of the State of Louisiana than with the hope of defeating him. It is said the vote will be close.

THE CABINET. On Monday the President sent to the Senate his nominations for a new Cabinet. They are as follows: Secretary of the Treasury—William A. Richardson. Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish. Attorney General—George H. Williams. Secretary of War—William W. Belknap. Postmaster-General—John A. J. Creswell. Secretary of the Interior—Columbus Delano. Secretary of the Navy—George M. Robeson.

The only change in the Cabinet is the appointment of Mr. Richardson to take the place of Mr. Boutwell. It is intimated that this appointment is only temporary. The nominations were confirmed.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S CASE.—The following preamble and resolutions on the case of ex-Senator Patterson will probably be adopted by the Senate, although some leading Republican Senators are anxious to debate the report condemning him, as they think that they could entirely exonerate him.

Whereas, At the last session of the Senate a resolution was reported from the Select Committee, that James W. Patterson be and he is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate, and

Resolved, That the failure of the Senate to take the resolution into consideration is not to be interpreted as evidence of the approval or disapproval of the same, and further Resolved, That Mr. Patterson have leave to make a statement which shall be entered upon the journal of the Senate and published in the Congressional Record.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

NO 1. BY H. A. CUTTING. In the town of Concord, Vt., about midway of the Fifteen Miles Falls, on the Connecticut, is a small meadow that for many years has been known as the Carpenter Meadow; so named from its owner Aaron Carpenter, one of the early settlers of Concord. He moved there, we think, as early as 1795, being one of the pioneers of the town. When he came this meadow was covered by a stately growth of timber, mostly maple, free from underbrush, seemingly one of the most pleasant spots in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut. One of his early clearings was in de lere, and when the timber was cut many scars were noticed upon the trees, showing the place had been visited many years anterior to this.

It was then supposed that it might have been a camping ground for the Indians, which opinion was doubtless correct. But in cutting the timber a leaden bullet was cut through so deep in the tree, as to lead to the belief that it was also the camping ground of Capt. Powers, in his memorable trip of exploration, up the valley called the Coos, in 1754, hoping thereby to open this beautiful tract of country for settlement. Be that as it may, after the land was cleared, two mounds were noticed side by side, like graves, which they were supposed to be. At length curiosity to dig upon them open and see what they contained verified it, and they were found to contain two skeletons buried in a recumbent posture.

As Capt. Powers had lost none of his party, this excited much comment which was augmented when upon plowing the field many Indian implements of warfare were found; among which was an old French scalping knife, such as were sold at an early date to the Indians by traders; also some bones which were supposed to be human.

There was also found several pieces of muskets, and at low water, pieces of corroded gun barrels were found in the bed of the Connecticut. They were all so corroded with rust that they could be broken with the hands. Several of these relics were laid up by Mr. Carpenter, and in after years presented by his son George Carpenter to Col. J. G. Darling, which relics in part he now has at his home in Boston, Mass.

Eleven pieces in all were found, consisting of the locks and barrels in part, it is thought, of five or six muskets; and there seems great probability that some white men, encamped here, had a skirmish with the Indians, in which they were successful, or the graves would not have been made. Else sickness and hunger must have caused death and burial, and the throwing away of guns which they were unable to carry; or both surmises may have been true. The rusty gun barrels and marks upon the trees would indicate that it must have been as early as 1759, if not earlier; it was in that year that Maj. Rogers made his ever memorable and successful expedition against the St. Francis Indians, in Canada, it may be well to refer to that campaign, and see if it is not more than probable that it was a company from his detachment, that left the relics and marks about this meadow.

Maj. Rogers, after receiving his orders from Gen. Amherst, at Crown Point, proceeded to Missisco Bay, reaching that place with one hundred and forty two men. Here he concealed his boats among some bushes, leaving in them provisions enough to carry them back to Crown Point.

With these boats he left two men who if the boats were disturbed were to make quick time to his camp with the tidings. He then advanced toward St. Francis village. On the second day they were overtaken by the men left with the boats, saying they were captured, and further that a detachment of men were on their trail. Rogers immediately returned those two rangers with a lieutenant and eight men to Crown Point, ordering supplies to be sent to Coos, on the Connecticut for their return. He then pushed on for St. Francis, completely surprised that village, and when his followers saw several hundred scalps hanging upon poles in the Indian camp, the order of Gen. Amherst "to kill only the Indian scalps, but not to hurt women and children," was disregarded and all were put to death. The village containing three hundred inhabitants was entirely destroyed and more than two hundred were killed on the spot. Twenty were taken prisoners. At seven o'clock A. M. the roll was called, and it was found that one man was killed, and six slightly wounded. Having refreshed his men for one hour he immediately set out on his return, having retaken five English captives. To avoid his pursuers he took a different route and marched up the St. Francis River, meaning to have his men collect and rendezvous

On their march they were harassed by the Indians in the rear. In these encounters he lost seven men. At length favored by the dusk of evening he formed an ambuscade upon his own track, fell upon the enemy when they least expected it, and by this stroke put an end to further trouble from their foes. For about ten days the detachment kept together, until they had fully past Lake Memphremagog, at which time their sufferings became severe, both from fatigue and hunger. Here Rogers, divided his detachment into small companies, ordering them to scatter asunder so as better to procure food, and they were to meet at Coos.

Maj. Rogers party came down the Passumpsic River, consequently the other detachment did not, but how or where they did come, is in main a matter of doubt. One company went farther to the west, coming in to the valley of the Connecticut at Wells River. Beyond that we have but little knowledge of where they did come from. We know that Maj. Rogers waited for his men at No. Four, some time, and that after a considerable portion of his force arrived he reported to his superior, at Crown Point, Dec. 1st, 1759.

It stands to reason that from the point of separation some parties would go east as well as west, as it seems the Major kept a medium route. Those branching off toward the East would certainly strike higher up on the Connecticut, as high perhaps as Guildhall, and would of course follow down the river. The remains of a musket found upon the Cook meadow in Lunenburg, by John Cook, corroborated with rust like those found in Concord, is but another link in the same chain, showing almost beyond question that a company of this command, worn down with hunger and fatigue, left their bones and muskets to moulder on the banks of this river, and perhaps their scalps in the hands of the Indians.

MARRIED.

In Colebrook, Jan. 19, by James M. Hartwell Esq. Wm. Fairman of Colebrook, to Harriet Ingalls of Brunswick, Vt.

At Niles, Mich. Feb. 10th, by Rev. A. R. Biggs, Mr. Ed. L. Howard of Southfield, Mich. to Miss Emma Moses, of Colebrook.

DIED.

In Derby, Vt., March 16, of Consumption, Carrie Kelly, only daughter of John Kelly, aged 4 years.

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