

PEACE POLICY.

The wanted peace policy toward the Indians of the Western territories, adopted by the present administration, proves not to have removed the thirst for whiteman's blood, so evidently inherited in the Indian character, and the result of interviews and peace negotiations on the part of the recently constituted Peace Commissioners with the refractory Modocs, is a most inhuman and treacherous massacre of the Government Agents and high military officers while engaged in negotiations with the head men and chiefs of that tribe. Of the circumstances of the treacherous dealing of the Indians, a short account will be found in another column. It is probable that this treachery taken in connection with the outrages recently committed by the Apaches and other tribes, will ensure a change of policy upon the part of the Government which will at least be effectual in restraining those engaged in the recent massacre from future offences of this kind, that change being from a policy of fostering care to a war of extermination against the offenders. This offence is of too grave a character to be overlooked or treated lightly by the Government, and it does appear that such punishment should be inflicted in this instance as will effectually bring to terms the blood-thirsty villains and teach them that the General Government has power sufficient to exterminate the race if so wills.

The influences of kindness appear to have failed to impress the minds or hearts of the savages. The efforts so persistently made to conciliate and satisfy, have signally failed in almost every instance. There has been no time of late that peace has been observed.

STRIKES.

The gas men in New York city have recently "struck" for an increase in pay and a decrease in the hours of labor. Their demands not being complied with by the manufacturers, they refuse to work longer, and the result has been darkness for a season, with various riots, and assaults by the strikers. The aid of the police was necessary to protect the force employed to supply the place made vacant by the strikers, and in many instances even their aid has proved insufficient, and the new workmen have been assaulted, beaten, stoned and some killed, upon their way to or from the gas works. Various other trade unions are contemplating a similar course, and appearances indicate that the proper and necessary business of the larger cities and towns will be much impeded and damaged from this cause. This state of affairs is a legitimate result of the various combinations and unions of workmen of the same trade, and the matter is assuming such proportions as to render it one of grave importance, and apparently to call for decided action upon the part of the various State Governments. The whole tendency of the workingmen's union's we believe to have been bad, by these unions the laborers have been led to make unreasonable and improper demands upon their employers. The regular channels of business have been obstructed. Untold suffering often are inflicted upon the families of the striking workmen, riots, street brawls and a general non-observance of law and order encouraged, and the whole advantage attained by such unions and combinations, has been more damaging to the working men as a class, than to the capitalists and employers. Their formation we believe should not only be discouraged but under severe penalties prohibited, as they in effect are combinations to subvert law and order, and by force to obtain allowance of unjust and improper demands.

LETTER FROM IOWA.

The most terrible rain, hail and wind storm ever known in that vicinity, visited Burlington last evening Apr. 5th. It came up at a moments notice, creating fearful havoc and loss of life. The storm struck the city on the west, tearing the roof from off the school house, descended through the business portion of the city. Buildings were unroofed and a great amount of damage done. The most horrible part, was the destruction of I. N. Pond's butter and egg depot, and the death of seven persons. The house was blown down, and twenty-five persons buried beneath the ruins. Mr. Pond and three others were taken out dead, and nineteen others were taken out more or less injured. The wife and two children of a German school teacher living in an adjoining house were killed by the falling of the east wall.

The epizoot has been resurrected in Des Moines, animals that had it six months ago are well along with the second attack of the disease. Have heard of no cases proving fatal.

A disease similar to the epizootic prevails in many parts of the country among the human race. There are many cases in Des Moines and vicinity. The symptoms are almost identical with those of the regular horse disease. Stupor, cough, running at the nose, etc. The mercury managed to climb to the 86° mark in this place, Apr. 4th. How is that for spring.

Musquitoes in swarms have made their appearance in Skunk river bottom, and were there in full power of action, day before yesterday. How high is that for the 4th of Apr. Wheat sowing is about completed in the south half of the State and well along in the north half. More than usual is being put in this season. Over eighty thousands hogs were packed in Des Moines during the season just closed; Keokuk comes next packing 71,156, Cedar Rapids, packed 36,204. Des Moines is shipping pork to California. First thunder shower of the season Apr. 4th. Grass is looking quite green. Plenty of rain now.

combinations of the character above named, we believe will have a most salutary effect in that State in not only preserving peace and order in the large cities, but in inviting the investment of capital and the more orderly class of workmen there, where if the law is enforced these difficulties and disturbances will be avoided.

LETTER FROM LUNENBURG.

It looks a little "blan" as I write this 14th day of April, with snow above the window sills, although it has been "taking leave" for a number of days and at the present ratio of departure many days will be required for its final dissolution. A poor robin comes hopping up to the window, picking on a snow bank four feet deep, looks in inquiringly, as if it had made a mistake, and like the dove of old could not "find the solid earth on which to rest." Even the Woodchuck almanac makers have made a mistake, or they have not tallied right, for many weeks ago some of them dug out through the snow-banks, and very industriously made for the bark of the nearest trees for a livelihood. Even the sheep look from the yards where they have been pent for six months very longingly to the few bare knolls, which look very temptingly, and like an oasis in this great snow desert. Whenever we live we must be subject to the laws Physical and Political, remembering there is one at the Helm that makes no mistakes, that brings "order out of apparent disorder," and all for the good of animal and vegetable life. This great winding sheet, that has so long buried the youth, beauty and loveliness of the past year, will soon pass away, and the earth again will awake to a new life, a more beautiful resurrection, and in the joy of the newer youth, shall we not forget the cold rigors of winter's desolation. It is not altogether a man's surroundings that make life, it is what is within him, remembering with the poet:

"This hope, and joy, and memory give, A home in which the heart can live." I have never learned of a place on earth, of perfect contentment, of perfect happiness and repose. I am not one of those that believes, all things considered, that one portion of this earth, that is designed for human habitation, is so much better than another, that all men should be fighting for it. It is said that the most contented tribes on the earth are those that live far North of us where the sun is not seen for months. I am willing to admit that the rigors of the 45th Parallel are sufficient for me, without trying the higher latitudes. The intellect and backbone of the world, both its habitation between the 15th and 50th parallels of latitude in the Northern Hemisphere. If the climate is rigorous, so are the people. These snowdrifts, give energy, strength, power of endurance, will overcome. It is a mistaken notion, that repose here is happiness, it's misery. It's the hope, the labor, the activity, the pleasant memories that come from an upright life, that enables us to live over our lives, but oh how miserable if those memories are of the dark deeds of wasted lives, of ghosts that drive quietness from us, and a shivering fear of the justice we may escape here, which will surely be visited on us hereafter, it is what's within us that makes us miserable, and not altogether the stumbling blocks of Nature. Would that we could all subdue ourselves.

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MURDER OF GEN. CANBY AND TWO COMMISSIONERS BY THE MODOC.

LAVA BED CAMP, April 11, via YERKA, Apr. 12. Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were presented with clothing and provisions by the Peace Commissioners. A message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point about a mile from our picket line. This morning Boston Charlie came in and told the Commission that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commission outside our lines. About an hour after Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas, A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddle and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. About half an hour after the party had arrived a cry from the signal station was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commission, and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason.

In a moment the troops were under arms and deployed as skirmishers under the command of Col. Green, and orders given to forward at double quick. Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned and told us that the Indians had attacked them and that he thought he was the only one who had escaped, but in a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line. From him we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced:

Mr. Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by Gen. Canby, and then by Dr. Thomas. Then Capt. Jack made a speech, asking for Hot Creek and Cottonwood, now occupied by Fairchild and Dorris for a reservation. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonchin told Meacham to say no more; that he had said enough on that subject, and while Schonchin was speaking, Capt. Jack got up and walked behind the others, turned back, and exclaimed, "All ready." He then drew his pistol and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the eye. Schonchin then shot Mr. Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Hooker Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with a pistol in his hand and Jim ran.

The troops are now about a mile in the lava beds lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under the cover of darkness. There are here about 600 troops which can be brought into active service, and it is believed that they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to survive.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

The telegraph reports the destruction by an earthquake of San Salvador, the capital city of the republic of the same name in Central America, with a loss of eight hundred lives and twelve millions of property. This catastrophe dwarfs, in terror and extent, all the disasters on land and sea recently reported, terrible as some of these have been. The city of San Salvador was situated on a river emptying into the Pacific ocean, and about one hundred miles from Guatemala. Its population was about sixteen thousand. It was an extensive depot for sugar and indigo, and contained a number of manufactories. It very likely owes its destruction to the proximity of the volcano of San Salvador. Once before, in the year 1854, it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake. Only scanty details are thus far received of the present disaster, and there is room for the hope that its extent may prove to be less than now reported.

WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

The competitive examination of candidates for appointment in the United States Military Academy at West Point will take place at Burlington on Thursday, May 1st, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the direction of Col. R. C. Denton, of St. Albans, James M. Knox, M. D., of Burlington, and D. M. Camp of Newport, the committee selected for that purpose.

INFORMATION.

All candidates must be bona fide residents of the Third Congressional District of Vermont. The successful candidate must be at West Point not later than the 25th of May, 1873. The pay of a cadet is \$500 per annum with one ration per day commuted at 30 cents, commencing from the date of admission, and with economy is sufficient for his support.

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Candidates are admitted into the Academy only between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, but those who have served at least one year in the regular or volunteer army during the late war and have been honorably discharged, are, by special provision of law, eligible up to the age of twenty-four years. No candidate less than five feet in height can be admitted. Candidates must be free from any infectious or immoral disorder or infirmity which may render them unfit for arduous military service. Candidates must be free from any infectious or immoral disorder or infirmity which may render them unfit for arduous military service. Candidates must be free from any infectious or immoral disorder or infirmity which may render them unfit for arduous military service.

In Arithmetic, the various operations in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division reduction, simple and compound proportion, and vulgar and decimal fractions, must be thoroughly understood, and readily performed.

EXAMINATIONS.

The newly appointed cadets are examined at the Academy prior to admission, and those not properly qualified are rejected. Examinations of the several classes are held in January and June and the new cadets are given the standing in their class of which their merits entitle them. I shall be happy at all times before the examination by letter or otherwise to give such further information as I may have, to all who may desire it. Geo. W. Hendee, M. C. 3d district, Morrisville, April 8th, 1873.

INVESTIGATIONS.

We learn that investigating committees appointed by the last Legislature, and which were permitted to continue their investigations after the adjournment, are to meet soon—one at St. Albans and the other at White River Junction. That in reference to alleged frauds and mismanagement connected with the Vermont Central will meet at St. Albans on the 29th inst., and they hope to sit long enough to hear the whole case on both sides. This committee is composed of Senators D. R. Bailey, of St. Albans, and Jacob Estey, of Brattleboro; and Representatives Pitkin, of Montpelier, Munson, of Manchester, and Grant, of Newport. That on the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, which is composed of Senators Ballard, of Franklin, Merrill, of Cabotville; and Representatives Henry, of Chester, Randall, of Waterbury, and Thompson, of Irasburg, have not yet announced the time of their meeting. We submit that these investigations are a useless expenditure of time and money. No possible good can result from them to anybody. The late hearing on the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada railroads at St. Albans has quieted the apprehensions of the people in regard to these roads, and the Vermont Asylum for the Insane is now all right. A new Superintendent has been chosen, and a new order of things established there, so that any further investigation is not only unnecessary but not demanded, and can result in no benefit to the institution or to the State.—Agnes and Patriot.

HIS ROTUNDITY REDUCED.

A "commercial traveler" from Boston recently went to Montreal, and undertook a number of errands for his friends, but returning attracted the attention of an officer of customs. On reaching St. Albans he was invited to a neighboring hotel, where a desire was manifested to examine more closely into the material of which his fitting garments were made. Upon investigation it was found that, instead of a man weighing some 250 pounds, as would appear from his general appearance, he was only a moderate sized man, the excess in stature consisting of sundry articles of small wares nicely packed about his person, made to resemble a fine fitting suit of clothes. The articles other than necessary clothing were retained by the official, and the traveler was glad enough to get off with only the reduction of his rotundity.

As a mail train which leaves Railroad at 9:10 a. m.

was near the crossing, Thursday, at Hunt's crossing, the three rear car passengers, smoking and baggage, were thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment, the cars turning completely over. There was about 20 passengers in the coach, and all were more or less injured. The accident was caused by the frost coming out of the ground and spreading the rails. Superintendent White and the employees of the road did all in their power to render the injured comfortable.

H. P. Allen master of transportation

on the Passumpsic road, has tendered his resignation to take effect May 1st. Mr. Allen has been in the employ of the company for 18 years, commencing in the freight department at St. Johnsbury when a boy and by fidelity and eminent capacity has reached the head of the department. The company will lose a most valuable and efficient officer.

Current Items.

The Pope's health is said to be improving. A severe snow storm is reported in Nebraska. A New York horse-car robber got a twenty-years sentence on Monday. The Grand Jury commenced taking testimony at New York Monday in relations to the gall street murders. A family in Cambridge tried panics and arsenic on Monday for dinner, and found the mixture deleterious to health. Mr. F. C. Packard of Boston has accepted an offer of \$2500 per year to sing in Christ Church, New York. One of the Japanese students at New York, A. Kazu Hiroswa, son of a prince, died a day or two ago and was buried on Sunday. The flood at Albany is receding rapidly. The water has left the docks and the river is ready for navigation. The punishment of the treacherous Modocs promises to be commensurate with their crimes. Gen. Sherman telegraphs Gen. Gillen: "You will be perfectly justified in their extermination."

A letter sent from Bangor in 1869,

addressed to a post office seven miles distant, has just been returned to the sender from the Dead Letter Office. Which shows a commendable degree of life in an office called dead. The movement for a monument to Miss Helen L. Gilson, of Chelsea, a hospital nurse during the war, has the endorsement of Gen. Burnside, Grand Commander of the G. A. R.

Mrs. Helen M. Barnard, who had a regular seat, last session, in the reporters' gallery of the House of Representatives, as correspondent of a western paper, has been appointed by the President honorary commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and will report especially on the woman's department of the Exposition. A slight accident to the boiler of the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield, Monday, caused a panic on board the passengers remembering with terror the tragedy with which her name is connected.

In the last letter Mr. Albert Sumner, one of the Atlantic's lost passengers, sent home from Europe, he enclosed his photograph, with the words, "Coming events cast their shadows before." Senator Brownlow is described as "thin, pale emaciated, shaken with palsy, and to outward appearance a wreck." He has gone to his home in Knoxville, Tennessee. At the Erie investigation, progressing in New York, it transpired that Mr. Gould paid senator Madden the sum of \$4,000 for his services during the last session of the Legislature. Maggie Mitchell's three weeks engagement at the Boston theatre just closed was the most successful of any "star" that has ever appeared in New England, the receipts being \$27,000. She gave three matinees at which the receipts were \$5,548. Something of Secretary Richardson's sterling character may be judged from the fact that upon receiving his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury he resigned his place as a director of the Appleton National Bank, and gave directions for the disposal of his bank stock. An old farmer says he don't think much of your "three minutes to harness" horses. When he was young and spry, he said, he'd like to see the man he couldn't hitch up in that time, if he really got his dander up.

New York, April 12. Charles Schell, residing at West Forty-third street, had his throat cut from ear to ear by three unknown men, in the store at the corner of Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, at 11 o'clock at night. Schell expired at once. His murderers escaped.

MARRIED.

In Somerset, April 10, by Rev. H. H. Hartwell assisted by W. H. Collins, James M. Hartwell, M. D., of Concord, to Mrs. Dattie T. Barker of Concord. In Stark, April 10, by A. J. Smith, Esq., Mr. Greenleaf Colby, of Stark, to Miss Josephine H. Carpenter of Coontry, Vt. In Bloomfield, Vt., March 31, by Rev. M. P. Parrott, Edgar Stoddard of Lamoignon, Vt., to Miss Helen Merrill of Shelburne, Vt. In Brimfield, Vt., April 9, by Rev. M. P. Parrott, Anson Wallace to Clara W. Legro, both of Columbia.

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AGENCY. (Established 1852.) CAPITAL REPRESENTED, \$20,000,000. This Agency offers to the public safe and reliable insurance on all classes of insurable property, at fair rates. No Company is effected which does not stand at the head of the configuration of 1872, and which is not beyond suspicion. All losses promptly paid on Completion of Proof. Special attention will be given to good Special Hazards, and a competent surveyor will visit parties to make surveys, when desired.

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If you are suffering with Dyspepsia, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters. If you are suffering with Constipation, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters. If you are suffering with Headache, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters. If you are suffering with Heart Burn, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters. If you are suffering from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the Liver, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters. If you are suffering with Dropsy after eating, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters. If you are suffering with Ringworm, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters. If you are suffering from Heart Burn, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters. If you are suffering from Pimples and Eczema, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters. If you are suffering from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the Liver, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters. If you are suffering with Skin Diseases, use Noyes' Bilious Bitters.

These are not queer preparations, but are purely scientific combination, prepared with the greatest care, and from the

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They are recognized by Physicians as affording the surest and quickest means of accomplishing what they are intended to do. It is a very standard fact, and has been the highest recommendation, that during the past year over one hundred gallons of Noyes' Bitters have been sold in Physicians' prescriptions alone, and during the same period more than two thousand bottles have been dispensed at Retail from Dr. Noyes' Laboratory, besides large quantities that have been sent abroad. The

CARBOLIC CREAM

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For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the

gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, fallen hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of foaling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning grey or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

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