The Free Press.

BURLINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1873.

G. G. BENEDICT, Editor.

PROSPECTUS.

The Burlington Free Press, 1873.

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The Forty-Third Congress.

The new Congress, which will not meet till next December, unless called together by special proclamation, which is not likely, will show many changes. The Senate, indeed, loses but a few of its prominent members. Messrs. Spencer, Rice, Kellogg, Blair, Vickers, Hill, Pool, Sawyer and Machen, who go out, were all comparatively new comers, from southern States, and none of them had gained great weight and influence in the Senate. Messrs. Ferry of Connecticut, Morton, Conkling, Sherman, Howe, Morrill of Vermont and Cameron, have been re-elected, and remain. The other Senators who have been dropped are Cole of California, Harlan of Iowa, Pomeroy of Kansas, Nye of Nevada, Patterson of New Hampshire, Corbett of Oregon and Trumbull of Illinois.

The changes in the House are too numerous to be mentioned. New England drops several of her prominent Representatives, among them General Banks, whose Congressional term began twenty years ago, but suffered an interruption of eight years, from 1857 to 1865. Oakes Ames had served ten years, but serves no longer. Maine loses its excellent Representatives in the First and Fourth Districts, Messrs. Lynch and Peters, and Vermont substitutes Mr. Hendee for Mr. Smith. The Democrats lose their well-known Representatives, Messrs. Cox and Slocum of New York, Voorhees and Kerr of Indiana, Campbell and Morgan of Ohio, and Farnsworth of Illinois; while the Republicans lose Messrs. Shellabarger and Bingham of Ohio, with many lesser lights.

The Loss of a Good Bill.

The failure of the Agricultural College Bill was owing largely, without doubt, to the outcry set up by a number of newspapers. These were probably not altogether ignorant of the public advantages of education, and have every one of them, doubtless, often applauded the wise liberality of States like Michigan, that have made large grants of public lands and set apart immense funds for education. But that *Congress* should appropriate a portion of the proceeds of the public lands for a similar beneficent purpose, to be distributed among all the States and scatter blessings through all the land, was to them a horrible bugbear, a "job," a "land grab," a "swindle." The common phrase "insensate howling" was never better applied than to this outcry; but it frightened some timid Congressmen, and answered its purpose. This opposition was aided, perhaps inspired, by the influence of some of the older colleges. President McCosh, of Princeton, and several other presidents of institutions which would not be immediately benefitted by the act, made formal protest against it. This strikes us as particularly ungenerous. The true teacher is supposed to be interested in all education, and to be glad to see institutions of learning multiply and prosper, even though they may not bring grist to his particular mill. The "Agricultural Colleges," so-called, established by national endowment, have no such restricted scope as is often represented. They are schools of science, of engineering, of military instruction, of all practical branches, agriculture included. They are connected, in many cases, and conducted in perfect harmony, with older academic institutions. To foster them, and show their advantages open to all, in due time, seems to us a most worthy aim of any statesman; and we doubt not that the day is not distant when this bill, or one like it, will become a law, with the hearty approval of all, not blinded by some selfish interest, who believe that to promote education is to promote good government, intelligence in the masses, and as a consequence intelligence in our legislators, religion, civil order, and in short every good object and interest.

It is a curious fact that the money market is easier in Boston than in any other American city, notwithstanding the fact that the fire consumed $80,000,000, last November. The insurance money has done something toward this, but more is due to the fact that Boston was a creditor city, and its collections were more rapid than they would have been on account of the fire. It is evident now that there will be no lack of money to rebuild the burnt district, and it is estimated that it will not cost 10 per cent. more to build in Boston in 1873, than it would in 1872.

Judge Poland has sent to Treasurer Spinner a certified check for $329, the amount of Representative Kelley's Credit Mobilier dividend, which Mr. Ames testified he paid to him, and with it a letter stating that any future profits or dividends accruing on the stock might be had by calling on Mr. Ames. Judge Kelley insists that he never owned the Credit Mobilier stock, and that none of its proceeds belong to him. He intends publishing an address to his constituents, explaining and defending his course in the matter.

Ex-Gov. Holden of North Carolina has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh.

The Salary Grab Before the People.

The first considerable assemblage of Republicans that has occurred since the passage of the salary bill, was the Convention of the First Congressional District of Connecticut. Its action was significant of the popular sentiment in regard to that measure. The President of this Convention, General Pratt, who is an ex-member of Congress, in his remarks on taking the chair, condemned the increase in the strongest terms. We quote from a report of his remarks:

"He commended the action of Gen. Hawley in opposing the raising of the salaries of members. He said the men who voted for the measure were no better than thieves. (Applause.) He denounced Ben Butler, the prime mover in the scheme, as a bad man. The cognomen of 'Beast' Butler, applied to him in the South during the war, was just. He continued to denounce his action and those who supported him in this business in the strongest terms, the convention applauding after his strong denunciations. He went back some forty years in the history of Congress, and spoke of the time when the pay of members was raised to four dollars a day. Only two men who voted for that increase were returned by their constituents, and those were Richard M. Johnson and Henry Clay. The latter made a especial appeal to his constituents not to throw him overboard for one mistake, and the other a very popular man, and elected at first by a large majority, went back with a very small one. In the 33d Congress, which had the longest session he believed on record, sitting till late in August, the entire compensation of a member he thought did not exceed $2,500. The raising of the salary to $15,000 for a Congressional term was not called for by the people. Wherever he had been in the district men of all parties condemned it universally. He had yet to meet a man who said it was right. He said the carrying through of the measure was a piece of—(a voice—as the General hesitated for a word—"make it strong, General")—villainy! (Applause.)

The convention, after nominating Gen. Hawley unanimously by acclamation, for re-election, adopted a series of resolutions reported by an able committee, which after expressing "profound regret at the recent developments at Washington, and the evidences of a deep political and commercial immorality in the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad, the Credit Mobilier, and in the undue and retroactive increase of salaries," proceed as follows:

Resolved, That the time has come in Congress and in the country for a higher and purer political tone, for the prompt punishment and disgrace of unfaithful public men, and that no partisanship shall shield those who have betrayed the confidence which has been freely extended to them; that we will resist the demoralizations of corporations, and will support no man for office who is not free from the taint of bribery.

Resolved, That the bill recently enacted by which salaries have been unduly increased, should be repealed, and we request our next representative in Congress to use his best efforts to that end.

Another resolution approves the course of Gen. Hawley in his "fearless denunciation of unjust schemes and unjust men, and his opposition to all improper increase of salaries." With such a platform and candidate, we do not think the Republicans of the First Conn. District need fear to go into the election. And as fast as the people can find opportunity to speak, we think it will be in the same tone of deep indignation at the unexpected increase of salaries, and demand that the bill, so far at least as it affects the salaries of Congressmen, shall be repealed.

Nearly seventeen years have passed since Brooks' assault on Sumner, yet new facts connected with it are every now and then coming to light. A party of gentlemen were dining with Hon. James L. Orr, in Washington, just prior to his late departure to his foreign mission, when he incidentally spoke of the affair. He said he had heard of the intended assault, and meant to have prevented it by being in the Senate chamber and arresting the blow. On his way thither he stopped in the library to see a book, which, not being readily found, detained him a few minutes longer than he purposed, and during the delay the assault was made. Brooks confessed to him, before his death, that he never meant to have it so deadly as it was—intending only to "disgrace" the Senator with the South by a flagellation—and said he could not believe at first that Sumner was really hurt. He said, further, that he was tired of life and wanted to die. The notoriety he won was killing him by inches—every bully and blackguard in the South thrust his attentions and acquaintance on him, and it was too terrible a punishment to bear.

One characteristic of President Grant's second inaugural which must strike every one, is its homely frankness. The President evidently prepared his address without the slightest idea of satisfying a critical taste. Had he been a master of rhetoric, or consulted effect, he would have omitted some portions of it, as for instance his allusion to the abuse he has received from hostile partisans. The President needed no such vindication, and could well, as he has heretofore been wont to do, have let the "abuse" pass by him "like the idle wind." But the inaugural pleases "the plain people," whose good opinion President Lincoln valued so highly and enjoyed so thoroughly, for it lets them see what the President has at heart. The reform of the civil service, the restoration of friendly feeling between the different sections of the country, the revival of trade and commerce, the cultivation of amicable relations with foreign powers, the removal of everything which trammels the development of American industrial interests, the improvement of the condition of the colored men, the pacification of the Indians, and the settlement of the national finances on a sound and permanent basis—these are the worthy measures he desires, and intends, if possible, to secure. The candor of the address largely disarms criticism. Even the *Tribune* sees in it "the utterance of a man of the best intentions profoundly desirous to govern wisely and justly." In all such good purposes, who would not bid him God speed? To endeavor to secure them all, is to cut out work enough for one man, and for one administration; but we shall doubtless see an honest and persevering effort to accomplish them, on the part of President Grant. Animated by such good purposes, with increased experience of men and things, and with an obvious consciousness of the responsibility resting on him, General Grant's second term may be expected to be more successful even than his first.

It seems to be now the general expectation that the reprieve of Foster, the "car hook murderer," will be followed by commutation to imprisonment for life by Governor Dix. The petition for such commutation from the father of young Foster is certainly most strongly backed. Accompanying it was a letter from Mrs. Putnam, the wife of his victim, to the governor adding "earnestly" her prayer for such exercise of clemency; and a certificate signed by half of the jury, that having disagreed for 22 hours, and understanding themselves to be shut out by the ruling of the court from finding a verdict of murder in the second degree, they finally brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, supposing that their recommendation to mercy would necessarily result in a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. They state positively that they were never agreed that Foster designed to kill Putnam, and that but for the definite understanding that Foster would be saved from the extreme penalty by the recommendation to mercy they could never have rendered the verdict under which he now lies sentenced. To this are appended legal opinions by Mr. Evarts, Judge Davies, Judge Leonard, Abraham R. Lawrence, and about twenty other prominent lawyers, to the effect that the case lacks proof of premeditation, and is one requiring the exercise of Executive clemency; and also letters from Ex-Mayor Gunther, Senator Laimbeer, Robert Bonner, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, and other leading citizens, who say they have known Foster from childhood, and who declare that he was a sober, industrious, amiable, and orderly man. They explain the cruel and brutal killing of Putnam on the ground that Foster was on that occasion drunk, and that, in sudden anger, he struck a blow which, without intention to kill, resulted in death. Medical testimony is added, that the blow would quite possibly not have proved fatal, had Mr. Putnam had suitable surgical treatment

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We were never able to find in Foster's crime the malice aforethought which constitutes murder in the first degree, and we do not see how any one can read the petition and the accompanying papers without at least a willingness that the prayer be granted.

New Hampshire Election.

The result in New Hampshire is the re-election of Gov. Straw by a majority of 300 or 400 votes; a legislature Republican in both branches; and the re-election of the three Democratic Congressmen, Hibbard, Bell and Parker. For several causes the vote was a very light one. The snow is very deep in the back country roads and a severe storm prevailed on election day. Then the complete victory won by the Republicans last November, inspired over-confidence, and caused the leaders to rely upon a quiet campaign, though such a course in past years has proved invariably disastrous. Added to this were the Credit Mobilier business and the passage of the unpopular salary bill, which disgusted many Republicans, though the Democrats were as responsible for it as the Republicans. The Democratic party, on the other hand, always gain by stormy weather and by a campaign marked by "masterly inactivity." This year they also gained somewhat by the union of the insignificant forces of the Liberal Republicans and the Temperance party. The former notably sold out to them on Congressmen, while the latter did all in its power to give the control of the State to men who despise its platform. The small Republican majority and the Democratic successes in the Congressional districts, are owing, however, not to any increase of the Democratic vote; but to the apathy and inaction of Republicans. There is a wholesome lesson in the result, which we trust the Republicans of the Granite State will lay to heart.

So Mr. Boutwell is the new Senator from Massachusetts, and a new Secretary of the Treasury is to be appointed. We should have been well content if Mr. Boutwell had concluded to retain his Cabinet office, for he has been an honest and successful, if not a brilliant Secretary of the Treasury, and the country would have known what to rely on, in that most important department, for the four years to come. We should have better liked the result of the Senatorial election in Massachusetts, also, if less of the credit for securing it were given to Ben. Butler. But it does not surprise us. Mr. Boutwell is a careful worker, and thoroughly clear-headed as regards his own interests. He knew exactly what he was about, when he decided to exchange his Cabinet office for a seat in the Senate, if he could; and he believed he could, or he would not, have tried. The change will relieve him from heavy responsibility, and it settles his future for six years, life and health being spared, and probably for a much longer time, for Massachusetts has a noteworthy way of re-electing her Senators. It is a high honor which has fallen on him, that of representing the Old Bay State in the Senate, and we trust and believe that she will have no reason to regret her choice.

The Vote on the Salary Bill.

The list of yeas and nays shows that 50 republicans and 49 democrats voted aye, on the increase of their own salaries, while 30 republicans and 37 democrats voted no. Twenty republican and fifteen democratic members from the reconstructed States voted in favor of the appropriation, while two republicans and six democrats only from those States voted against the increase. The measure received forty-nine votes from the southern States, while only fifteen representatives from these States voted against it. The yeas and nays in the Senate are quite as suggestive in a partisan point of view. Of the Republican Senators, twenty-three voted in favor of the bill and twenty-two against it; while thirteen Democrats sustained and only five opposed it. That is, the measure was carried by the votes of a fraction over one-half of the Republican Senators, and by the votes of *two-thirds* of the Democratic Senators. There were four New England Congressmen who voted for the salary (all from Massachusetts, three of whom retired with this Congress), and seventeen opposed it; in the Senate one New England member only voted for it, Senator Morrill of Maine, while there were eight in opposition. These statistics may go for what they are worth, but they should be generally understood.

The defeat of the English Ministry, in the House of Commons, on the Irish University bill, has been followed by the tender of his resignation by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Disraeli, or Earl Granville, it is thought, may attempt the formation of a new Ministry.

Mr. Colfax at Home.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax had a public reception on returning to his home at South Bend, Indiana, Saturday. He naturally improved the occasion to make a speech in self-vindication. In the course of this he said:

> Suppose any one of you had been charged with having been given shares in a woolen factory; that from these shares you had received enormous dividends, and that, as payments for these gifts and dividends, you had aided corruptly in carrying through legislation in regard to duties on wool—would you not regard it as sufficient answer to such charges to tell the public that you had been all your life publicly advocating the scale of duties alleged to have been carried by corruption—besides this, their enactment had been a year before these alleged gifts—that you had never owned any stock in woolen factories, or anything else, that you had not paid for; that your shares had never been given you, and that you had never received any such dividends? Now, if you had voluntarily withdrawn, as I had, at pecuniary loss, over four years before, from an agreement to buy such stock in a woolen factory, you would regard what I have supposed as a sufficient refutation of the charge that you had been bribed by gifts of stock and enormous dividends. But if you added to all this the frank statement that you would be willing to buy this very factory stock at par, and to hold it if it would not involve you in litigation, would you not think your answer to be full and thorough on every practical point that the wanton calumny required you to state?

Mr. Colfax continued at some length, repeating his testimony before the investigating committee, and declaring once more, upon his honor, his innocence of the charges brought against him. He did not allude to Mr. Nesbitt. At the close of his remarks there was handed him a letter, with 1,500 signatures of his fellow citizens attached, expressing the confidence of the signers in him, after which the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That in welcoming Schuyler Colfax home to-day, after his twenty years of arduous public services, in which he has been excelled by none as a model statesman, temperate and faithful to principles, we do so with undiminished confidence in his honor and integrity, both as a public man and a private citizen.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a Democratic paper, says:

> We have taken the trouble to review carefully the case of Mr. Colfax as recorded in the Congress investigation, and compare it with the elaborate defence delivered by the late Vice-President at South Bend, last Saturday.
>
> The result of our research is that he has given a successful and satisfactory explanation of the entire matter.
>
> It will require closer analysis than that which we have made, or are capable of making, to alter our opinion that in this business Mr. Calfax has been very much abused and wronged; and we are the readier to allow this since we have never been tempted, and could not be induced to sacrifice the private character of any man to partisan interest.

The Legislature of Kansas adjourned on Friday. Senator York addressed the Senate before adjournment on his connection with the Pomeroy affair. After his speech the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Senate has full faith and confidence in the statements made by Senator York before the Joint Convention for the election of a United States Senator; that Samuel C. Pomeroy did offer to bribe him by the payment of $7,000 for his vote, and in behalf of the people of the State of Kansas we thank him for unmasking Samuel C. Pomeroy, who has by corrupt practices so long held his position in the United States Senate.

Three-fourths of the horses in New York are afflicted with the "scratches."

Waitsfield has refused to go back to the district system of schools, by a large majority.

Fenianism has taken a new lease of life in Massachusetts. A circle has been found in South Boston with thirty-two members.

The Senate have admitted Mr. Spencer of Alabama to a seat in the Senate for six years from the 4th inst.

The inauguration ball-room in Washington was so cold that the dancers' pumps were frozen.

Of the 103 members of the House who voted for Butler's salary steal, 62—more than one-half—had been elected by their constituents to stay at home.

A Washington despatch states that Joseph B. Stewart, the recently discharged witness, has sued Speaker Blaine for false imprisonment, laying the damages at $100,000.

Representatives of the Kellogg government at Washington state that quiet is fully restored in New Orleans, unless the Republican press of the North throw fire upon the smouldering embers.

A majority of thet Massachusetts legislative committee on the subject have reported leave to withdraw, to the petitioners for expunging the resolutions censuring Senator Sumner.

Butterick, the New York moulder of fashion and shoulder padder, says gentlemen's overalls for parties will be cut more biased this season, and short men will, when waltzing, let out their suspenders a couple of inches.

The Board of Examiners for the United States Treasury Department will hold a series of examinations, beginning on the 24th inst., for the purpose of filling about forty vacancies in the clerkships of class 1. Applications are received till the 17th inst.

The New York *Commercial* says that very few houses of any sort are to let in that city this spring; that there is no reduction in rents, and that in the most eligible quarters the landlords have even demanded an advance over last year's rates.

The Boston *Globe* celebrated the first anniversary of its establishment Tuesday, by appearing in double quarto form—sixteen pages—which were filled with interesting matter, and presented a very handsome appearance.

Western inflationists having failed to secure legislation increasing the volume of currency, intimate that the Comptroller of the Currency must be compelled to enforce the existing law, which requires him to withdraw $25,000,000 from the East to be distributed in the West and South.

The Springfield *Republican* says that nearly every conductor on the Connecticut River railroad bought a new neck-tie and had a clean shave and got his hair cut, Thursday evening, merely because baggage-masters from that city checked 300 trunks from Mount Holyoke seminary.

A man who has been engaged in petty thefts, from stores in Concord, N. H., went round to them all, the other day, and made ample restitution, declaring, with tears in his eyes, that he could neither eat nor sleep, the matter laid so heavily on his conscience. He had not been suspected.

An exchange says: "There are people who do not see the use of such cold weather as has been experienced this winter. But it destroys unwholesome malarias in the atmosphere and freezes out many noxious things; neither disease nor anything else can long survive such a temperature. The coming season, if it ever comes, ought to be the healthiest ever known."

The President signed the bill declaring the real intent and meaning of the bankrupt act of 1867, and it is now a law. Notwithstanding the many remonstrances against it which were sent to the White House, the Attorney-General returned it to the President with a favorable opinion, upon which the President affixed his signature.

The New York *Times* is not prepared to admit that the Republican party is dead. On the contrary, it declares that it "will yet perform great services for the country, and live to inflict renewed disappointments on the disorderly and famished faction which calls itself by a new name, but which is essentially the Democratic party of 1864."

After all the attempt to get up a corner on the American people in macaroni failed. Thanks to the sober second thought of the House, as embodied in a conference committee, the benevolent little game of the "ways and means" to cheer the heart of the solitary manufacturer at Mott Haven came to naught. It is sad.

The re-nomination of General Hawley, of Connecticut, by the Republicans of his district, must give general satisfaction. His plucky and independent course in the House during his brief term has gained him a host of friends, who would very much regret to see him left out of the next Congress.

The last mail from Berlin brings some highly important papers to the State Department, among which in the resignation of Minister Bancroft, our representative to Germany, who does not desire to further continue in public life. The reason Mr. Bancroft assigns is his age and failing health, and he desires to be relieved as soon as possible. There is no idea yet as to who will succeed him.

Mr. Douglas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, held an interview with the President Friday morning, at which he submitted to him some thirty new appointments to collection districts. The changes have been made necessary by the passage of the law consolidating the collection districts. These appointments have been made after consultation with Congressmen. The time required for filing of bonds is the reason alleged for present appointment; it being estimated that in many cases officers cannot qualify before May 20th, the day when the office of Assessors will be closed.

Mr. Willard secured the passage, on the last day of the session, of a joint resolution authorizing the International Statistical Congress to hold its ninth session in the United States. Eight of these sessions have been held at the capitals of Belgium, Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Italy, Holland and Russia, to the great advancement of the science of National and International statistics in its various departments, and to the uniformity of coinage, weights and measures, and commercial relations and statistical publications between the different nations.

The New York *Nation* says, with too much truth: "Moral courage seems to be rapidly becoming the peculiar possession of people who have no morality. Honest men hang their heads in the presence of a rascal. They try him with great reluctance, pass sentence on him with sobs and groans, and then beg of him for God's sake to run away and leave them to their business; and when he refuses to run, and proceeds to slap their faces, they are profoundly impressed by his pluck—think he must have good in him after all, and, remembering his mother and sisters, and his early attendance on the Sunday-school, weep on his breast and subscribe to set him up in business. The result is that criminals begin to have a hearty contempt for us, and, far from repenting them of their crimes, are daily cursing their moderation in not stripping us more thoroughly."

The Boston *Traveler* of Thursday has the following:—

The Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad Co. has been served with a writ of attachment, prohibiting the paying of any moneys now in their hands, and due to the trustees and managers of the Vermont Central Railroad Co. The writ is understood to have been drawn at the instance of the Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain Railroad Co., and was served yesterday.

Michigan, which admits young women to equal privileges with young men in its State University, is not yet ready for woman suffrage,—in the view of a legislative committee.

The Illinois Legislature has passed through its first stages a bill to punish intoxication on the part of any State official by a fine of $10 for the first offence, $20 for the second, and expulsion from office for the third.

President Grant is the seventh President who has been honored with a re-election. His predecessors were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Lincoln—all honored names in the political annals of our country.

The Delaware peach growers honestly admit that the prospect for a good crop this year is as favorable as last year, when an immense crop was harvested. The "eyes of the world are on little Delaware;" so far as early peaches go, at any rate.

Since the passage of the temperance bill by the Indiana Legislature, the liquor dealers of Indianapolis have been holding a meeting and decided to take the question into the courts. The temperance people also held a meeting and passed resolutions of thanks to the Governor and Legislature.

Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, on his return from Congress, offered $4,650, the extra pay due to him under the salary swindle, to the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, the annual income, as far as necessary, to be applied to the payment of tuition for pupils from Norfolk county who may need such assistance.

A Tennessee paper favors the formation of a new state out of southwestern Kentucky, western Tennessee and north Mississippi, and that it be called Jackson. The paper says that the counties thus included have a population of about 700,000, and "constitute the center of industrial and intellectual life from which the great outgrowth of civilization must expand." Bah!

The House of Representatives instead of being enlarged will be fitted with new seats, with an increased capacity of 50. In the Senate, all the best located seats have been gobbled by old members. Ames, of Mississippi, secured Wilson's as long ago as the Philadelphia convention. Nye's seat, next to Sumner's has been taken by Caldwell; Patterson's by Buckingham and Buckingham's by Ferry.

It is said that the President favors the renewal of the Canadian reciprocity treaty. We notice that Senator Morton, who is understood to be one of the main spokesmen of the administration, has introduced a resolution in the Senate calling upon Secretary Boutwell for a comparative statement of our trade with Canada during the last two years and during the two years immediately preceding the repeal of the reciprocity treaty.

THE PLANET MERCURY.—This planet, generally too near the sun to be seen, will be during the next fortnight in a favorable position for observing it in the evening. It will appear as a reddish star of the first magnitude, low in the west, from 6 to 7 o'clock, and nearly in a line with the planet Venus, now so brilliant but many degrees higher. After the 24th Mercury will rapidly approach the sun, and on April 5th will again be on a line with it, and no longer visible.

A special correspondent of the New York *Herald* at New Orleans closes his last despatch as follows: "And so ends the Louisiana muddle for the present, with the Kellogg government established by United States bayonets; the state-house, armory, station-houses, all strongly barricaded and garrisoned with armed police; the peace of the city left to take care of itself under the surveillance of a cavalry patrol; two funerals of the victims of civil strife wending their way out of the cemeteries; a street blood-stained, torn and blotched with the marks of grape and canister hurled into the ranks of citizens; one party of politicians elated and exulting, another mad with defeat and indignation, and the people dazed and stolid."

A meeting of the National Temperance Society was held in New York city Thursday, for the purpose of devising some effectual means of preventing the spread of intemperance, and of enlisting in the cause the scientific men of the country. After much discussion, the plan which seemed to be decided upon as meeting with most favor was to petition Congress to appoint a special commission composed of well-known physicians and scientists, who should thoroughly investigate the matter and report to Congress a draft of a law regulating and as nearly as possible prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

It is proposed to advocate regulations whereby not only the sale but the manufacture of liquors shall be placed under restraint. Among those interested in the movement is the Hon. William E. Dodge. The more radical of the gentlemen present at the meeting desire that Congress pass a general prohibitory law, and thus sweep intemperance from the country. Mr. Dodge advocated the extreme radical plan, and announced that he was not in favor of any half-way measures.

Our readers will remember the case of Captain Colvocoresses, of the navy, who was killed or committed suicide at Bridgeport, Conn., after his life had been insured for the sum of $300,000. It has been believed that the insurance companies would resist the payment of the policies, but the New York Life Company has paid the heirs one policy of $10,000, on the ground that the policy contained a clause providing that death by suicide should not constitute a bar to the payment.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.—The following disposition of the vacant places on the senatorial committees has been agreed upon in caucus: Chairmanships—Appropriations, Morrill of Maine, vice Cole; Indian affairs, Buckingham, vice Harlan; territories, Boreman, vice Nye; public lands, Sprague, vice Pomeroy; District of Columbia, Lewis vice Patterson; education and labor, Flanagan, vice Sawyer; revolutionary claims, Brownlow, vice Pool. Howe, of Wisconsin, leaves the chairmanship of the claims committee and becomes chairman of the library committee. Scott succeeds Howe as chairman of the claims committee. The committees on investigation and retrenchment, heretofore headed by Mr. Buckingham, and on political disabilities, headed by Boreman, are discontinued. Sargent is made a member of the appropriation committee. The foreign committee makes a gain in strength by the addition of Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Conkling in place of Messrs. Harlan and Patterson, and will probably retain Mr. Schurz as the representative of the minority. No changes were made in the chairmanships of other committees, Morton remaining chairman of elections; Cameron of foreign relations; Sherman of Finance; Chandler of commerce; Frelinghuysen of agriculture; Logan of military affairs; Cragin of naval affairs; Edmunds of the judiciary; Ramsey of post-offices and roads; Thurman of private land claims; Stewart of Pacific railroads; Hamlin of Maine of mines and mining; Conkling of the revision of the laws of the United States; Windom of transportation routes to the seaboard; Pratt of pensions; Perry of patents; Morrill of Vermont of public buildings and grounds, and Anthony of printing. The arrangement of the committees gives general satisfaction at Washington.

CHEESE.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says of the report of the Milton Falls Cheese Factory, whose sales amounted to $6,600 last year:

"They can't chalk down such profits for milk in Vermont as they do in the Bay State. The amount of lacteal fluid above mentioned, properly diluted and well skimmed, would have yielded $50,000 if sold in Boston."

PERSONAL.

There were a number of colored persons present at the inauguration ball, some o whom were Congressmen and others correspondents. Mr. J. W. Le Barnes, formerly Provost Marshal at Boston, but now a local politician of some note in Washington, excited much comment, as he promenaded with a fashionably dressed young lady of African descent on each arm, or joined with one of them in the waltz.

Timothy Bishop, the oldest living graduate of Yale College and for many years in the West India trade with New Haven, Conn., died Thursday at the age 95 years.

The intelligence of the dangerous illness of Geo. Wm. Curtis, will be heard with great regret. His disease is fever of a low typhoid character which has been running 18 days without abatement. He has been overtaxed by his civil service and other duties.

The additional judgeship of the Massachusetts Supreme Court has been filled by the excellent appointment, by Gov. Washburn, of William C. Endicott, of Salem. He is a graduate of Harvard College, has been a Democrat in his politics, and occupies a first position among the lawyers of Essex county. The place was offered to ex-Attorney General Allen, Henry W. Paine and Judge Abbott, but they could not afford to take it.

Edmund Yates says that Vice-President Wilson greatly resembles the eminent historian, Lord Macaulay.

Madame Lucca has declared her intention of becoming a citizen of the United States by signing the preliminary documents.

The Hutchinson family were refused the use of a public hall in a hotel in Uniontown, Pa., because they sing temperance songs.

Major William W. Leland has purchased the Grand Central Hotel at Saratoga from Col. Wolcott, of the Commonwealth Hotel, of Boston, and will run it during the coming season, changing the name to the Grand Hotel, Congress Park, Saratoga.

The late Charles Reed, of Montpelier, had among his classmates at Dartmouth Amos Tuck and Harry Hibbard, of New Hampshire, and the late Gov. Peter T. Washburn, of this State.

Among those who voted yea on the salary bill, was that stern statesman who thought himself too good for the Republican party—Lyman Trumbull.

A Russian journal gets Mark Twain curiously mixed up with Henri Taine, and credits the latter with the authorship of "Innocents Abroad." It remarks that it "is in an entirely different vein from his other works." We should think so.

Lieut. Fred Grant, the President's son, is serving at Fort Griffin, Texas. His modest and unassuming deportment renders him popular with officers and men.

Senator Edmunds and family expect to return from their European tour in October next, and will then come to Burlington.

Major W. Brown, a special treasury agent, attached to Col. Howe's office in New York city, died at Staten Island Thursday. He was a native of Salem, Mass., and was many years in business in Boston, but for the past fifteen years has been a resident of New York. He will be kindly remembered by many soldiers as assistant-superintendent of the New England rooms, in New York, during the war.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate by the President on Friday, were Hon. Asa Owen Aldis, of St. Albans, and Judge Orange Ferris, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., reappointed Southern Claims Commissioners, and Hon. A. B. Maynard, formerly of Richmond, Vt., as United States District Attorney for Michigan.

The chair occupied by President Grant previous to taking the oath of office on Tuesday is the same used by President Washington on the occasion of his first inauguration. It belongs to a lady residing in Westchester county, New York.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke of Boston, who is one of the most accomplished scholars of the day, reads Hamlet at Troy on Monday evening next.

An evening paper in St. Louis published the other day the following in its list of arrivals: "B. Gratz, Brown City." And this is fame!

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—THE MEETING AT WAITSFIELD.—There was a farmer's meeting in connection with the State Board of Agriculture at Waitsfield on the 11th and 12th ult. The meeting was called to order by Secretary Collier, and Judge Richardson, President of Washington County Agricultural Society, was, on motion called to the chair. The chair introduced to the audience Hon. Hiram Carlton of Waitsfield, who welcomed the Board, and the audience, with a few neat and appropriate remarks. Hon. Henry Lane of Cornwall, then read a paper upon *Root Culture for Stock Feeding*. A discussion then ensued, participated in by Mr. J. C. Wilder of Charlotte and Z. E. Jameson of Irasburgh. E. A. Fish of Waitsfield read an essay on "Maple Sugar."

Dr. Haskins, of the *Vermont Farmer*, made some remarks concerning "Fruit growing in Northern Vermont."

D. B. Wheelock, of Barre, read a paper on "Root Culture." Mr. Boyce, of Fayston, read a poem, entitled "Rhyming and Farming." E. E. Andrews, of Berlin, spoke in relation to "Farm Buildings," and Z. E. Jameson, of Irasburgh, on "Corn Stubble." Senator Clarke King, of East Montpelier, discoursed in his usual pleasant and interesting way, on "Butter Making."

After a highly interesting and crowded series of meetings, day and evening, the assemblage was dissolved, great numbers expressing their hearty satisfaction.

JUSTICE TO A RUM-SELLER.—H. A. Morey, proprietor of the Brattleboro House, Brattleboro, was brought before Justice Newton, Saturday last, on a charge of selling liquor to a one-armed soldier, and then cruelly turning him into the streets, late at night, in a state of intoxication, where he must have frozen to death, had not a friend found and cared for him. He was fined $80 and costs, the whole amounting to not less than $100.

The cable announces that Bismarck made a powerful speech March 10th, in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, in support of the bill limiting the powers of the Roman Catholic clergy. The main points of this speech were outlined by the publication of a remarkable article on the subject of the Pontifical position of Rome, in his press organ, the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin. This closed with the following "strong talk:"

The syllabus, the "non-possumus" and the infallibility dogma, were necessary to prove that between modern society and Rome nothing real or durable can exist except war. Roman Catholicism is being surely driven to take up that position which, fifteen hundred years ago, perishing heathendom occupied with regard to ambitious Christendom. It is the religion of the uneducated. * * * So long as Rome could dispose of the secular arm in her service, and the night of ignorance beshrouded the world, her mastery was easy. No intelligence was required to burn dissidents. The conflict in which we are now engaging in Germany derives the desperation of its character only from the fact that the State has too long favored and furthered the aggressions of the Church. * * * The liberals over-estimate the strength of their adversary. In the end, this battle must become a battle of intelligence; and upon that territory the Jesuits, ghostly as well as worldly, with all their dogmas and the miracles of the saints to boot, cannot but quickly come to grief.

MR. COLFAX AND THE PRESIDENT.—President Grant has authorized the publication of the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

My Dear Mr. Colfax: Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations; that I have watched them closely, and I am as satisfied now as I have ever been of your integrity, patriotism and freedom from all charges as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life.

Affectionately yours,

U. S. GRANT.

VERMONT NEWS.

ADDISON COUNTY.

A proposition is being entertained, by the people of Middlebury, to erect a fire proof building for the offices of the town clerk and treasurer of that town. The town records as at present situated, are greatly exposed to being destroyed in case of a fire, and there is a general feeling that they should be kept in some safer place. About twenty-one years ago, the Probate records of Addison district were all destroyed by fire, and the county have since built, what is considered, a safe vault for their preservation.

There was a meeting at Bristol on the 27th ult., to discuss the propriety of bonding the towns interested in constructing a narrow gauge railroad from Bristol to Vergennes, connecting with water navigation.

A. C. Harris has been appointed postmaster, at Panton, vice G. Holcomb, resigned.

The Bridport and Addison Detecting Society held its fifty-sixth annual meeting at the Town Hall, in Addison, on the 3d ult, Hon. J. K. Ferre, President of the society in the chair. The Treasurer's report shows there is between $400 and $500 in the treasury, and there had been no expenses incurred during the past year; in other words no member of the society had suffered loss by theft during the year.

A spool factory is to be started in Vergennes.

A lad by the name of E. Warner, of Weybridge, had his right leg very badly broken, on Saturday week, by falling off a sled on which he was riding. In some way his leg became twisted, and was broken above the knee.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Two years ago this winter the Richmond iron company bought between two and three thousand acres of woodland in Stamford, for the purpose of coaling and to supply their numerous furnaces in Massachusetts and Connecticut. They now have a large number of wood choppers engaged in cutting wood, and some ten or twelve teams drawing it to the place where they intend in the spring to erect five coal kilns. Last fall they contracted for 150,000 bricks of McKendre Whitney of Bennington, which are now all delivered on the ground, and everything is in readiness for active operations as soon as the snow drifts disappear. The snow, by actual measurement, is four and one-half feet deep in the woods, and lumbering has come to a stand-still.

The Troy Burdens are making arrangements to work the iron works east of Bennington. Per contra, several manufacturers have applied for an injunction restraining them from diverting or polluting the waters of the river, and it is over this question it is expected that another "battle of Bennington" will be fought.

The police arrested at the depot, at Springfield, Mass., at an early hour Saturday morning, one Butterfield, of Bennington county, in a state of roaring drunkenness; and though they found in his pockets papers seeming to certify him as a deputy sheriff, he was committed to the lock-up.

James M. Dudley, of the New York Constitutional Commission, was born in Bennington county, in 1818, and received his education at Burr seminary. He studied law in Ludlow, under the late Governor Washburn, removed to Fulton county, N. Y., and resuming the study of law, was admitted in July, 1845, to practice in all the States and United States Courts. He has resided at Johnstown, the county seat, for the last nineteen years.

The Stratton stage, for Arlington, made only one trip the last week in February on account of the deep snow. The driver says the snow on the mountain is 14 feet deep on the level.

How to start a cheese factory, was practically demonstrated at Dorset recently. The project was started by a few energetic men, the stock ($3,000) nearly all taken, a meeting called and officers chosen, and the actual work of the business commenced in a very few days. The number of cows secured is between four and five hundred. The factory will be located in Dorset Hollow, about one and-a-half miles from the village.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

Barnet has three cases of small pox.

One year more will extinguish the war debt of St. Johnsbury.

That "Comical Brown" has been entertaining the St. Johnsbury folks.

A young man named Spencer, in the employ of A. H. McLeod & Co., of St. Johnsbury, was cutting some wood recently, when the ax glanced into his foot, cutting a severe gash.

Mr. Gaffney, living on Maple street, St. Johnsbury, was arrested and fined for drunkenness, and the resulting investigation convicted him of four offenses in selling liquors. His fines and costs amount to about $75, and he lost some five gallons of the tangle-foot.

Half of the fences in Lyndon are out of sight, under the snow.

The editor of the Hardwick *Reporter* has been sued by Hon. A. E. Judevine, for libel, the damages set at $5,000.

Rev. P. B. Fisk, of Lyndonville, has a toy telegraph line leading from his study in the church to his residence. The wire cost $4.50 and the battery 50 cents. It works like a charm, and conversations are easily carried on over the wire. One of the good points of the system is that the Reverend never gets a cold dinner, but is always on time.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Angus Gillis, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk railroad, was knocked off the train between Lennoxville and Island Pond by a bridge, a few days since, and instantly killed. He was a resident of Sherbrooke.

As Eugene Hutchins, of Eden, was at work rolling logs on the 20th ult., a huge bank of snow fell upon him from the pile behind him, injuring his back so that he has little use of his limbs, and it is feared he will be crippled some time, if not permanently.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Guy Warren, of *Fletcher*, recently assaulted his sister in such a shameful manner that she was obliged to seek shelter in a neighbor's house, badly beaten and covered with blood.

A Grange of the patrons of husbandry is about to be formed in Richford. Several subordinate Granges have already been formed in the eastern counties, and are now working under a State Grange.

There has lived within the last two and a half years, and all but one of the men within the last one and a half years, within two miles in a straight line in different directions from the tannery of D. Gilbert in Enosburgh, seven men, who have had three wives each, and one who has had four, making in all eight men who have had twenty-five wives. Five of those when last married were under forty-six years of age, and but one family living in any place called a village.

While Mr. Kingsbury, of North Fairfax, was at St. Albans, the other day, his team became frightened, broke from him and ran away. They ran over four miles, across bridges and cattle guards, fortunately meeting no train, and strange to tell were little injured.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

The railroad company have built an ice house at Hydepark, and laid in a large stock of ice for use on the butter cars another season.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The measles and scarlet fever are visiting many people in the vicinity of West Randolph.

At the house of Mr. Frederick Washburn, near Randolph Center, live Mr. Wm. Foster and wife, and Mr. Fielder Clark and wife, aged respectively 86, 85, 80, and 82 years.

Chelsea people have been visited by a noted man, styling himself Dr. Beard, *alias* Bailey. Some call him crazy, and others think he is suffering from disappointed affection. His method of operation is to ascertain the names of as many sick persons as he can, and then give them a call. He denounces all doctors except himself as knaves, and then asks the privilege of curing the patient, which he says he can do in from two to ten days. His fee varies from $5 to $25, and must in all cases be paid in advance. He generally gets turned out of doors, and sometimes is chased with a broomstick. He threatens to shoot any one if they strike him. Occasionally he gets a chance to administer his all-healing balm, but not often.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Stephen Renfrew of Craftsbury, has entirely lost his eye-sight from the effects of measles.

Canker rash is prevailing at Newport Centre, and in several towns in the northern part of Vermont.

A son of Cutter Seaver of Barton, aged about 11 years, while attending school several months ago, was hit on the head with a snow ball, and has been an invalid ever since, and has now lost the use of his limbs.

We have heard of one remarkably zealous man, in Glover, who on a recent Sabbath started for church on foot, distance two miles; he encountered drifts of such huge dimensions he was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees to surmount them.

The house and barn of Oliver Sabin, at Craftsbury, were destroyed by fire on the 23th ult. Insured for $600.

The court, at a recent session at Irasburgh, set aside a verdict, which had been secured by the jury's, "drawing cuts."

As the hostler at the Frontier House at North Troy was recently grooming one of the stage horses belonging to H. Bean, of Newport, it broke away and instead of going out doors, went carefully up a steep and difficult stairway into the hay loft. The task of getting it down was not so easy, but removing the floor and building up a pile of straw from the lower floor, it was finally accomplished.

The Good Templars at Westfield, of Aqua Lodge, No. 18, have disbanded and returned its charter.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Nancy Kelley, an old maid of Dresden, N. Y., was wooed by a railroad contractor, and went with him to Fairhaven, to have the knot tied. Before the thing was done, however, the contractor's wife and ten year old son appeared and spoiled the joke completely. Mr. Contractor had his ears boxed severely and was forced to promise better behavior in the future.

The blast furnace at Pittsford is manufacturing about nine tons of iron per day.

The report of the Overseer of the Poor of one of the towns in Rutland county contains a charge of three dollars for "taking paupers to managerie."

Austin P. Story, a former resident of Cuttingsville, was recently unanimously elected president of the Ross County National Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio. He was a young man of rare business capacity at the time he left Vermont, seventeen years ago for Ohio. His course since has been onward and upward.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

A promising young man at Barre, thinks it about time for him to "swear off" when he "saw" a lot of small snakes wriggling in the bottom of his sleigh, while returning from a dance, and also "saw no less than fifty rats" on a dry goods box in front of a store in that village.

A company is being formed at Waterbury to build a large shop near the depot, and put in a 100 horse-power engine, for the purpose of inducing manufacturers to locate there. Over $12,000 is already subscribed.

The tax voted in Montpelier for town expenses the coming year was forty-five cents on the dollar of the grand list, against one hundred and thirty-five last year, which speaks well for the management of the town officers for the last year.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

A youth in Brattleboro was fined $1 for an assault on his mother.

Thirty-two deaths in the Brattleboro Insane Asylum last year.

The train coming north over the Vermont Valley railroad, on the afternoon of the 1st inst., had a narrow escape from destruction. While running at a high rate of speed near East Putney, the tender jumped from the track, and the baggage car followed it. In this condition the train ran nearly a quarter of a mile before it could be stopped, yet strange to say, none of the passenger cars left the track. The wheels of the tender and baggage car were completely demolished, and only strong shackling saved the whole train from destruction.

Warren & Co., of Brattleboro, will rebuild their tannery, which was recently burned, the coming season.

There were some 70 new dwelling houses built in Brattleboro last year, at an average cost of $2,000, making the total amount invested over $150,000.

Bellows Falls' new hotel is progressing finely. The steam boiler and heating apparatus are in full blast, and plastering is going on rapidly. It is expected to be ready for use about June.

"Evacuation Day" was celebrated, it is said, on Wednesday night, at the Brattleboro House, when a number of barrels of liquor were rolled out of the house and transported to New Hampshire, for fear of confiscation.

WINDSOR COUNTY.

The golden wedding of Abial T. and Dora Dutton, formerly of Hartford, but for fifteen years residents of Kansas, was celebrated at their home in Burlingame, Osage county, on the 29th ult. They lost four sons in the army, and have remaining two sons and two daughters.

Cavendish has voted a tax of two per cent. in support of the "Fletcher Town Library," which now numbers 2,820 volumes, 1,050 of which are at the branch at Proctorsville.

Since the refusal of Woodstock to light its streets, the *Post* has advertised for owls, "both Hoot and Screech."

McIndoe, of the Windsor *Journal*, is about to establish two new papers, one devoted to agriculture and the other an attractive paper for the amusement of the young people, at a low price.

The town of Rochester has raised its portion of the money for the survey of the Montpelier & Rutland railroad. This is the first town to report "ready," though Stockbridge, at the last town meeting voted to raise its assessment of two hundred and ten dollars.

The Woodstock *Post* says that the natives of Pomfret have instituted "turning out places" at convenient places along the roads and stuck up fence rails as a visible sign. The quantity of snow has necessitated the splicing of the rails several times.

The present proprietor of the Granville House, Middle Granville, N. Y., has rented the hotel to a gentleman from Ludlow, for the coming year.

The attendance at the Black River academy, Ludlow, this term, numbers one hundred and twenty. The largest number for some years.

Sharon is afflicted with measles.

February 12th, while Frank Lowell and wife of Norwich were visiting a neighbor, their little daughter, ten years old who had been left in care of the house and three younger children, was burned to death. A window curtain catching fire she endeavored to extinguish it, and in so doing her own clothes took. Her stomach was burnt so that her heart could be seen beating between her ribs, and one hand was burnt so that it was all drawn up. She died Thursday morning after much suffering, being literally burnt to a crisp from her chin to her waist.

Masonic.

Robert Morris discoursed at Malone last week, upon his Masonic researches in the Holy Land and gave a recitation of four of his Masonic poems.

A Masonic excursion is in course of preparation at Columbia, Pennsylvania, for a trip to Europe, visiting the great *International Exhibition* at Vienna. They start about the first of June next, and will make an extended tour through Great Britain as well as on the Continent. A contract has already been entered into for carrying a limited number—ocean passage, railroad fare, hotel bills and all other expenses incident to the trip, all paid. A fine opportunity here presents itself to our Masonic friends and others, for making a cheap and pleasant tour to the Old World. Persons desiring further information on the subject should address A. M. Rombo, editor of the *Courant*, Columbia, Pa.

The late Gov. Geary organized the first Masonic lodge in California.

A lodge of Hindoo Free Masons has been established in Bombay.

The Free Masons of Keene gave a concert and ball in Cheshire Hall, Keene, on Friday evening last. Brown's Brigade Band, of Boston, furnished the music.

The Masonic order has a large membership and considerable influence in Persia. Nearly all the members of the Persian court belong to it.

Town Officers Elected March 4, 1873.

HUNTINGTON.

Moderator—Major H. M. Judson.

Clerk and Treasurer—R. C. Bromley.

Selectmen—O. H. Ellis, Byron Brewster, G. D. Ellis.

Overseer of Poor—Harry Ross.

First Constable—Henry Brewster.

Listers—A. D. White, N. A. Carpenter, Harry Ross.

Auditors—A. H. Cheesmore, M. D., G. W. Sayles, H. H. Brewster.

Trustee of Public Money—Harry Ross.

Fence Viewers—N. A. Carpenter, R. C. Gorton, M. Ellis.

Agent to prosecute and defend suits—C. D. Carpenter.

Inspector of Lumber and Shingles—Sidney Gillett.

Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. E. W. Ellis.

Voted a tax of 35 cents on the dollar.

BRISTOL.

Moderator, F. D. Vinton; Clerk, E. D. Barnes; Selectmen, Thos. S. Drake, Alfred Ferguson, J. A. Bixby; Treasurer, J. T. Barlow; Overseer of Poor, Jesse B. Farr; Constable, Alson C. Hill; Listers, J. W. Rockwood, F. D. Vinton, E. B. Patterson; Auditors, D. R. Gaige, W. E. Dunshee, Horace Farr; Trustee Public Money, H. C. Munsill; Town Agent, W. W. Rider; School Superintendent, Rev. T. H. Archibald. Town tax 35 cents on grand list.

LEICESTER.

Moderator, Hiram Capron; Town Clerk, A. E. Stanley; Selectmen, George Swinington, Frank Rano, Leonard Jenney; Constable and Collector, H. M. Morse; Listers, H. Capron, E. B. Jenney, George Sparks; Auditors, W. J. Thomas, G. W. Paine, Frank Chandler; Trustee, A. A. Swinington; Superintendent of Common Schools, E. B. Jenney.

SALISBURY.

Moderator, Chester Kingsley; Town Clerk, E. H. Weeks; Selectmen, N. A. Gibbs, Wm. Deming and H. J. Hyde; Treasurer, Horace Thomas; Listers, W. W. Bond, George Merriam, W. R. Ellis; Constable and Collector, Jas. Fitts; Superintendent of common schools, R. T. Howard; Trustee of surplus of money, N. A. Gibbs; Town Agent, R. D. Hedden; Auditors, L. N. Waterhouse, R. D. Hedden. After paying the expenses of the town, there was found in the treasurers hands $271.90.

ALBURGH.

Moderator, D. Marvin; Clerk, William Brayton; Selectmen, C. H. Clark, B. Gordon, D. Kinsley; Treasurer, B. Gordon; Overseer of Poor, John McGregor; 1st Constable, J. S. Gordon; 2d Constable, C. P. Harvey; Listers, E. H. Landon, I. Niles, S. D. Sowles; Auditors, Geo. Beardsley, John McGregor, J. C. Babbitt; Treasurer Public Money, B. Gordon; Fence Viewers, George Story, M. Ransom, B. H. Brown; Town Agent, B. W. Reynolds.

The town voted a tax of $2,700. The subject of extending aid to the Lamoille Valley Extension Railroad was referred to a committee of five to examine and report at a subsequent meeting to be called by them.

The Isle of Shoals Murder.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

The only residents of Smutty Nose island were the family of Capt. John Hontvet, consisting of himself, his brother Matthew, Ivan Christenson and wife Anethe, and Miss Karen Christenson. All the men were in Portsmouth, Wednesday night, and Louis Wagner had promised Hontvet to help him bait trawls, but stole a boat belonging to David Burke and rowed to the Shoals. At quarter to seven, Thursday morning, Hontvet started to set his trawls, and was signaled from Appledore island by some women. He sent two men ashore, who returned and reported there was some trouble in his house. Hontvet then went to Appledore island and saw his wife. She had frozen her feet, and was soaking them in water. The terrible experiences of that night had made her almost distracted.

When the party from Portsmouth arrived, they found the bed clothes strewn about the floor of the kitchen, and the furniture also. A chair was broken, and a blood-stained axe, with the handle broken, and a hatchet, were lying outside of the door. In the centre of the room, at the west end of the house, was the body of Mrs. Anethe Christenson, face up, the head being fearfully mangled. A shawl was wound tightly around her neck, probably by the murderer, that he might drag her into the house more readily. The rocks outside the house were stained with blood. In the bedroom, lying on the face, with the head badly cut, and the hair covering the wounds nearly from view, was the body of Miss Karen Christenson, clothed only with a chemise. Her feet were straightened out as if she had been in great agony. A white handkerchief was tied tightly around the neck, probably to strangle her after she had been put under the bed. Outside was a pool of blood and marks of a struggle in the snow, and there were finger marks of blood on the doorway.

Anethe had nine wounds in the head—all done with the sharp edge of an axe. The brain could be seen through the wounds. Karen had five wounds on the back of the head, one breaking her skull; two on the left temple, two on the forehead over the right eye, and one to the left of the right eye. Her tongue was protruding. The wounds were not sufficient to cause death, which must have ensued from strangulation.

THE MURDERER.

Louis Wagner came to Portsmouth eighteen or twenty months ago from Boston. He was a sea-faring man, has been fishing for Mr. Hontvet, and boarded with the murdered woman five months last year. He was ugly when in liquor, but was on good terms with Hontvet's family. In his early days he was sent to Prussia for difficulty in the French waters, for trial. The elder of the two murdered women, Karen, it is said, had refused Louis Wagner, who desired to marry her. She was handsome, thirty-three years old, and a general favorite. Ivan Christenson, husband of Anethe, is nearly crazed by the murder of his wife. His friends have kept him away from her mutilated body.

MRS. HONTVET'S TESTIMONY.

Before the coroner's jury Mrs. Hontvet testified that she had gone to bed, Wednesday night, and her sister Anethe slept with her, while Karen slept on the lounge in the kitchen. "In the night Karen cried out, 'John scared me,' thinking the man in the room was John Hontvet. I heard some one pounding her. The door of the bedroom was fastened by some one on the kitchen side with a stick. I shouted, the stick came out of the door and I opened it, reached out and got Karen by the arm, and was struck with a chair. I pulled Karen into the bedroom with Anethe and me. Told Anethe to jump out of the window, and she did so. Told her to run, but she was so frightened that she could only get to the corner of the house. I was holding the door of the bedroom and the person in the kitchen was trying to force his way in. When he could not get in he went out around the house, and I heard Anethe shout, 'Louis, Louis.' He went back to the door and got the axe, and through the window I saw him strike her three times. I could not see the face, but could see the figure of the man and I knew him to be Louis Wagner. I jumped through the window, taking my skirt, and ran down by the hen house. I tried to get Karen to come too, but she said she was too tired. I ran to the dock, but could find nobody there. I then went out on the island and hid behind the rocks. We went to bed about 10 p. m., and when I hid behind the rocks the moon was just setting. I stayed there until after sunrise, fearing that Louis Wagner was still on the island. I went down to the north side and swung my skirts as a signal for help. I came up on the point and shouted, and Mr. Ingebretsen heard me, and came over from Appledore and took me to his house, where I arrived at 8 o'clock a. m. We were all good friends. Wagner never made any advances to me or the others that I know of. The only time I saw Wagner was when I was looking out the window when he struck Anethe. I saw her lying on the ground when I jumped out of the window. When I was running away I heard Karen shouting, the voice sounding out of doors. I did not hear Wagner speak at all."

Mr. Hontvet had $145 in a trunk, $10 of it being in a pocket-book. The $10 was taken by Wagner, also $5 from a pocket-book belonging to another man, and some scrip from another, which shows that robbery was the incentive.

The murderer landed beyond the house. Had he not done so, Mrs. Hontvet could have got away and left him on the island, where the fishermen would have made mincemeat of him in the morning. He doubtless feared that he might lose his boat, and gave up hunting for her and rowed off without her knowing it.

The island where this crime was committed will be remembered the scene of a prize fight a year or two ago. This island and Appledore are in Maine, all the rest of the shoals being in New Hampshire. Hontvet and his family are Norwegians.

WAGNER'S ARREST IN BOSTON.

The only thing which would lead the officers to identify Wagner was a photograph, and with this in their possession, Sergeant Weit and officers commenced a search among the drinking shops of North street and its tributaries. In a short time after leaving the station house, officer Gallagher, while making a tour of inspection of Fleet street, discovered a man lurking in a doorway who bore a striking resemblance to Wagner, and his suspicions becoming confirmed by the strange action of the party, the officer, assisted by others, took him to station one, where he was at once identified as Wagner. Wagner had on a new suit of clothes, and his general appearance was so changed by the removal of his whiskers and the close cut of his hair, that the officers are entitled to much credit for the speedy arrest. On the person of Wagner was found a small amount of money, and subsequently his clothes were discovered in a shop where he had purchased a new outfit, and bore stains of blood. He denies all knowledge of the murder, and although not inclined to be communicative, says he was in Portsmouth at the time the murder was committed. He is twenty-nine years of age, weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds, and measures about five feet nine and a half inches in height, and his appearance is quite prepossessing. Wagner made no resistance when arrested, and as he did not object to returning to Portsmouth with City Marshal Johnson, that gentleman and his prisoner left Boston in the ten o'clock train for the former city, arriving at noon.

All along the route he was met by crowds who jeered him. He replied in obscene and surly language. Thousands of people gathered at the depot here to see him, but the train was stopped near the Kearsarge mills and the prisoner taken out. Notwithstanding a battalion of forty-eight marines were in waiting, the crowd rushed through all the by-ways and met the prisoner, escorted by the mayor and police. A crowd of fishermen rushed to seize the murderer, amid cries of thousands to "Tear him to pieces." The attempt was frustrated by the protecting force drawing revolvers. An increasing crowd joined in the hue and cry, but at last the lockup was reached and the prisoner was put in a cell. Former friends recognized and denounced him bitterly. He steadily denied the crime.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.—George Standage has been appointed Postmaster at Rouses Point.

Nathan Chilsmore, of Fort Covington, was instantly killed on Saturday of last week, by the overturning of a load of logs, upon which he was riding, while going on a visit to his brother-in-law.

The dwelling house of Smith Lyman, at Dickinson Centre, was destroyed by fire on Monday night of last week.

An intoxicated woman named Gilmay was frozen to death in Bedford last week.

John Thompson, of Saranac, aged 20 years, was killed Wednesday by an avalanche of logs.

James Donnelly, of Trout River, was killed at Ticonderoga, Monday week, by a dump cart turning over on him.

Potsdam is to have a new town hall, to be built of stone, and capable of seating 2,000 persons.

A young fellow of about twenty years named Henry Harrica, on Monday last, stole from his step-father, in Chateaugay, about a hundred dollars.

A hen belonging to W. T. Short, of Malone, the other day produced an egg, embedded in the shell of which was a common pea, with a fresh, live sprout, one-fourth of an inch long. With the exception of the early vegetable, the egg was as other eggs.

C. W. Rich, of St. Albans, and S. T. Palmer, of Malone, have shipped from the Malone depot within the past few months four hundred tons of pressed hay to Boston and New York, and expect before the new crop is in to ship at least two hundred tons additional.

A young woman died in New York, Wednesday afternoon, of what the attendant physician pronounced yellow fever, and the board of health has ordered the premises thoroughly disinfected.