THE VERMONT PHŒNIX.

BRATTLEBORO : FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1873.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE VERMONT PHŒNIX has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper in Southern Vermont.

We publish elsewhere the comments o the New York Tribune upon the case of Caldwell, the new Republican Senator from Kansas, who appears to have bought his way to preferment by a lavish and shameless use of money. His case is being in-

Tally one for a "rotten Congress!" Both houses, is a spasm of reform, have unexpectedly yielded to the public demand and abolished the franking privilege. The original bill of the House made an allowance for postage of senators and members of Congress and for the issue of stamps for official correspondence, but the Senate struck both these provisions out, making the abolition of the franking privilege entire and absolute. The bill goes into effect

The Wilson Credit Mobilier committee has opened up the whole subject of the \$400,000 expended by Durant in Washington to aid railroad legislation. Itappeared that Durant put about \$300,000 in the hands of two notorious lobbyists, and that they expended much of it without taking any vouchers from the persons or corporations who received it. He called it a preliminary expensel fund. It also came out that 247 miles of completed road were thrown in with the Ames contract, and that the price paid over again for this section was greater than the original cost, so there was about \$3,000,000 to divide among the Credit Mobilier shareholders as soon as the contract was signed.

The question is often asked nowadays. what punishment will be meted out if any of the persons implicated in the Credit Mobiller proceeding shall have a crime fastened upon them. The law covering the case is an "act to prevent frauds," approved February, 1853, which decrees that any person offering a bribe of any kind to any member of Congress, or any member receiving the same, shall, on conviction, be fixed not more than three times the amount. offered or given and be imprisoned in a and the person holding office shall forfeit it and shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States.

The U.S. Senate by the decided vote of the judicial appropriation bill increasing the pay of members of Congress to \$8000 a year, and the House passed a bill reducing the salaries of the ministers of Uraguay and Paraguay to \$7500, and amended the Senate appropriation to the Vienna exposition, reducing it from \$300,000 to \$200,000. The Senate has adopted Mr. Edmunds' amendment to the Legislative appropriation bill, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to withhold all dues to railroads for government service, till the question of their liability for interst on bonds is settled by the courts. The House surprised itself and everybody else the other day, by passing a bill repealing the bankrupt act.

The Credit Mobilier investigations at Washington have continued to attract a large share of public attention, and a large amount of evidence has been taken by the Wilson and Poland committees. Most of the evidence constitutes very interesting reading, and it is hardly possible that all the Congressmen charged with being improperly interested in the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company will pass through the ordeal unscathed. pocket. setts, Logan of Illinois, and Speaker Blaine seem to have entirely exonerated themselves from any appearance of wrong-doing; but with Vice President Colfax and Senators Patterson of New Hampshire, Brooks of New York, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Garfield of Ohio, and some others matters now look dubious. Mr. Colfax promises to clear himself yet, and it is certainly to be hoped that he will. The investigation is evidently to be thorough, and every honest man, be he Republican or Democrat, will desire to see the guilty ones

THE CREDIT MOBILIES INVES-TIGATION.

A correspondent thus describes the scen during the examination of Oakes Ames by Judge Poland's Committee:

"The scenes in Poland's committee, today, were dramatic and painful. Mr. Ames from the beginning showed a bitter and sullen temper, rising occasionally to red bot. His answers were given in growls, his words were curt and fierce, striking like a club or clenched fist. Sometime they seemed to sound like a thud. He was evidently at bay. He was determined to make good, if possible, his statements, no matter at what cost. His previous contradictions and present recklessness are likely, however, to convince the public that he either does not know or does not care what he says. Certainly he ought to have counsel present, if only for protection. There was quite a dramatic period when Judge Kelley demanded the Mobilier stock certificates and dividends, if as Ames said, he was the owner of said property, and the latter produced the certificate, and declared he would bring to-morrow Union Pacific bonds understood to be a part of the dividends. Mr. Kelley transferred them to the chairman, Mr. Poland, for safe keeping. But the scene between Ames and the Vice President was extremely painful. Mr. Ames flatly, even brutually, contradicted Mr. Colfax, declared Crounse, the correspondent of the Times, untruthful, and at one time charged Mr. Colfax with directly false swearing. The latter, under oath, deciared in the strongest manner that he never had the \$1200 Mr. Ames says he paid him in dividends. Mr. Colfax was white in the face, but determined in expression. Ames was fierce, angry and nervous

throughout. So painful was the scene, and so rapidly did both show less control, that Mr. Niblack suggested in kindness that they appear with counsel. There is a tendency to overlook the investigating committee in view of the short period before the session adjourns, and malicious persons here think it is designed to prevent a report and action. The impression is gaining ground that Ames is now endeavoring to inculpate members as a means of self-defence, and has gone beyond the facts to prove their share in Credit Mobilier. By the extension of the scope of the investigating commit tee of the House yesterday, it will consume the remainder of the session and delay the report until; very close on the 4th of March. Another correspondent thus reports the examination of Ames by Colfax.

Mr. Colfax .- Mr. Ames, in your private memorandum book, which I hope the Committee will have brought here, have you the names of members of Congress whom you let have stock?

A. You, sir.

Q. Will you tell me why you made that check, which you say you paid me, payable to "S. C." when you made the one you say you gave to Mr. Allison payable to William B. Allison?

A. I can't say, for some of the dividends I did not put in my name. Q. Did I give you any receipt for this

A. No sir; it never belonged to me. Q. Have you ever told me during the past four years that I was the owner of the A. I don't know whether I did or not, I

don't know whether anybody has told me in the last four years that I own my hat. [Laughter]. I gave you the check and here is the proof of it by the books. What is the use of trying to get, around it or over Mr. Colfax-Where was I when you gave

me the check, in the chair or on the floor? Mr. Ames-Oh, I don't know. I can't remember that. Mr. Colfax then addressed the Commit-

Gentlemen, said be, I repeat exactly as ? stated before, that I never received a dollar on any account from the Credit Mobilier. I never saw this check and don't know whether it was signed by O. Ames or Oakes Ames. Why he made this check payable to "S. C." I cannot imagine. I could not have added to my income \$1200 without remembering something about it. During the whole of this four, years he has never proposed to pay me anything and never told me I was the owner of the stock. I told Mr. A nes I would not buy into a lawsuit, and that ended the matter between us.

The testimony of ex-Gov. Carney in the Caldwell case is enough to make one doubt whether such a thing as legislative honesty exists any longer in the United States When Mr. Calqwell made up his mind to go into the contest for the Senatorship, he vowed that he would win if it cost him \$250,000. His first operation was to buy off his competitor, Mr. Carney, for the sum of \$10,000 down, and \$5,000 conditional upon his (Caldwell's) election; and then he be gan the systematic purchase of the honora ble gentlemen whose votes in the Legisla ture were to confer upon him the coveted honor. To one he paid a thousand dollars, to another twenty-five hundred, to a third as much as five thousand-but this member seems to have been uncommonly hightoned. One he secured by paying off a penitentiary not more than three years; note that troubled him. Another was tempted with a saddle horse, and a large amount of money besides. The whole of Doniphan County was fixed for \$7,000, and at times the market was so flat that Kansas legislators could be had for the ridiculously low price of \$500 a head. Nor was there 31 to 15, tabled Mr. Hill's amendment to much difficulty or delicacy in conducting the negotiations. When the gentlemen "beard that Caldwell was "buying," they came forward with a rush to offer themselves for sale. The editor of The Leavenworth Times testifies that Mr. Caldwell obtained the support of that fearless and independent paper for \$2,000. It is usual, we believe, in transactions of this sort, for those who receive the money to give some sort of explanation to their own consciences. Some of the legislators considered the sums paid by Caldwell as reimbursement of their election expenses; others were complimentary enough to say that as Mr. Caldwell was a very unpopular and discreditable person, they could not afford to go home and defend their course in voting for him unless be offered compensation for the strain upon their conscientiousness and the damage to their standing among their constituents. The prevalent readiness to sell must have kept down the prices; for it turned out that Mr. Caldwell got into the Senate for only \$60,000-although one of the legislators whom he had purchased falled to vote according to agreement, and ran away with the money in his

> which he went so heavily? Men of his stamp are not usually willing to spend \$250,000 without some tangible equivalent for their money, Perhaps certain facts which have been developed in one committee-room of the Capital while ex-Gov. Carney has been enlightning a select company in another, may throw some light upon the answer. A great deal can be made in Congress when "good things" are urged upon Congressmen in consideration of their influence; when railroad companies want Senators and Representatives to take "a friendly interest" in their schemes, and all sorts of enterprises are anxious not to be interfered with or investigated. Credit Mobilier stocks, which pay 1,500 per cent dividends in a year and a half, are not to be picked up every day; but we have Oakes Ames always with us, either in person or in some of his many limitators and successors, and the yawning pocket need not be long unfilled. The railways probably furnish Congressmen of a business urn of mind with all the trade they can

The question has of course occurred to a

great many people, what return did Mr

Caldwell expect from an investment into

desire, and if the truth were told we should doubtless find on the books of a good many corporations a "suspense account," like Mr. Durant's \$435,000, which has been audited without a very close examination of the items. Mr. Caldwell declared, according to Mr. Carney, "that the Kansas Pacific Company had promised to pay him some money to assist in his election, and o far as he was concerned they would get no legislation until they kept their promse," Mr. Bushnell, on behalf of the Unon Pacific and Credit Mobilier, confessed o contributing to "keneral political purposes," because it was every man's duty to do something "to save the country," and the particular method by which the country was to be saved in his case was the contribution of \$5,000 to the "election exenses" of Senator Thayer. This was a retty large sum, but Mr. Bushneil said he was in the habit of paying from \$1,000 to \$2,500 for such purposes, "just as he would pay taxes." Even the excellent Mr. Haran, when he was Secretary of the Interior, came upon the Union Pacific for \$10,000 to defray the cost of electing him to the Unitd States Senate, though what cost there could be in such an election, unless it was nanaged like Mr. Caldwell's, has yet to be

explained. With these instances before us we can inderstand how corruption at the State capitals is the natural result of the loose norality and debased sense of honor which prevail at the national seat of government. If six years in the Senate are equivalent to handsome fortune, we shall have mercenary adventurers buying their way into the seats of Monroe, Clay, and Webster. If a nember of the House is permitted to make coney out of his position, the House will inevitably be over-run with scamps, and the honest men will be driven out. There must be thorough work with the cases now before Congress, or we shall never have a reform. Whatever may be said of the guilt or innocence of individual members, there can be no doubt that the three Investigating Committees now in session are on the track of shameful corruption. Let each make a searching inquiry and a just report; and then we shall look to Congress for salutary example.—N. Y. Tribunc.

-A western tailor advertises for "two three steady girls to put on pants."

AJRROW CATCH BAILINGTH. safety, and the additional floor surface be ng required for some classes of bulky To the Editor of the Phuniz :- Since freight, such as wool, furniture, agricultur al implements, &c. For the great bulk of ways, which was published in the Phonnix our traffic, however, our present cars are ample to accommodate their authorized load. owing very interesting and instructive etter from Howard Schuyler, Esq., civil An experience of eighteen months in opengineer, and the responsible manager of the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge

B. D. HARRIS.

railway, giving the result of their experi

ant live of road. The letter is in respons

to be acceptable and beneficial to your pa

B. D. HARRIS, Esq., Brattleboro, Vt.

Dear Sir:-Your letter of the 21st of De-

I regret that I have not sooner had an op

portunity to reply. Now that I begin,

what particulars you desire. In the early

agitation of the parrow-gauge movement,

there was much printed information on the

subject that might have been valuable to

you-theoretical and practical. I suppos

you are already supplied with this. The

best articles on the subject were published

by Mr. R. F. Fairlee, an English enginee

of repute, and by C. E. Spooner, chief en

gincer and manager of the Festiniog rail-

way, living at Port Madoc, Wales, I re-

gret that I have not now copies of these

works to forward you; but I am sure they

would giadly send them on application

Our own experience with the three feet

gauge has been most satisfactory. We have

of which we have operated for more than

year past. It has very little that is novel

opic adaptation of ordinary principles of

rallway construction to the requirement

of a lesser gauge. The project covers an

mmense amount of territory. The main

ine skirts the base of the Rocky moun-

ains from Denver to the northern bound-

ary of Mexico-800 miles-where it uniter

with the national railway system of Mexi

o, under the same management and to be

of the same gauge. On either hand are the

ountain ranges, prolific of every miner-

al, only accessible through narrow, tortu-

ous, rocky canons, to build a railway of

ordinary gauge through which would, or

account of enormous cost, be impractica

ble. This was the most important reason

for our choice of gauge-the fact that our

greatest traffic must come from the miner

al districts of the mountains; and that on

ly by a narrow-gauge system could we

penetrate these mountains and obtain it.

On our present main line from Denver to

Pueblo-120 miles-the maximum gradient

used is 75 feet per mile, with a maximum

curvature of 6 degrees (955) feet radius.

The gradients are long and curves frequent.

On our branch line from Pueblo to the coal

fields, up the Arkansas river, 85 miles, we

use frequently curves of 20 degrees (radi-

ent of 110 feet per mile. During the con-

struction of this branch we used for tem-

porary purposes, gradients of 200 feet, and,

in some cases, curves of 30 degrees (radius

191 feet), reversed on others of the same ra-

dius. I have not yet learned that the gra-

dient is dependent upon, or affected by the

gauge. The amount of traction that will

suffice for a load of 100 tons on the narrow-

feet 81 inch gauge, or on the 6 feet gauge, it

we disregard the resistance due to axle or

centration of power, the latter being still a

mooted question among engineers. The

grade which would be profitable to operate

will be as profitably operated on the nar

row-gauge. The economy of the latter is

of not over 15 miles per hour. The pre-

cise amount of difference in resistance due

to curves between the two gauges has been

formulated by some one, but no formula

can be made to cover the ground. My im

pression is, however, from close observa-

don during the past year, that curves of

one-half shorter radius may be used upon

the 3 feet gauge than upon the 4 feet 81 inch,

with even less resistance, and with the

The Central Colorado Railway Co, bave

a line extending from Denver into the

mountains, with a three feet gange, 28 miles

long, upon which they use curves of 26 de

grees (railing 220 feet), reversed, and ofter

on gradients of 180 to 211 feet per mile.

They use, however, a truck having a loose

wheel on each axle, making one wheel in-

dependent of the other, and dispensing

with sliding friction to a great extent. Such

curves, by this means, seem to offer scarce-

y more resistance than ordinary curves of

3 to 6 degrees on broad gauge roads. I

wheel on lines having a sharper curvature

than 10 degrees. They seem to give per-

eet satisfaction. The difference In cost of

construction of the two systems, Is one of

to greatest merits. The estimates for

uilding our main line, from Denver to Pue-

do, on the 4 feet 81 inch gauge, were \$25,000

per mile. Using the same location, grad-

ents and curves, the actual cost of our

present line, with equipment, rolling stock

nachine shops, stations, warehouses, &c.

was \$13,500 per mile. We use 2640 ties

per mile; weight of rail, 30 lbs. per yard;

-but would advise 36 lbs, where transpor-

tation from works is not too great, or when

the traffic is likely to be imusediately heavy

Passenger engines, weight 124 tons, 10

tons of which are on the four drivers-the

drivers being 40 inches in diameter. These

four cars, on our long heavy grades, with

an average speed not exceeding 20 miles

per hour. On easy grades an average speed

of 25 to 28 miles per hour could be main

tained with them with a gross load not ex-

ceeding 80 tons. I should, however, ad-

vise an engine of slightly different con-

struction, which with perfect ease and safe-

ty, would ensure a speed of 25 to 30 miles

per hour, or faster if necessary, and would

sengers. Engines for freight are of the

ame general pattern as passenger engines,

but have 6 drivers 36 inches in diameter, 15

tons weight, available for traction 24 tons

on leading truck. We find it very desira-

ble to obtain engines of greater weight and

capacity without increasing materially the

weight on each driving wheel, and have

ordered a Fairlie double bogie engine for

trial. Our heavy gradients renders this

necessary. By the use of such engines,

having one-third greater capacity, we hope

to reduce our operating expenses 10 per

cent, and perhaps more. Passenger cars I

presume you have photographs and de-

scriptions of. They seat 32 passengers in

enger as the broader gauges, and weigh

13,000 lbs. They are 74 feet wide and 40

feet in length over platforms, with 24 inch

We are now about to increase the width

of our passenger cars to 8 feet, and of some

of our freight cars to 7 and 7; feet, experi-

ence having proved that we can do so with

wheels, &c.

each, giving the same seating room per pas-

pull a train to accommodate 150 to 200 pas-

answer very well for a train of three or

should advise the adoption of the loose

same safety.

your line were built on standard gauge,

flange friction, and the advantages of con

gauge, will haul the same load on the 4

us 287 feet); and, in one instance, a gradi-

w in operation 155 miles of line, much

PUERLO, COL., Jan. 15th, 1873.

Brattleboro, Jan. 25th, 1873.

erating this gauge has been most satisfactory. Our passenger trains make with ease a speed of 20 miles per hour. During the nce in building and operating that importheavy snows of last winter, when all connecting roads were blocked with snow 16 to inquiries made several weeks since, and to 20 days at a time, our line, though crosscontains so much valuable and reliable ining a mountain summit nearly as high as the highest on the Union Pacific road, formation, that its publication cannot fail made its regular daily trips, overcoming the heavy snow drifts without any great difficulty. In transportation of freight the average proportion throughout of paying to dead weight has been 1 to 1 2-10. The best average of great trunk lines east, where but 'ew cars are run empty, has rarely ember has been on my desk some weeks, been greater than 1 of freight to 31 of cars and, on western roads, the proportion is rarely greater than I to 5. This is due to find myself greatly at a loss to know just entirely to the greater capacity of our cars

as compared with their weight. I have never ridden in trains, either it this country or Europe, with greater case, comfort or security, than in our own. Very truly yours,

HOWARD SCHUYLER. Ass't Manager of Denver & Rio Grande

Railway. MEAD'S STATUE OF LINCOLN.-No finer work of art in bronze has been wrought in America than statue of Lincoln recently completed at the shops of the Ames company in Chicopee, and about to surmount the Lincoln monument in the cementery at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Mead's fame, as ir the front rank of American sculptors, may rest entirely secure with this chef-d'œnvre. It is grandly satisfactory both in general peculiar in its construction, beyond a effect and in every detail. The great presideut stands in an easy posture, grasping in his left band, a little extended, the scroll of emancipation, and in his right, resting on a fascicle representing the indissoluble union of the states, and draped with the national flag, be holds a pen. The artist has wisely chosen this consummating act, the signing of the emancipation proclamation, to embody his ideal of the lamented patriot. The statue is of heroic size, about 12 feet high and while a little idealized as to breadth of form, considering the leanness of the president when the nation knew him best, and when he bore on his shoulders the weight of cares that belonged to our terrible struggle, yet not falsifying, in the least the just proportions of his frame. His natural awkwardness and lankness are just suggested, and the combination of all his prominent personal characteristics is wonderfully supplied. The heavy shock of hair has his own careless arrangement,there is the same pensive sadnesss,-the manly firmness with the womanly gentle ness glancing out beneath,-the prophetic thoughtfulness of his prominent brow and deep-set eyes, and, as you walk around to get the profile, there is a suggestiveness o humor lurking about the under lip, which calls to mind the "little stories" which were ever ready to light up that sad face. and to oil the wheels of grinding care. We congratulate the citizens of that beautiful town, our namesake, which gave Lincoln to the nation, and now guards his sacred dust with such reverential love, on such a worthy statue, the double gift not only of their hearts, but of American genius of the highest rank .- Springfield Republican.

NEWS ITEMS.

-Maine railroads killed ninety-one per

sons last year. -The Legislature of Georgia has made Sen. Lee's birthday a legal holiday.

-The whole number of eigar manufact urers in the United States is 12,294, em ploying 71,491 men. entirely apart from this. The question of -Luther Tucker, the veteran editor of

the agricultural journal, the Cultivator, curvature is harder to decide. Our main e curves are less than those of many -An Edinburgh telegrapher has discov eastern roads of broad gauge. On the branch we operate daily curves of 20 deered how messages can be transmitted both grees; but these are operated at slow speeds ways on a single wire, simultaneously.

-There is an extensive emigration move ment to America among German colonists in Russia. One hundred and twenty fam ilies have left Beresina.

-Foster, the New York car-hook mur derer, has been sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 7th day of March. -The cashier of the Granite State

tional Bank at Exeter, N. H., is a default er to the amount of \$125,000, and has "mys teriously disappeared." -Through the wickedness of some per son-a New York stock jobber, some say-

a report gained considerable credence Sat urday night that Prank Blair had shot President Grant. -A new and disastrons horse disease in

prevailing in New York, and has already proved very destructive. The surgeon call it spinal meningitis, and think it is at ontgrowth of the epizootic, resulting from imprudence in working the animals before their complete recovery.

bany road broke through a bridge near Middlefield, Mass., 50 miles west of Spring field, last Friday night, precipitating the bins, engineer, was killed, as well as the fireman. Charies Basfield, brakeman, of Springfield, was badly injured and two other brakeman were wounded. Stebbins eer on the Vt. Central.

-The emigrant ship Northfleet, bound from London to Australia, lying at anchor two miles off Dungeness, on Thursday steamship and cut down to the water's edge. The panie which ensued was so dreadful that the captain had to use his pistol on the most disorderly, and the vesse sank so rapidly that out of 412 souls on board only ninety-seven are reported saved. the captain being among the lost. Fears are entertained that the unknown ship also sank, as nothing was seen of it after the

WHOLESALE POISONING AT CAMBRIDGE N. Y .- Charles Shaw of Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., has been arrested or suspicion of baving poisoned his wife and six children. Two of the children are already dead, the mother and one other child will die, and the others may possibly recover. Shaw had become enamored with s married woman named Briggs, which is supposed to have been the ruling reason for his conduct, as he had long lived very unhappily with his wife and family. He visited the Briggs woman on Sunday, the 12th, and after returning treated the family to whisky and sausages, one or the other of which is believed to have been poisoned. He once tried to hire his nephew to put "a white powder" in the food of his family, and the Briggs woman had told Mrs. Shaw that she would get even with her for making a fuss about her intimacy with Shaw. Shaw manifests no concern or feeling over the deaths in his family, but his wife. The stomachs of the dead chil dren have been sent to Albany for analysis, and the circumstantial evidence is almost conclusive against Shaw.

-The income of the Oneida Community, above expenses, has been \$132,000, for two

Local Intelligence.

Brattleboro -Diaries and Registers at Felton's.
-The duty of the hour-Vaccinate,

-Initial stationery -a fine variety at Fei--The shoe store of F. W. Simonds is in

process of thorough re-fitting. -Blank books of every description can be found at Cheney & Clapp's. -Read notice of Powers Institute in our advertising columns this week.

-Lecture in the Universalist church next Sunday evening. Subject, "Deathbed Repentance," -A free exhibition of pictures will open

at the Brooks House, Tuesday, Feb. 4, closing on Saturday. -The Universalist society will hold their

23d annual fair and festival at the town ball on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11th. -Thursday morning of this week, Jan. 30, was the coldest of the season, the mer-

cury in different localities indicating from 26 to 34 degrees below zero. -Orwell T. Aldis of this place, a member of the present Junior class in Yale College, is on the editorial board of the Yale Literary Magazine for the present

-The total amount of Insurance on Warren's tannery, burned last week, was \$6200. The Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn settled their claims tive days after the fire, on a basis of \$5700.

-The railroad bridge over Whetstone brook caught fire from a passing locomotive, Tuesday afternoon, and village fire engines Nos. 4 and 6 had to be called out to event its destruction. Damage slight. -The fair of the Methodist society, held on Thursday evening of last week, was very successful. The attendance was between four and five hundred, and the net receipts were in the neighborhood of \$212.

-The board of civil authorities will be a session at room No. 5, town hall, on Saturday morning next at 9 o'clock, to listen to applications for the abatement of taxes, etc. The Auditors will meet at the same place on Tuesday evening next. -The Windham Association of Congre

rational ministers is to meet with Rev. Mr. Mighill of this village on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. It is expected that there will be a public service in the evening, with preaching by Rev. Mr. Olmsted of

-The question has been asked of us. whether our local authorities are prepared for the small pox, in case it should break out here. We are assured by Mr. Herrick hat ample facilities are at command for the safe treatment of persons who may have this disease, as well as for the proper protection of the community.

-At the annual meeting of the stockolders of the New England Furniture Company held on Tuesday evening, a new board of directors was chosen, namely: E. Wing Packer, L. W. Hawley, G. H. Salisbury, C. H. Stevens, H. C. Shepardson, An adjourned meeting will be had Friday

evening, Feb. 7. -The dramatic reading by Frank Bradford, on Wednesday evening, was of highly creditable character, the only fault being that it was so brief. The selections embraced "Scenes from Macbeth," "The Vagabonds," by Trowbridge, and "Mabel," by T. B. Aldrich, of which it would be difficult to decide which gave the best

-An altercation occurred near the depot, Monday night, between George E. Davidson and Orison Wells, rallroad employes, in which the former struck the latter on the head with a billet of wood, inflicting severe injuries. Davidson was brought before Justice Newton the next day, pleaded guilty, and was fined to the full extent of the law-\$20 and costs.

-The attendance at the meetings of the Good Samaritan society continues good, At the last meeting Geo. E. Selleck was chosen Prosident in place of L. W. Hawlev the latter Anding himself as tend to the duties of the office. The Baptist Sabbath school sang, and remarks were made by Rev. L. J. Matteson, L. H. Dearborn, and several others.

-We learn that a new carriage manufac tory is about to be started in one of Walte's shops on Flat street, formerly occupied by Higley & Church. The parties interested are Asa Miller, founder of the old and well known establishment on Elliot street, his son Sidney A. Miller, and Mr. Edward | ber of families where there are children Edwards, formerly of this place and now of Keene, N. H. The Messra Miller have for the past few years been engaged in business at New Haven, Conn.

-The special train bringing home the up-river attendants upon the Thomas concest at Springfield, Mass., last Monday night, met with an accident at Holvoke, which resulted in the death of a brakeman, and severe bruises to several of the passen gers from this place. The forward car containing the Brattleboro excursionists, jumped the track at the switch just north of Holyoke bridge, and was hurled off against a pile of lumber, while the two rear cars rushed by on a side track and the engine brakeman, was thrown against a telegraph pole and injured so that he died shortly aflonged in Vernon, where his mother resides. The train left Holyoke at 1:30. A.M., but at South Vernon no engine had been provided for bringing the Brattleboro passengers home, and they were obliged to wait from half past 4 until about 10 o'clock when the engine which brings the 9 o'clock train from the north went to their relief.

-The cigar manufactory of Messrs, Loinard & Roess, which was established here some three or four years since, has come to be one of our most flourishing "institu tions." The headquarters are located at No. 4, Brooks block, and from 30 to 40 hands are employed, one-third of whom are girls. These, at present, have their work room in the basement. Their occupation consists in stripping the stem from the leaf, and their wages are from \$7 to \$10 per week. The men employed are mostly Germans, and they earn from \$18 to \$30 pe week, according to their skill. Their quarters are in the rear of the salesroom. About 30,000 cigars are made weekly, all of the better grades, which wholesale from \$50 to \$80 per thousand. The present location is inadequate to the demands of the business. and, as soon as the season will permit, a new building will be put up by Messrs. E. Crosby & Co., on Market square, for the use of the firm. The new structure will be of brick, 27 by 47 feet on the ground and three stories in height, which, in addi tion to their present quariers, will give them all desired facilities

-The Grand Army fair on Tuesday evening last was a success. The hall was crowded with people, and the attractions were various and highly creditable to the management. The tables presented a fine array of articles both ornamental and edible. Of the former description, a stand devoted to wreaths and flowers of immortelles was perhaps the most attractive and noteworthy. The museum embraced a very interesting collection of war and other relies. as well some things of a comical cast. A toilet set, to be given by vote to "the most popular lady singer in Brattleboro," was won by Miss M. A. Cooke. A Sharpe rifie presented by Col. C. A. Miles and disney. A "ring cake" became the prize of space of time, the fowl-capturer was him

Miss E. M. Pratt. A buge doll was won by Mrs. H. G. Holden; a pair of fine vases by Fred Harris, and a valuable scarf by C. B. the earth.

Streeter. The proceedings of the evening —The S were varied by the singing of comic songs by Mr. E. E. Flagg and music by the cornet band. The net proceeds of the fair a-

mounted to the handsome sum of \$400. maining in the post office in this village Jan. 30, 1873 :

Gents,-Alfred Abbott, Mareus Burroughs, W. Biakeley, Silas W. Bailey, late Co. B, 22 Mass. Vols., Warren Bennett, Alexander Cheney, F. Field, Edward F. Geer, S. F. Goodenough, Herbert G. Horton, H. L. Knapp, John Lillice, Dennis D. Rugg, A. E. Pratt, O. M. Reed, E. Whitaker, Rev. L. G. Ward, Larin Wakefield, Willie Wells.

Ladies .- Catherine Hornbue, Miss Fannie A. Howe, Mrs. Hannah A. Howe, Miss Ada E. Lamb, Mrs. Lucy A. Morse, Mrs. P. D. Morse. Held for postage, -Milo E. Whitney, East Putney, Vt.

The members of Post Sedgwick, G. A. R., take this opportunity to tender their thanks to the Brattleboro Corner Band and to Mr. E. Flagg for music furnished on the ecasion of their recent fair; and also to the ladies and all others who so generous-

ly contributed to its success,

BRATTLEBORO, VT., Jan. 30, 1873. To the policy holders of the Mutual Lift Insurance Company of New York: Kittredge Haskins, Esq., of Brattleb will, from and after Feb. 1st, prox., collect

the renewal premiums for this company, heretofore paid through the agency of Moody & Howe, until farther orders. Fayette P. Brown, Gen'l Agent, A. P. Childs, Special Agent.

Guilford.

-The prospect now is that the people Green River will have a good bridge at that place. The job of building the abutments is let to M. H. Day of Coesterfield, N. H., and the building of a covered bridge to Marcus Worden of Guilfor I

Hartwellrille.

-But few are aware of the amount of msiness' done in this little village, yet those who have ever visited it must renember its nest, bomelike appearance and the industry and enterprise of its people, Since its first settlement Hartwellville has grown rapidly in wealth and importance. There is now no village of its size in the Vermont that annually ships so much lumber, or that has equal facilities for its manufacture. During the past year 2,750,000 feet of lumber has been sawed, and had the demand been greater, double the amoun ould have been produced. The chair manufactory of Silas Mason, Esq., is in successful operation, and speaks well for the industry and perseverance of its proprietor, who settled in the village about wenty-three years ago. He was then poor, but had health, education, and those business qualifications which insure success He has materially assisted in building up and improving the appearance of the place -Mr. C. T. Fuller has also done much in this respect; though poor when he settled in the village, he has by hard work and atention to business succeeded in building one of the finest residences in the place He keeps a livery stable, where may be found as good turnouts as can be procured in any village of like size. The old firm of Haliday & Fuller is doing a large ousiness, and will probably do more the present year than in any previous one, The hotel is kept by the Tunyer Brothers, and it would be hard to find landlord more attentive to the wants of their guests, or those better liked by their neighbors.

There is a lyceum in the place, which is well attended. The school, held in a large, pleasant building, is making good progres, There is no church in the village, but as many are giving their attention to this need it is probable one will be erected soon.

-North Adams News. Jacksonville. -From the District clerk's report we gather the following statistics of the Jacksonville district, Jan. 1st, 1873; Whole number of families in the district, 81; numunder 20 years of age, 54; number of children in the district under 5 years of age, 42; number of scholars over 5 years and under 10 years of age, 26; between 10 and 15 years of age, 21; between 15 and 20 years

lation of the district, 300. There were eight births in the district in 1872. There were six deaths during the same time -Ozro Miller Post, No. 93; G. A. R., of Shelburne Falls, Mass., gave a very inter esting entertainment at Glen Hall in this village on Tuesday evening the 28th inst. The thrilling drama entitled "Capitola" or vent on to the depot. Charles Kingsley, a the Hidden Hand," was played in a most excellent manner, and gave the best of satisfaction to the audience, which was ter. He was about 18 years of age, and be- large, the hall being filled nearly to its full capacity. The music, also, was of a high order, and on the whole, this entertainment was one of the most attractive and interest-

of age, 16; whole number of children under

20 years of age, 105; number of scholars be-

tween 5 and 20 years of age, 63; total popu

Jamatea.

-Louis Phelps's store, sold at auction last week, was struck off to J. G. Eddy, Esq., for \$592.50.

ng of the season.

-The late Dr. L. M. Barnard, of this place, was insured in the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, for \$1000. -The National Bank of this place, have e elected its old board of officers.

Townshend. On Tuesday, Jan. 21, Some of the men and maidens fair Wishing to take the open air,

And for a time be free from care. rmed a happy sleighing party, and be hind the tinkling of merry bells, ride to the neighboring village of Grafton. we suppose, they and the good landlord Mr. Phelps, paid their best respects to each other, he by providing his guests with the best of fare, as he always does, and they by passing to their worthy host the require sum in greenbacks. By the way, the peo ple of Townshend seem to have a nanio for making Grafton their point of destina tion whenever they wish to go a sleighing It can be accounted for in no other way than that a good deal of slaying (of turkeys and chickens) has been done heretofore or

their account in the said town of G. -One day last week, Col. Reynard, who has ever been fond of making war upon such hen roosts as were open to his attack, was routed from his stronghold on the neighboring heights and driven through come with fowl intent, as he has been won to do in days gone by. He came because his most deadly enemy, Capt, Greyhound followed down upon his heels. As he pass ed, his pitiful countenance seemed to say that he would claim the protection of th good people here. But they, alas! were unpitying and hard-hearted; for soon, men, boys and dogs in numbers that were posed of by raffle, was won by Julius Whit- not counted, were on the track. In a brief

self most fowtly captured and made prisoner; and he has since gone the way of all

-The Spring Term of the Leland and Gray Seminary will begin Feb. 26th and continue eleven weeks, under the supervision of the present Principal. Ample accommodations as to board, rooms and -The following is the list of letters re- lodging, will be afforded students at reasonable prices.

Williamsville.

The Festival of the Universalist society will take place at the "School Hall" on Friday evening, Feb. 7th. The entertainment will consist of music, dialogues, tableaus, supper, and dancing. A general invitation is extended to all.

-Charles Morse has bought the nice farm of R. P. Pratt, one mile from this village, and takes possession next month.

-Warren Boyd and Son bave sold from their farm during the past year produce and cattle to the amount of \$2,000.

-C. W. Chapman has bought a house of Ashley Stone for \$800. -M. R. Crosby has sold the Daniel Rice farm to Henry C. Ware, Price \$2500. -The donation party at the Methodist

parsonage which occurred on the 15th inst., was an occassion of exceeding pleasantness, it being the last one of the kind which wil be holden with the present much beloved pastor, Rev. Mr. Gaylord, and bis estimable wife. Although the snow was failing without, the house was filled with kind and loving friends, who were anxious to show their respect and appreciation for those who have labored for them so truly and earnestly during nearly three years, thereby promoting not only union and harmony, but the prosperity of the church in all its branches, and religion, temperance. charity, and brotherly kindness throughout the town. In speaking of the party, the pastor remarked that "The donation amounted to fifty dollars, and an untold amount of kindly feeling !"

-There was an enterprising public meeting at the Good Templars' hall last Tuesday evening, though the audience was small on account of the inclemency of the weather. Rev. Mr. Gaylord presided. Prayer was offe ed by Rev. Mr. Goodnow, after which he gave an interesting address upon the vital importance of training up children in the district school to avoid the use of all stimulants. His views were perthent and sensible, and if followed would reform the world. A short speech was made by Rev. J. H. Parmelee of Dover, showing that he was in sympathy with this cause, Misses Belle Morgan and Mary Spencer gave some fine and appropriate readings, and the music and songs by the young ladies was excellent.

Hindale, N. H. -"The Hinsdale Budget" is the name which has been given to the paper to be published for the benefit of the Universalis Festival to be held in American Hall or Wednesday evening, the 5th of February. A long list of advertisements has been secured for it, embracing many cards from Brattleboro, Keene, Winchester and Hins dale. The occasion will also be enlivened by "Hinsdale Dramatic Club," and Hinsdale "Cornet" and "Quadrille" Bands, and other attractions too numerous to mention -Rev. H. Dorr is to tecture next Sunday

evening on "Murder and its Penalties." -Rev. M. H. Harris's third and closing lecture to the ladies, on Wednesday evening of next week, will be on "Marriage," -E. A. Worden of the firm of Worden & Co., had his right leg badly wounded last week by a kicking horse. He is now getting about again, but his escape with an unwas broken limb remarkable.

-Snow to the depth of five feet and three inches is reported to have fallen here this winter, up to Jan. 28th. -It was Mr. not Mrs. H. F. Swan whose name was on committee reported for the Phoenix last week, and the names of Mr. and

were erroneously furnished with an L., all | nitely greater damage than a frank avowal in Hinsdale items,

-Mr. J. U. Beers sustained much damage to his tannery during the late thaw, and the ice is packed in such a mass against it, that he is in consequence obliged to wait for another thaw before he can resume his regular routine of business. Others who suffered from the same cause are now able to go on again with business as usual

FORREST'S "IDIOT ROV."

Colonel Forney, in his "Reminiscences of Public men," gives the following interestng sketch of Mr. Forrest : Edwin Forest was one of us whenever he

visited Washington, and was the toast and the star of the night. He gave liberally to the Union cause, without being a Republican. Though he did not unite with us when we sung "John Brown," none could have been more graceful and ready in contributing to the general pleasure. One dramatic night I shall never forget. Forest was in royal condition. He came early and stayed late. He seemed prepared to make everybody happy. He needed no solicitation to disp'ay his varied stores of humor and of information. Sketches of foreign travel; photographs of Southern manners, alike of the master and slave; his celebrated French criticism upon Shakespeare; his imitation of the old clergyman of Charleston, South Carolina, who deaf himself, believed everybody else to be so; his thrilling account of his meeting with Edmund Kean, at Albany, when Forest was a boy; his incidents of General Jackson; his meeting with Lafayette at Richmond, in 1825. Few that heard him can ever forget that night. But nothing that he did will be remembered longer than the manner in which he recited "The Idiot Boy," a production up to that time unknown to everybody in the room except Forest and my self, and to me only because I heard him repeat it seven years before, when I lived on Eighth street, in the house lately known as the Waverty. These lines are so beautiful and unique that I print them for the readers of these hasty sketches:

It hath pleased God to form poor Ned A thing of idiot mind, Yet, to the poor unreas ning boy, God hath not been unkind.

Old Sarah loved her helpless child Whom helplessness made dear: And be was everything to her,-

She knew his wants, she understood Each half-articulate call, For he was everything to her,

But age at last on Sarah came He tried in vain to waken her,

And so for many a year they lived,

They told him she was dead! The words to him no import bor They closed her eyes and shrouded her, While he stood wond'ring by, And when they bore her to the grove

He followed silently. They laid her in the narrow house, They sung the fun'ral stave:

And not a word they said.

He lingered near the grave. The rabble crowd that used to jeer When'er they saw poor Ned, Now stood and watched him by the grave, They came and went and came again Till night at last came on; Yet still he lingered by the grave

Till every one had gon-And when he found himself alone He swift removed the clay, Then raised the coffin up in baste,

And bore it swift away.

He bore it to his mother's not, And laid it on the floor And with the eagerness of joy He barred the cottage door.

Then out he took his mother's corpse, And placed it in a chair,
And soon he heaped the kindling hearth,
And made the fire with care. He put his mother to wen chair.

And then he blew the nre, Which shope reflected in her face. And pausing new her hand would feel, And then her face behold War, mother do you look so pals,

And why are you so cold? It had pleased God from the poor wretch His only friend to call; Yet God was kind to him, and soon

In DEATH restored him all And when the neighbors on next morn Had burst the cottage door. Old Sarah's corpse was in the chair, and Ned's upon the ficor.

Political .- S. W. Dersey, the new Sentor from Arkansas, is a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1840. He gradunted at Oberlin, was Captain of Ohio Artiliery in Virginia, then became an ironmonger at Sandusky, O., and is now settled at Helena, Ark., as President of the Arkansus Central Railroad.

The Senatorial contest in Georgia has ended in the election of Gen. Gordon. His chief competitor, A. H. Stephens, has been mollified by a nomination for a seat in the ower branch of Congress.

Senator Howe of Wisconsin is re-elected o the United States Senate. Cameron bas been re-elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. The litinois Legislature has elected Richard J. Onlesby, Senator.

Correspondence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1873. We are now in the midst of heaviest now-storm thus far of the season, Speci cars have nearly all suspended, and 'nacks

are in good deniand at extortionary rates. Mondays being bill days, nearly all of the Members were at the Capitol to-day in readiness to take part, as their respective States were called, in furthering their pet claims. The agitation of District of Columbis matters has been so jutense lately that bills and resolutions, effecting the Board of Public Works here to day, were quite numerous. The bill introduced by Mr. Smith of Vermont, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the District for anticipated work, met with rebuke. Also a special bill appropriating \$39,300 for the Board of Health of the District, called up by Mr. Scaport, was refused consideration

on motion to suspend the rules. The resolution of General Butler, asking the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General to furnish the House with the list of questions put to the applican's under the civil service rules, created considerable interest. The adoption of this resolution is considered a heavy blow against the system itself. Much merriment s anticipated if ever these questions asked

for come up for consideration. The slaughtering of political reputations during the last week was fearful by the Credit Mobilier investigation, It was mostly the result of excessive panic. The facts elicited were not in themselves of very serious import, but the nervous auxiety of bonorable gentlemen as to the possible effect such disclosures might have upon their political prospects led some of them to prevaricate in regard to their real char-This prevariention has done infiof the facts charged could possibly have done. Honesty in small as well as in great

matters is, after all, the best policy. The most daring movement ever made doubtless, in Congressional legislation, was made to-day by Mr. Perce in the House, It will be remembered that a bill for re-funding the cotton tax collected during '65, '66, and '67, was introduced in the House the early part of last session and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. There it has remained, the members of the Committee not agreeing on the kind of bill to

report. The friends of the bill getting tired, having no hopes that the bill would even be reported by that Committee, advised a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of passing a resolution asking the Committee to report the bill forthwith, and setting to-morrow and every day bereafter until should be disposed of for its consideration. This motion brought forth fierce opposition from nearly every member of the Committee. But, notwithstanding, 76 vot-

ed for the suspension of the rules against The Commission of Education is receiving many suggestions in regard to the representation of our educational institution at Vienna. Some westerner has proposed the idea of showing the schools by photographs. An Illinois educator thinks that real schools should be transferred their teachers, pupils, school-books, school-house and all. Others think a model school-house of miniature size would be sufficient. Per haps the most peculiar of the suggestions in regard to exhibiting American skill taste and progress, is that of a gentleman In Albany, who thinks the plans and ornamentation of our grave yards should be shown. There is every prospect of a most creditable exhibition of our educational status being made at the World's Fair, provided Congress appropriates the necessary money with which to do it,-\$300,000 being the amount asked. It seems likely that New York City, and perhaps Washington, will send models of their school buildings. Gen. Van Buren, the U. S. Commissioner in charge of the American representation, writes that the vessel chartered to transport the material will sail about the first of

The proposition for a reorganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau and a reduc tion of the present force in Gen. Spinner's and McCarty's division, is creating considerable consternation among the clerks in these departments. Gen. Spinner's, like Mr. McCarty's, division is composed mostly of ladies whose salaries are ger ly from \$75 to \$100 per month, and whose positions are regarded as favor, having inmost instances been obtained through Con gressional influence. It appears an examination of the records of this class of clerical force that a great many now employed there are neither the widow, sister or the gh-

ter of a soldier. Strangers now coming to Washington need not be very apprehensive of the danger of the amali pox. The principal avenues and streets are entirely free from this loath

some disease.

There has just been started a weekly pa er called the U.S. Postal Guide by Iw-entlemen in the Post Office Department gentlemen in the Post Office Department. This paper contains a complete official resume of the business of the department, such as changes in post offices, it. W. P. O. clerks, route agents, etc. This paper is designed to be a valuable assistant to post-masters and business men generally throughout the country.