Rutland Weekly Globe.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1873.

An exchange says that the conservatives of Virginia are forming "Kemper Kampaign Clubs," and adds that the "initials which they seem fond of using alone in the headings of their advertisements of meetings, are suggestive of the Ku Klux Klan. These same people are earnestly endeavoring to make the election a contest between the races, and this is also suggestive.

Governor Washburne of Wisconsin says that he has not traveled on a free pass, since the republicans of that state disapproved of the practice. So much for office according to the governor's code of morals. It is wrong *now* to use a pass—being a candidate for re-election—but before then, it was altogether lovely. Only those men who fear they can be bought for a song would parade the fact that they had paid some sixty cents railroad fare.

It is stated that the republican members of Congress from New York have agreed—or are about to agree—to support William A. Wheeler as a candidate for speaker of the national House of Representatives, in opposition to Blaine, which is all probable enough. But when the same authority states that he is willing, anxious and seeking the position, we are constrained to say that they know not William A. Wheeler.

"Inasmuch as some members of Congress were unable to join the excursion," says a telegram, a new one has been organized to leave St. Louis for Texas, during the present week. Where is the honor of railroad influences and free passes? Why do we not hear of an investigation into these excursions? Here is a capital opening for a chorus of screeches and any number of investigations, as "numerous Congressmen have been invited to participate," and are in for a free ride. Look out for the jobs and bribery concealed by that "free ride," or the liberties of the American people are gone forever

Fifty-four million dollars of national bank circulation is yet to be distributed in the south and west, although the banks, who are authorized to issue it, have been organized and deposited their securities. The distribution will, it is said, be completed at about the time of the assembling of Congress, when the comptroller of the currency, instead of "redistributing" twenty-five million dollars of currency throughout the country, as directed by law, will recommend new legislation and await the action of Congress thereon. The recommendation, as a telegram has it, will be not for an extension of the banking system, but for a repeal of the "redistributing clause."

A most unseemly strife is going on in reference to party responsibility for the recent defalcation in the New York state treasurer's office. The fact of the defalcation is admitted, but does any one suppose that Phelps would have been restrained from his depredations any more or less by the mere fact of his particular politics! The state treasurer is the democratic candidate for re-election, while the comptroller is the republican candidate for re-election to his office, and both are conceded to be men of integrity and have no responsibility for the defalcation, save what may accrue from the appointment of incompetent subordinates, and here both are equally at fault. The clerk of the treasurer did the stealing, while the clerk of the comptroller left the door open for him. The idea seems ridiculous that a great party should be held responsible for the peculation of a petty clerk.

A popular superstition, almost universally followed, taught that oysters should not be eaten in months that did not contain the letter *r* in their name. There was much of truth in this, because these "bivalves" cannot long remain untainted in hot weather, and, by a curious coincidence each of these months are spelled without the *r*. "Bivalves" reminds us of the last campaign, and of the situation of the two wings of the opposition. With all his efforts, the "Chairman of the Liberal Republican state committee" couldn't get these bivalves large enough to produce an appreciable effect, upon Vermont politics, and therefore retired from politics to the "Headquarters for Vermont," not as a political center, but for other kind of bivalves. Oh! if the old Central House, with Major Salsbury as "chairman" had made as large a bivalve out of the opposition, as the other kind of bivalves which—with his compliments—graced our table, yesterday, what a political revolution would have wrought in the country—whether for the better or worse, each one has an opinion of his own. We think the major and the old "Central" will do us and the community more good by furnishing these magnificent edibles, than by running the political machine—especially in the way he did.

Secret societies exist in all colleges. Whether they are an advantage to the college and student, or either, is a question upon which there is a wide difference of opinion—indeed, the same persons often entertain different views when students in college and in more mature years. They do exist, notwithstanding all objections, and will continue to exist in spite of trustees and faculties. Experience demonstrates this, and shows that it were better for those charged with the temporary care, government and education of the young men to yield to the inevitable. Most colleges take this course and permit the existence of these societies, while others absolutely prohibit them. A terrible instance of the results of this latter course is shown in the death of young Leggett at Cornell University during the past week. Debarred from conducting their proceedings in a room, as is the custom in other institutions, they were compelled to visit the neighboring forests and hills in order to escape the vigilance of the faculty on the one side and secure themselves from intrusion on the other. The result was, that in the darkness and obscurity of the night, the young man fell from a precipice, below which his mangled and lifeless body was soon after found. The society, into the mysteries of which he was being initiated, exists in several of our colleges, and numbers among its members, clergymen, college presidents, professors, United States Senators, governors, etc. Which was of most value? this one human life or the attempt to suppress that which experience has demonstrated cannot be suppressed.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

It is sometimes easy to be frightened at a shadow, and those stockholders of the Vermont and Canada railroad company, who held their meeting at White River Junction last week, seem to have been in that position. They met, talking about "war to the knife," and closed with a very mild, milk and water resolution to enquire whether certain votes were legal. The whole meeting seems to have been a farce, when it is considered that it was managed by business men and capitalists. These stockholders proceeded to business upon the idea that no one but themselves had any right to act and vote in a stockholders meeting of the company, and that, if these other stockholders did so act and vote, their proceedings were void. We regret exceedingly the position in which these innocent stockholders find themselves placed, but as they have re-elected their president who helped place them in this position we would suggest that they hedge him around with such instructions and conditions, that he cannot again make a first security subordinate to half a dozen subsequent ones. This, it strikes us, would be in better taste than saying that "justice cannot be obtained in Vermont courts," or that "Vermont judges are unable and unwilling to do justice." We do not think that such expressions as these will injure Vermont, her courts, or even the much abused Central Vermont, or Vermont Central, railroad and their respective managers. Such kind of balderdash and silly talk will, sooner or later, react upon its users, and result in defeating the objects they profess to be seeking to accomplish. The success of Vermont railroads, or the purification of their management—if needed—cannot be secured by finding fault with legal decisions or in attempts to impeach the character and integrity of the judges. We trust, however, for the honor of Boston, that these men are not fair representatives of her business men and capitalists. We should, for her sake, regret to find that her representative men were actually afraid that the managers of the Central Vermont railroad could seize the stock of the Vermont and Canada railroad "by right of eminent domain." Yet this is the nonsense these men talked at White River Junction, aye, they actually feared such a course would be taken—and these are the men who have raised the hue and cry in Vermont for the past ten months.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Within a few weeks, the twenty-third annual fair of the Vermont state agricultural society and wool growers' association, and the twenty-eighth annual fair of the Rutland county agricultural society have been held in Rutland. In certain respects both of these "fairs" may be called successes. The weather was all that could have been asked for; the stock, on exhibition, could not be surpassed in the world; the display of agricultural implements showed the inventive genius of the Yankee; the fruits of the soil were above the average; the horses were of good breed and displayed, for the occasion, commendable fleetness; and, without particularizing farther, the attendance was large—probably as large as was expected. Whether these fairs resulted in a pecuniary benefit to the treasuries of the respective societies, or whether, on the contrary, the expenditures for premiums and other unavoidable expenses exceeded the receipts, we will not stop to inquire, as, in one sense, it is of no consequence—what is lost one year being generally made up the next. All these matters aside, do these exhibitions or fairs answer the object of their establishment? Do these societies accomplish that which they hoped and expected to? In the language of the constitution of one of the societies referred to, their object is "the improvement of agricultural productions, useful domestic manufactures and mechanic arts." Is this attained? After more than two decades of years, in each and every of which fairs and exhibitions have been held, can a single instance be pointed where the result has been the increase of production upon a given quantity of land; of an improvement in stock; of better butter and cheese being made; of large and better vegetables or fruit introduced, or the former product measurably improved or increased? We doubt not that Vermont is, to-day, far in advance of her position in these respects, than she was twenty-three or twenty-eight years ago, but it has not been accomplished by these exhibitions. The founders of these societies had it in their minds that a comparison of stock and crops, as well as ideas, would result in mutual improvement—both mentally and in the products of the soil.

If we are correct in our conclusions, where is the fault and where is the remedy? These are both difficult questions to answer, especially the latter. One thing is certain, the directors and officers of the several societies are not in fault. Their task, at the best, is a thankless one, and discharged not only without remuneration, but, at many times, with actual personal, pecuniary, loss. We do not forget that the people, at large, desire to attend these exhibitions, not only to see what may there be displayed, but, also, for the social enjoyment which is found upon all such occasions. In the display of fruits, for instance, what is the advantage derived therefrom, save, perhaps, a pecuniary reward and advertisement to the exhibitor? And so it is with each article all through the list for which premiums are offered. Similar exhibitions are held in other states—with not half the self sacrificing efforts on the part of the officers—and an impetus is thereby given to agriculture, wool growing and stock raising in that particular state and, also, throughout the country. Why the difference? Simply because the state steps in with her generous aid and makes public the result of the combined labor and thought of her agriculturists. Their publications consist not of mere premium lists, and their exhibitions are not solely monstrosities. The whys and wherefores accompany the article on exhibition. The mode of cultivation, the seed time and harvest, accompany the product of the soil; the care of the milk, the feed of the cow, and all the different processes pursued in making butter or cheese accompany that class of articles; discussions of topics thereby raised take place, and these are all published and distributed by the munificence of the state. It is for this reason that agricultural fairs are so successful in Maine, Massachusetts, New York Ohio, Michigan and elsewhere. They commenced under no better auspices than did Vermont, but they have been wisely fostered and the fruits of their labors given to the world. In all these states, each fair can point to the benefits conferred thereby, while in Vermont, aside from the social pleasures, what has been the result? The cause and remedy may, perhaps, be suggested in what we have said; if so, the remedy is in the hands of the farmer.

Hon. Calvin Blodgett.

The intelligence of the death of Hon. Calvin Blodgett, of Burlington, will be received with sorrow throughout the state, as he was widely known, both as a business man and legislator of high character. He was born in Randolph, January 5, 1798. He resided in Randolph until 1839, in Chelsea from that date until 1850, in Waterbury four years, where he commenced the lumber trade, in connection with a heavy mercantile business, and on his removal to the city of Burlington he made the lumber interests his main occupation.

He was a man of strong mind and independent character. He always secured and maintained the confidence of the people. For more than forty years has the name of Calvin Blodgett been the synonym of incorruptibility and integrity to those who knew him in any of the various public positions he had been called to fill. Vermont has had few men who amid all the changes of party and the fortunes of business have stood through the fiery ordeals so consistently to the principles he professed and the course he had laid down down for his guidance. May the example of his life, and the lesson of his death be the incentive to move men to follow in his footsteps, as men of sound judgment, integrity and honor.

The qualities of mind and heart he possessed commended him to the confidence of his fellow citizens and led them to confer on him many offices, the duties of which were all well discharged. He was member of the Constitutional Convention at Montpelier in 1835; Judge of Probate for the district of Randolph, for six years, from 1833 to 1839 inclusive; Assistant Judge of Orange County Court, 1836; State Senator for Orange county for two years, 1841 and 1842; Clerk of the County Court for Orange county for six years, 1843 to 1849 inclusive; Director of Orange County Bank from 1843 to 1853; Town Representative from Waterbury, 1851 and 1852. When the city of Burlington was organized, in 1865, he was chosen, without opposition, Alderman from the Centre Ward and held the office by successive re-elections without dissent till 1871, and was for the last two years President of the Board. In politics the Judge was a consistent Democrat.

The writer of this article has enjoyed the friendship of Judge Blodgett for more than twenty-five years, although many years his junior in age, most sincerely endorses the estimate of his character, given in an article in the Burlington *Free Press*, from which leading points of his life have been drawn for the purposes of this tribute to a friend. The *Free Press* says:

He was one of those rare men in whom the intellect triumphs, not only over the body but over his own spirit. "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." Neither the severe and constant trials of his physical infirmity nor the ordinary vexations of life were ever enough to make our departed friend give way to petulance, passion or ill-nature.

His vigorous intellect, his imperturbable coolness, and his large and kindly heart, admirably fitted him to be a wise counsellor in his own business and for the many friends who resorted to him. He was well known as a generous man. No good object, public or private, appealed to him for aid in vain. Many a poor man will mourn his loss.

During his residence in our community, Judge Blodgett has been a constant attendant on public worship, and a liberal giver for its support, none more so. In 1869 he deemed it his duty to make public profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and did so by uniting with the First Congregational Church, Whitestreet. He was greatly beloved by his two pastors, the Rev. Messrs Mix and Griffin, and by all his Christian friends who knew him intimately.

His last good work was the procuring a pastor for the church he loved. He labored, as chairman of a committee, for that object continuously for nearly a year, amid a variety of obstacles and disappointments, until success, mainly owing to his perseverance, finally crowned his labors. On the evening of Saturday, the 11th inst., although the fatal disease had already taken hold of him, he would not be prevented from attending the meeting of the committee to arrange for the approaching installation of Rev. Mr. Brastow, thus as it were to set the seal to his last Christian work.

Up to the hour of his dissolution his vigorous mind remained unclouded and comforted by Christian faith and hope.

The Closed Iron Mills at Troy.

The recent closing of the numerous iron works in the city of Troy has caused a material change in the more important business affairs of that city. The Albany Iron Works have as yet made out no scale of prices, and no proposals have been made to men to go to work. The Burden mills closed merely because there is no demand for iron and the market is so dull. They can give no idea when they will again start work, but the mills will remain closed until the iron market shows an improvement. The Burdens gave their men no notice of a reduction in prices and have had no conference with the Albany or Rensselaer works, and don't intend to have any. Whatever these mills do, they will do solely on their own account. The Troy *Press* makes this statement officially to correct erroneous reports that have gone out. The Griswolds have made out their new scale of prices on which they propose to run the mill. A reduction of 15 per cent. on the wages of last summer is made, which is about 10 per cent less than the wages paid last winter. The men at the Rensselaer mill have given no answer to the notification, while the steel works men say they will not work on such small pay. Should the men refuse to accept the reduction, the mills will be closed until business starts up again.

To be Resumed.—Work is to be resumed in the spring upon the long neglected monument to our Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth.

Destroyed.—The floating gin mill on Lake Champlain was set on fire and destroyed Sunday night, of last week, near Benson.

Chloroform.—Ephraim Cowles of Hartford, Connecticut, 50 years old took chloroform, to have his finger cut off, and it killed him.

Water Used.—In the annual report of the Boston water board, which was presented to the city council, Thursday night, it was stated that, from the records, it appears that the quantity of water used during the 25 hours of the November fire was sufficent to flood the entire area of the "burnt district" (estimated at 60 acres) to a depth of 10½ inches, and would cover the area occupied by the buildings burned to a depth of nearly 14 inches. The average daily consumption of water in Boston is over 15,000,000 gallons.

Centennial Address, Delivered at Wallingford, Vermont, October 16, 1873

BY REV. H. H. SAUNDERSON OF CHARLESTOWN, N. H.

On account of the great length of the address of Mr. Saunderson, it was not possible to publish it entire in last week's edition. We give the conclusion of the address.

As the offices which were held by Mr. Ives will be brought in in another connection, I will only say here that his residence was at what has since been known as the Meacham place on the west side of the street, a few rods below Mill Lane. I will also say that Mr. Ives did not continue in Wallingford beyond the years 1786 or '87. Getting involved it was thought through the dishonesty of his agents in the sale of wild land for taxes he thought it best to leave the state. He therefore exchanged farms with Mr. Samuel Hull of Connecticut, the grandfather of our most respected citizen, Alfred Hull, Esq., and went to Connecticut and Mr. Hull came here.

Like the Ives, the Bradleys were staunch men and true. Mrs. Esther Bradley, the wife of Daniel Bradley, was a sister of the Ives and was a very excellent woman, Parthena, her daughter, (so our lamented venerable friend Mr. Chatterton was accustomed to say) was the first child born in town. It has been usually thought that Loraine, the youngest daughter of Dea. Jackson, had that honor. At the time of the birth of Parthena, Mr. Bradley lived on the Oliver Ballou place. When the British occupied Castleton he took his family and went to Connecticut; but when he returned, not being satisfied with his farm, Mr. Johnson the proprietor of whom he had purchased it took it back and let him have the place about midway between the village and South Wallingford for so many years, subsequently occupied by Dea. Moseley Hall.

Benjamin Bradley, whose wife was the daughter of Ezekiel Miles who lived on the Thomas Hulett place just below our beautiful cemetery. It has more recently been owned by Hon. David E. Nicholson. Mr. Bradley being sick could not like his brother go to Connecticut, and some persons who were half tories came to him and advised him for his personal safety and the better protection of his friends to put himself under royal protection—that is to go to Castleton and get a certificate from the officer commanding there that he was a true and loyal subject. But when Mrs. Bradley understood the object for which they had come her patriotic blood was at once up and she gave them a lecture and bade them begone and never to come there again on such an errand.

An incident of the war perhaps may properly come in here. A tory from Manchester seeking to go and put himself under royal protection at Castleton, got as far as Green Hill, in Wallingford, on his way. The citizens learning that he was on the hill went out after him. He pointed his gun at them when they immediately shot him down. His gun was not loaded but they supposed it was. He was brought down to Mr. Benjamin Bradley's where he was kindly cared for, but soon died of his wounds. Mr. Bradley buried him on his own land on the spot which is now the village cemetery. He was the first that was buried there. When Mrs. Chittenton, with her father Nathaniel Ives, came to town in 1779 the cemetery contained eight graves. It is now the resting place of hundreds

In speaking further of the settlers who almost immediately followed Dea. Jackson, I will say that Chrispin Bull built the first grist mill in town at what is now South Wallingford, and that Joseph Johnson built the first in the village. What Ephraim Andrus did I hardly know, save that he was a poet and a wit and often created a good deal of amusement for the people.

Ezekiel Miles was a staunch patriot, as were also Edmund and James Bumpus. We may therefore say that Wallingford was truly fortunate in her early settlers. And we may owe them a greater debt of gratitude perchance than we know.

In the year 1779 came into town two good men; the one was Joseph Randall, the other was Nathaniel Ives. The first was the second deacon of the Baptist Church; the other the first deacon of the Congregational Church. Mr. Randall was a man of eminently correct principles and habits, and none of our earlier and later citzens have been deserving of more regard. Briefly, to sum up his various services he was Deacon of the Baptist Church 56 years, supplying gratuitously the place of pastors for more than a third of that time. He was clerk of the church 54 years and leader of the singing 36 years. Justice of the Peace 50 years — Representative four years, Judge of Probate four years. He was also in 1793 a member of the Constitutional Convention. In addition to this he bore his part in the war of the revolution and also in the war of 1812, an honorable man, a christian, a patriot, he was of very great benefit to the town and performed no inconsiderable service for the State. Mr. Ives was less distinguished yet was ever held in great esteem by his fellow citizens.

The house where Nathaniel Ives first lived was near the spot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Randall—Mrs. Chatterton who was 7 years old when her father moved to the place used to give the following description of it and of the state of things then existing here. It was a log cabin, as all the houses of the settlement then were. It had a chimney but it had no hearth and it had no door until some time after they had moved into it. For a door they used to hang up a coverlid until it become convenient to get one.

I have already spoken of the settlers who had come in before her father came. Let us now look for a few moments at the situation of this new comer. His nearest neighbors on the south were Benjamin Bradley and family, a little beyond the present cemetery and there were none on the north nearer than the Meacham place then occupied by Abraham Ives. There was no bridge across roaring brook. When they crossed it they had to go on logs one side of which was cut off and made flat so that they could walk on them better. The brook was much more of a stream than it is now and there were fish in it in great abundance and down on the Creek there were plenty mink, muskrat and beaver.

For some time after they came to Wallingford, deer were found in considerable numbers in the forest and then she would get sight of a bear or a moose. And almost every night too they used to hear the cries of wolves and other wild animals not very far away. They used most to frequent the thick forests down by the creek and the woods on the other side. At first these sounds frightened her but getting accustomed to them after a while she minded nothing about them.

Speaking of the condition of things in her childhood "everything she would say has changed from what it was then. Even the birds many of them are not the same as they used to be. When I came here we had the hawk and the owl and the blue jay, the patridge and the woodpecker and wild pigeons and wild duck and the snipe. But we never used to hear the lark and there were but few robbins and swallows and blue birds and orioles and bobolinks. When I want to realize how old I am I let memory take a journey back to the doorless and hearthless log house by the roaring brook."

I have stated that Abraham Ives kept the first store and tavern. Neither of these was opened before 1779. No iron could be obtained without going to Ticonderoga. The inhabitants made their own sugar and most of their clothing. Mrs. Abraham Ives had a calico dress which cost 15 dollars. Mrs. Abraham Jackson also had one. They were very much admired.

This description will give you a view of the changes which have taken place. Scarcely anything remains as it was save the heavens which are over us. These in their beauty and glory still canopy us, but the scenes amid which we move are now changed. And as I am now speaking of changes perhaps no greater change has taken place since the days of our fathers then in the modes of conveyance. For our grandfathers and grandmothers did not use to ride in Pullman cars and beautiful covered topped carriages for though they perambulated "somewhat and muchly" it was not clearly in the modern fashions. The ordinary mode of passing from place to place was on horseback. And when the sexes rode together it was on what was termed a pillion This was a kind of saddle with a soft cushion extending behind having in addition to the ordinary stirrups of the saddle an additional one for the female, who mounted on the soft padding was accustomed to hold on by putting her arms around the gentleman's waist behind whom she rode. I presume some of the young people would like this mode of riding now. But it was very hard for the horse and has now gone so entirely out of date that I presume a pillion has not even been seen by one of a thousand of the present generation.

I have thus spoken of the early settlers and some of the circumstances of their early situation. I would like to say more but time will not allow for many other topics still remain on which at least a word ought on this occasion to be said.

I suppose that it must be conceded that in our New England settlements the churches have contributed in no small degree to their progress—this being the case I should feel that I come short of the demands of the occasion did I not give some brief sketch of their organization and progress. In inviting your attention to them then let me say that the Baptist church was the first in town. This was was organized Sept. 10th 1780. It consisted of 22 brethren and sisters some of them residing in Wallingford and some in Clarendon. It was organized at the house of Titus Andrews. The original members of it cannot now be ascertained as they were not put down seperate from the others who joined later. The church as its organization adopted 15 articles of faith which, while they show it to have been distinctly Baptist show it also to have been sound in evangelical doctrine.

Between the time of its organization and 1855 a period of 48 years there were 14 ministerial settlements—and the aggregate of the whole service performed by them was about 25 years; less than two years for each leaving the church destitute of a pastor nearly one half of the time.

I will give as briefly as I can a list of these ministers and the time during which they continued their ministrations.

Elder Rich was the first pastor and continued with the church till about 1786—when the church numbered 44.

March 10th, 1787 Elder, Henry Green commenced preaching and was ordained Oct. 31 of the same year and continued to minister to the church till the same time in the year 1806. Ten years from his dismission elapsed, before they secured the services of another pastor. During this time the services were kept up by Dea. Joseph Randall. The next pastor was Sedgwick Rice who remained with them two years at a salary of $100 a year. Lemon Andrews was the next pastor. He was settled in November 1821 and remained with the church about 3 years. Another year of destitution followed when in May 1826 Gelston Williams came to preach. He was ordained the 31 of May 1827. The first Baptist meeting house was built while he was with them at an expense of $850. The subscription paper is dated March 31, 1827, and the house was completed early in December of the same year. It was built by Simon Cook. Soon after it was completed Mr. Williams left having, been with them less than two years. Elder F. Page was the next pastor. He commenced his ministry in 1830 and was with the church four years. Four years vacancy followed with only now and then a supply. In August 1838 Elder Leland Huntly came and labored a year. Then J. H. Sherman come and labored two years. He was followed for a year by Prof. Daniel Hascall. In the winter or spring of 1843 Elder Joseph Packer become pastor of the church and ministered to it a little over a year. Then Elder Constantine preached a short time. Elder R. Myers was pastor in 1846 and 47. Before getting another pastor they repaired the church at an expense of $600. After the refitting of the house Elder Page preached again a year or two and was followed by Elder J. H. Smith for a year. Aug. 19th, 1851, Rev. Simeon L. Elliot commenced preaching and was ordained the 10th of the November following. He remained about five years and a half. Rev. Edwin M. Haynes succeeded Mr Elliot. He was ordained in July 1858 and remained with the church a year. Rev. Edward Conover was installed Nov. 1859 and dismissed April 1st, 1863. Rev. James W. Grant commenced to preach in June 1863 and left Nov. 20th, 1864. Rev. Robert G. Johnson began his labors July 12th, 1865 and closed them May 4th, 1867

The church has also had eight deacons elected in the following order. Dea. Ebenezer Murray, Dea. Joseph Randall, Dea. Calhora Preston, Dea. Sanford Moon, Dea. Jacob Button, Jr., Dea. Eleazer Meghills, Dea. John Marr, Dea. Thomas York.

Of the pastors who ministered to this church Elder Henry Green deserves to be singled out as the one who did most for it. He was a man of great energy of character and of commanding eloquence and that the town as well as the church owes much to his influeuce I do not doubt.

The salary paid by this church and the manner of paying it may to some be a matter of interest. In 1787 Elder Green being pastor the church agreed to help him on his farm when he needed to pay his salary and to meet at the close of the year to see if each had paid his full proportion. In 1799 they agreed to pay him 40 dollars salary, to be paid in cattle or grain and averaged on the church according to their several ability. The next year (1800) they agreed to give him £72 and 17s. salary which would be about 60 dollars. In 1801 they agreed to raise one penny on the pound on their church list and for the two succeeding years the same assessment was voted. In 1805 he was allowed 60 dollars.

Another part of interest is that the poor of the church in its early history was supported by a tax on the members according to their ability.

It will also interest the present generations to know that this church was very slow to adopt the customs of the present day of allowing non-professors of religion to take the lead in the service of song. For 30 years the singing was conducted only by some member of the church. Dea. Randall was its first and only precentor during that time. But in 1816 the church passed a vote to allow persons not members of the church to take the lead in the absence of Dea. Randall. The door thus opened to the ingress of non-professors to this office has remained open ever since. I would be happy to say more of this church and its ministry but the time will not allow.

Of the organization of the Congregational church there is no record. It probably took place in the year 1792. It has no history before the installation of Rev. Benjamin Osborn, its first pastor, Nov. 10th, 1802. It has had the following ministers. Rev. Benjamin Osborn; installed Nov. 10, 1802, died on the night of the 6th of July 1818. The circumstances of his death are so interesting that you will allow me to narrate them. In consequence of the failing health of Mr. Osborn the church seemed to stand in need of the services of another pastor. In these circumstances with his consent the church extended a call to Rev. Eli Mecker and invited a council for his settlement. But finding as they come together that there was some division in the minds of the people as to whether Mr. Osborn should be retained as senior pastor or dismissed, they thought it best to adjourn before making their decision to the following morning. During the night the question was decided for them by the great head of the church who removed Mr. Osborn taking him as we trust to a higher service.

Rev. Eli Mecker, the successor of Mr, Osborn was ordained July 7th, 1818, was dismissed sometime during the following year. Rev. Eli S. Hunter followed Mr. Mecker and after ministering to the church about 5 years was dismissed April 26th, 1825. Rev. Timothy M. Hopkins began his ministry July 5th, 1828, and closed it in the spring of 1830. Rev. Stephen Martindale began his ministry to the church in Jan. 1832 and continued it till his death, March 8th, 1847. Rev. William Mitchell who followed Mr. Martindale commenced his labors August 8th, 1847 and closed them in the spring of 1852. Rev. Henry H. Saunderson commenced his ministry the first Sabbath in May 1853 and closed them the first Sabbath in May 1862.

Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., followed Mr. Saunderson and still remains the pastor of a happy and united people.

I would like to say more of some of these ministers than it will be possible for me on this occasion. I would like to give a due tribute of praise to Mr. Osborne who was a learned and a godly man. I would like to speak of Mr. Hopkins who during his short ministry did a good work. I would like to speak of Mr. Martindale, remembered and beloved by all who truly knew him, and of Mr. Mitchell, but time hastens and I must call your attention to other subjects. Yet before doing so I would say that this church has embraced among its members many of our most influential citizens and has been instrumental for the accomplishment of great good. It has had five officers, elected in the following order:

Dea. Nathaniel Ives, Dea. Moseley Hall, Dea. Elias Kent, Dea. Gaylord H. Post, and Dea. Joel Grover.

I have already remarked that the town was organized March 10th, 1778. Since that period it has honored the following individuals by electing them its representatives. I will give you the list and then briefly remark on the names of a few:

Abraham Jackson 1778, 80, 81, 85, 89, 90. Abraham Ives, 1779, 83. Dea. Ebenezer Murray, 1782. Dea. Nathaniel Ives, 1784. Dea. Joseph Randall, 1786, 88, 92, 94. Stephen Clark, 1787. Thomas Randall, 1791. Asahel Jackson, 1793. William Fox, 1795, 97, 1805, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21. Dr. Samuel L. McClure, 1796, 98, 99, 1809, 1, 2. Lent Ives, 1803-4. Capt. Eliakim H. Johnson, 1810, 14, 19, 20, 25. Dr. John Fox, 1822, 23, 24, 38, 40, 41, 42. Alexander Miller, 1826. Amos Bucklin, 1827, 28, 29, 32, 33. Thos. Hulet, 1830-31. Samuel M. Edgerton, 1833 34, 43 Howard Harris, 1836. Dennis Hulet, 1837, 39. Hon. Harvey Button, 1844-45. Stephen Hyde, 1847. Isaac B. Munson, 1848-49. Gen. Robinson Hall, 1850-51. William C. Fox, 1852-53. Edwin Martindale, 1855-56. Hon. Joel Ainsworth, 1857-58. Nathan Rounds, 1859. Joel Croft, 1860-61. William Kent, 1862-63. Hon. David E. Nicholson, 1864-65. I have no list of those who have represented the town later than 1865 but probably their names are known to all of you.

In 1846 and '54 the town sent no representative. Up to 1865 it elected thirty to represent it. Abraham Jackson represented it six times, the last time in 1790. Soon after this he turned his attention to the settlement of lands of which he was the principal proprietor and which from him had been called Jackson's Gore.

There were settled in 1791 and organized into a township with a portion of Wallingford and Ludlow October 31st, 1792, under the name of Mount Holly, from which place he became representative for the years 1793-4-8. He soon after died. William Fox represented Wallingford fifteen times. He was the father of the late Dr. John Fox and a man of exceedingly quick wit and varied intelligence. He was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, and first settled in Tinmouth, from which place he came to Wallingford about 1790. He not only did good service to his adopted town, but was one who served his country in the war of the revolution. Dr. John Fox the beloved and much lamented physician represented it seven times. Dr. Samuel L. McClure, who was both an able physician and a worthy man represented it six times. Capt Eliakim H Johnson and Amos Bucklin five times each and Deacon Joseph Randall four times, Samuel L. Edgerton, three times. Thirteen have represented it two years each and nine one year each.

In speaking further of the honor conferred upon our citizens, I will say that Abraham Ives was High Sheriff for the years 1781, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The following persons have also been members of constitutional conventions: Asahel Jackson, 1791; Hon. Joseph Randall, 1793; William Fox, 1814; Captain Eliakim H. Johnson, 1822; Amos Bucklin, 1828; Deacon Mosely Hall, 1836; Samuel M. Edgerton, 1843; Hon. Harvey Button, 1850; Hon. David E. Nicholson, 1856.

Two State Senators also have been elected belonging to this place: Hon. Jno. Fox for the years 1846, '47, '48 and '49, and Hon. David E. Nicholson, 1858 and '59.

Hon. Joel W. Ainsworth was elected Assistant Judge for the years 1864, '65, '66 and 67.

Hon. Joseph Randall was Judge of Probate for the years 1805, 6, 7 and 8, and Hon. Harvey Button was elected to the same office in 1848, and continued to hold it 13 years.

Hon. David E. Nicholson was Railroad Commissioner 1865 and '66. The last time he was elected without a dissenting vote. These lists speak well for our citizens. What other town of the size of Wallingford can show a better official record. Hon. David E. Nicholson was also States Attorney for two years.

I must say a word in respect to education. Wallingford once had an academy chartered November 9th, 1814. I found this fact in Thompson's Vermont, page 143. Select schools have been taught by Mrs. T. M. Hopkins, Mr. Elliott Reed, Philip H. Emerson, now a distinguished Judge in Utah, Miss Thirza Cramton, afterwards Mrs. Nichols, Miss Mary Cobb, who is married to some body, but I do not know to who, Miss Fanny M. Webster, now Mrs. Rev. Fanny M. Rugg, also Nehemiah White and Wm. M. Congdon. There have been others since, but I have had no time to obtain their names.

The following natives of the place have been college graduates: Daniel Roberts, Nehemiah White, William H. Button and Perry G. Parker. The following who were not natives, have had their homes in Wallingford at the time of their graduation: Stephen Martindale, Cephas K. Martindale and Aldace F Walker.

The following persons belonging to the legal profession have practiced law in town: Jonathan Houghton, Abiel Child, A L Miner, W F Hall, Hon David E Nicholson from 1844 to 1867, Hon Harvey Button from June, 1826, to the present time.

The following natives of the place have entered the legal profession: Hon Daniel Roberts, Burlington, Vt., William H. Button, Saginaw, Michigan, a young man of great promise, but who is now dead, Amasa W Bishop, Oakland, California, Hon Philip H Emerson, formerly of Battle Creek, Michigan, but now of Utah. The following were not natives, but their homes were here: Stephen Martindale, Benson, Vt., (not in practice,) Col Aldace F Walker, in practice in Rutland.

The following is a list of physicians who have practiced in Wallingford, but are now deceased: Dr. Samuel L. McClure, Dr. Silas Hamilton, Dr. John Fox, Dr. Augustus Mulford, Dr. Joseph Randall, Jr., Dr. Nathaniel Ives, Dr. Samuel Griswold, Dr. Heman Shaw, Dr. David Holden. Dr. McClure was a man of some note. Dr. Fox studied with Dr. Hamilton and was accustomed to speak well of his abilities. Dr. Fox was the most distinguished physician that ever practiced in town. Dr. Nathaniel Ives was the son of Lent Ives. Dr. Shaw was the son of Mr. Ichabod Shaw, and was a most exemplary christian man. Dr. Holden's death was so recent that he will be remembered by all.

The following physicians have practised, or are now practicing, their profession in Wallingford:

Wm. C. Fox, George H. Fox, E. O Eddy, E. O. Whipple, John E. Hitt, Geo. M. Noble, Joel Grover, David H. Meacham, S. D. Hazen, W. S. Cheney.

The following studied their professions in town:

Dr. Hinman Griswold, Dr. Samuel Griswold, Jr., Darius Shaw, S. S, Clemens, Lyman Rogers, William E. Steward, Cephas K. Martindale and Ephraim G. Hulet.

Such is the list that I have been able to give you, and a pretty good list for a little Vermont town only a hundred years old.

I have thus briefly sketched the history of Wallingford nearly up to the present time. And there are many more persons of whom I would like to speak. I would like to speak further of Dr. Fox and Dr. Randall. And I would like also to speak of Deacon Moseley Hall, who made his influence widely felt, and of Captain Hill and Isaac Munson Hill, and Deacon Elias Kent, and Elizier Monson, and Lyman Bacheller, and many others, but you perceive that I cannot. I would like also to speak of our agriculturists who have brought to so high a state of cultivation these productive farms; and of the products of the dairy, which have been so excellent that the names of Wallingford butter and cheese have become synonyms for the best articles in the market. And I would like also to say a word of our manufacturer, which have given the name of Bacheller reputation throughout the world, and of business men. But I can only speak of one more characteristic of the people, and that is of their patriotism.

Wallingford is a true Vermont town in this, that it has always been on the side of liberty. The period of its settlement was one in which the elements were surcharged with contention. It was just preceding the war of the revolution. And it was one in which the liberties of Vermont (not Vermont then, but the New Hampshire grants as well as those of the nation), were at stake. Its territory was claimed by the two rival states—New York and New Hampshire—with neither of which the inhabitants were willing to consent. But the patriots of Green mountains were equal to the situation, and though during the period of strife, antedating their existence as a state, they were in many narrow and stormy straits, yet the star that never sets, at last beamed out for them with a serene yet refulgent light. You are familiar with the names of the champions of human rights and civil liberty who brought this about. The names of Chittenden and of Allen and Warner are to you as household words. And with these men in spirit were the Jackson's, and Jones's and Bradley's, and generally the early settlers of our town. They were all men to use the expression of Mrs Benjamin Bradley, "who were for God, for liberty, and the independence of the New Hampshire grants." And the spirit of these early settlers, exhibited in their three-fold contest, is the spirit which the people have ever continued to manifest; it is the spirit which burns now in bosoms of their descendants. I have not time to go over all our past history and show what Wallingford has always been in this regard, but I wish to speak, at the close of this address, of events which we all remember, and which, I trust, we never shall forget, which transpired in the great contest through which we as a nation have but recently passed.

When it became evident that there must be war, in defence of our government, the position of Wallingford was not for a moment doubtful. To the call that went forth for defenders of the nation, she gave a most hearty response. She gave not of her poorest but her best. She sent forth the noblest of her young men, for they would go. And thank God there was no hand interposed to keep them back; that those bound to them even by the closest ties were ready to let them go; that with love of country, mounting above every other feeling, fathers and mothers gave up their sons to whatever God might have in store for them in the terrible conflicts. O! they were noble boys, and a noble example have they left. We will not, and the generations to come must not, forget them. Some of them returned, and we thank heaven for their spared lives, and we trust that it is the prayer of all that they may long live to enjoy the privileges and blessings their blades have helped to win.

Others came not back, but were among the

"Brave who sank to rest
With all their country's wishes blest."

But there are living compatriots who will speak of them and do them the justice that my poor tongue would in vain essay.

And now Mr. President and fellow-citizens, I must bring these remarks to a close; and in doing so I will say that the day is afar off when there will be another gathering of this kind. We shall not see it; and the names of few of us may on that occasion be on human lips. But let us not regret this for it is the common lot. It is the ordination of heaven and there is doubtless wisdom in it that oblivion shall throw its veil over the names of the largest number, and yet all that has been valuable in their lives may still live. They are not, therefore, lost, but if they have been right will continue to bless succeeding generations. You remember the lines of the po