The Free Press.

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT,
Editors and Proprietors.

BURLINGTON
FRIDAY MORNING OCT. 6, 1865

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS
Is published every Friday morning, containing the news of the week from all parts, interesting correspondence from the army, and local and general intelligence.

TERMS.

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The Connecticut Vote on Monday.

On Monday Connecticut voted on the question of amending the State Constitution so that black as well as white citizens would have a right to vote. The amendment was defeated by a probable majority of three to five thousand. *More shame for Connecticut!* The whole force of the democratic party was brought to bear against it, and *not* the whole force of the republicans worked for it. The result is to be regretted—though that it already settles the policy of the nation in accordance with the wishes of the democratic party, as the N. Y *World* says we do not believe—neither does the *World* Connecticut is no bigger than Vermont.

The English Capitalists at Cleveland.

Those who have read the the reports of what has been said by the English capitalists now on a visit to our country cannot fail to observe how strongly those gentlemen have been struck with the immense present and prospective resources of our country Their visit thus far has been mainly to the West. We may make some allowances for an excess of kind remarks because they are so courteously entertained by commercial Boards in every city which they visit; but it is also to be noticed that they do not come here to borrow money, but to see where they can advantageously lay out their own They are likely therefore to keep their eyes well washed with the dew of caution.

At the banquet given by the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, to these gentlemen, Sir Morton Peto—who seems to be their chief spokesman—spoke of the importance to Railroad companies of acting harmoniously together, and of seeking to accommodate the public; experience had taught them in England, he said, that only on this principle could the best result be realized for all. The benefits are reciprocal. He added:

> During our recent tour we have visited the leading business points in the West, and have found great and growing cities; busy hives of industry, whose size and importance would be remarkable, even if the fact of their having sprung so recently into existence did not make that very existence a marvel. At every point in the West they had only one want, and that was a greater outlet to the East. They wanted more extended facilities for getting their products to market. My friend, Mr. Gale, of the Erie Railway, heard those complaints, and can recognize their force. When we reach New York we intend to represent this matter to the gentlemen of the Erie Railway, and we feel satisfied that the Erie Railway will respond to the call. It seems that you accept the fact of our large investments in this country as proofs that we have had confidence in you. It is true that we had confidence Those gentlemen who had not like confidence with us, and who put their money in Confederate bonds, have no occasion to rejoice with us. [Great laughter and cheering.] In going back to England and reporting the result of our visit, we shall take back a pleasant tale. We have everywhere been greeted with professions of friendship, which we heartily believe to be sincere. If the two countries would remain friendly, we must resolve to respect each other's independence. After our journeyings west and east, we can say there is only one thing that we have not seen in this country which can be seen in every other country—we have not seen a single man asking alms. In other countries, no matter where, we could not have have traveled a day without being appealed to on all sides by beggars—not a port that we could enter without being met on landing with appeals for alms. Here we can say that we have not seen a beggar, or a person whose appearance indicated want. This is a great fact, and one of which you may well be proud. For this, if nothing else, you could afford to be proud of your country. We are proud of our government, but it is a growth of ages. Your country is but young; yet it has shown a stability that has filled the world with wonder. It has passed through a terrible trial, and has come out triumphantly through the ordeal; yet, after the termination of a long and devastating war, there is not a beggar seen in your land. No prouder record could be made of any nation.

2d Regiment Militia Muster.

The annual three days' parade and drill of the Second Regiment Vermont Militia, Colonel Munson,commenced Mon. morning. The regiment has gone into camp on the Fair Grounds, where it has a dry and comfortable camping ground. It musters about 400 men.

The forenoon Monday was mainly occupied with the preliminary labors of pitching tents and establishing camp routine. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon,the regiment formed for battalion drill. It being the first assemblage of the regiment in line, prayer was offered by Chaplain Ford,who invoked the Divine blessing on the regiment and its present meeting. The afternoon was occupied with drill in various battalion movements.

The following is a roster of the Regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—Wm. D. Munson.
Lieut. Colonel—J. I. Boynton.
Major—Geo. Bascom.
Adjutant—H. H. Woods.
Quartermaster—L. A. Drew.
Surgeon—H. H. Atwater.
Assistant Surgeon—J. E. Frink.
Chaplain—J. T. Ford.

LINE OFFICERS.

Co. A—Capt. B. H. Dewey; 1st Lieut. G. W. Atkins; 2d Lieut., Wm. Deal.
Co. B—Capt., J. C. Harmon; 1st Lieut. John Harmon; 2d Lieut. S. L. Reynolds.
Co. C—Capt. L. B. Dyke; 1st Lieut. Geo. Stevens; 2d Lieut. C. W. Bates.
Co. D—Capt. J. S. Collins; 1st Lieut. O. C. Perkins; 2d Lieut. W. J. Seaver.
Co. E—Capt. J. Narramore; 1st Lieut. L. T. Terrill; 2d Lieut. C. Abbott.
Co. F—Capt. R. J. White; 1st Lieut. H. H. Blinn; 2d Lieut. H. P. Morse.
Co. G—Capt. G. F. Edmunds, 1st Lieut. H. B. Wing, 2d Lieut. E. E. Lovejoy.
Co. H—Capt. W. N. Pierce, 1st Lieut. C. N. Mitchell, 2d Lieut. S. Green.
Co. I—Capt. C. O French, 1st Lieut. H. W. Allen, 2d Lieut. W. O. Crane.
Co. K Capt. John McGregor, 1st Lieut. A. J. Stevens, 2d Lieut. F. LeClair, Jr.

Review of the Second Regiment V. M.

The review of the Second Regiment Vt. Militia, Col. Munson, by Major Gen. Ripley, commanding the 1st Division, and Brigadier Gen. Barstow, commanding the First Brigade, took place Tuesday afternoon, at half past two o'clock, on the old Fair Grounds. The general officers with their cavalcade of officers, left the American Hotel promptly at half-past two Maj. Gen. Ripley was accompanied by Lieut. Col. E. S. Stowell and Capt. P. S. Peake, of his Staff, and Gen. Barstow by Maj. G. G. Benedict and Capt. E. A. Smith of his staff, and Capt. A. H. Keith of the 6th Vt. Vols., Capt. A. E. Leavenworth of the 9th Vt. Vols., and Capts. E. B. Viele and Theo. S. Peck of the 9th, as volunteer aids.

The number of spectators on the ground, though numerous and most respectable in character, was less than has been the case at the reviews of the other regiments in different parts of the State. The number was less, partly we presume owing to the rather raw air of an October day; but mainly, we suspect, to a lack of general interest in this region, in the militia. A majority of our citizens probably supposed that there would be nothing worth seeing. If so, they were mistaken. Though the regiment met on Monday for the first time as a battalion, it has learned very rapidly under the capable instructions of Col. Munson, and won high encomiums from all for its general appearance and proficiency in drill. The men marched exceedingly well while passing in review; formed close column on first company; wheeled into line from column, and marched in line of battle, and performed other evolutions, not of course like veterans; but with a highly creditable precision for beginners. It was, we believe, the unanimous opinion of those who had had opportunity to judge, that the performance of the regiment in their battalion movements was superior to that of either of the two regiments of this brigade which have been previously reviewed, and did high credit to Col. Munson and officers and men of his command. An excellent drum corps led by Drum-Major Sturtevant, furnished the music.

The review ended about four o'clock, and was followed by inspection, by Major Benedict, Brigade Inspector. This lasted two hours and was close and thorough. The arms, generally, were in excellent condition, and about on a par through the regiment, with the exception, perhaps of one company. In such a case it is hard to distinguish degrees of merit. If compelled to particularize, we should say that on the whole no company equalled Co. A, of Waterbury, Lieut. Atkins commanding, (Capt. Dewey being absent from illness) in the clean and bright condition of its arms and general satisfactory appearance of the rank and file. The Burlington companies,though small and largely of drafted men, appeared well; and so did others.

On the whole the review passed off with notable success, demonstrating that the material for a very fine regiment has been assembled, under the command of Col. Munson, and that the men as a whole take a strong and intelligent interest in their military duties We doubt not that they will merit yet higher praise in future.

Wednesday the last day of "camp," in this afternoon the regiment paraded through our streets making a fine appearance. They halted on the north side of the square, and went through some evolutions in good style.

Col. Munson then dismissed the regiment, and company by company they broke ranks with hearty cheers, one only, as guard, going back to the camp in order.

Financial.—During the week ending Oct. 1, $4,729,760 in National Currency was issued to the bankers, making the total amount now in circulation $191,411,480. In the same period nearly eight millions of certificates of indebtedness were redeemed at the Treasury.

The receipts from internal revenue the same day, amounted to nearly two millions of dollars. The receipts from this source for the quarter ending the same day were $93,729,419.

Proposals are out for the new loan. Its amount is $50,000,000, and will consist of five-twenty bonds at 103, payment to be made in compound interest notes at par and interest, in one and two years' treasury notes, and certificates of indebtedness. This will change the form of so much present debt into a better one for the Government.

The Gold Customs received into the New York Office of the Treasury for the week ending Oct. 1, amount to $2,623,074. The prepayments on the November Gold Interest out of the office for the week amount to $1,674,750.

The highest financial authority in England, in an article upon Dr. Ellis' statement of the debt and resources of the United States, frankly admits that the data are irrefragable, and candidly concludes that the United States are in a better condition to-day with their public debt than Great Britain was in the year 1816.

Dismissed.—At a special meeting of Champlain Presbytery held at Keeseville, N. Y., on Thursday of last week, Rev. J. T. Willets of Essex, N. Y., was dismissed from the Pastorate of that church, and recommended to the Presbytery of Green Lake, Michigan, in whose bounds he has been laboring for the last four months, as an exploring missionary.

We learn also, that Rev. A. Bronson, now supplying the church at Ticonderoga, N. Y., expects soon to enter upon Missionary service in Western Virginia, under the direction of the A. H. M. S.

Installation.—The installation of Rev. Henry E. Butler, as Pastor of the Congregational Presbyterian Church of Keeseville, N. Y., took place on Thursday evening of last week. Invocation, Reading the Scriptures and Opening Prayer, by Rev. C. Ransom of Crown Point. Sermon by Rev. Prof Buckham of Burlington, Vt., from Romans 1:16; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Franklin Butler of Windsor, Vt. Charge to the People by Rev. J. Copeland. Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, the Moderator pro tem. of Presbytery, proposed the constitutional questions and Rev. J. T. Willets of Essex, N. Y., made the Installing Prayer. Closing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Thatcher, of Peru. Benediction by the Pastor.

The exercises throughout were exceedingly interesting The Sermon and Charges were very able, timely and appropriate, and the singing under the leadership of Dr. Hopkins, most excellent.

City Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1865.

The Board of Aldermen met on Monday, at 2 P. M., Mayor Catlin in the Chair.

Present: Aldermen Appleton, Blodgett, Flanagan and Taft.

A number of warrants to pay charges against the city were approved.

A joint resolution was passed

"That the petition of James Severy and others, dated Aug. 17, 1865, (and all other parties) for bounties from the town of Burlington, for enlistment in the late rebellion, be dismissed and no bounties be paid them."

After discussion of some other matters, the Board adjourned to Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The regular monthly meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday, the President in the chair.

Present, Councilmen Ballou, Brink, Loomis, and Wires.

A message was received from the Board of Aldermen announcing the passage of a joint resolution, directing that the ordinances, by-laws, &c., of the city, be published in the Daily Times. Councilman Wires moved a suspension of the rules, which was refused, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The Council proceeded to make a supplementary draft for Co. I, V. S. M., to supply the places of John Undergrave, an alien, and Frank Blythe, not found. The names of Wm. Kane and Patrick Scully were drawn.

Councilman Loomis introduced a joint resolution to appropriate money for the use of certain departments of the City Government, which was passed.

A message from the Board of Aldermen announced the passage of a resolution dismissing a petition for bounties; the resolution was passed by the Common Council in concurrence.

A message from the Board of Aldermen announced the passage of a resolution extending Pine street. Councilman Brink moved a suspension of the rules, which was lost, and the resolution was referred to the Com. on Ordinances.

The Council then adjourned to Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1865.

The Court convened again this morning pursuant to the adjournment of last Saturday.

The States Attorney not being yet ready to proceed to the trial of criminal cases, the jury were discharged until Thursday morning. The Grand Jury reported nine more true bills found, and returned to their labors again.

Thomas W. O'Brien, William Hurley and Martin Flanagan being brought into Court to answer to an indictment for robbery, pleaded not guilty. Stephen Billings pleaded not guilty to an indictment for rape, and John Ward alias Joseph Lavigne also pleaded not guilty to an indictment for carrying a slung shot.

Hon. J. Pierpoint Presiding Judge.
Hon. L. Hall, } Asst. Judges.
Hon. W. V. Reynolds, }

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.

Mary Ann Gearing, indicted by the Grand Jury for larceny, was this morning arraigned, and pleaded guilty.

Luther C. Cross pleaded not guilty to an indictment for horse stealing.

Michael Burke, indicted for assault with attempt to kill Oliver Barrett, pleaded not guilty.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of Court Cases, disposing of several matters of no great interest, and adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Cheats.—Two rascals recently passed through Pawlet with a lot of "shoddy goods" which they had palmed off as English goods of high quality. The cheat was discovered, and the parties followed to Salem, N. Y., where they were arrested and made to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, as also to settle up a good round bill of costs.

Large Haul of Honey.—Mr. O. F. Peck, of Westminster, found a swarm of Italian bees in a large chestnut tree of about five feet in diameter at the ground, and last week he cut the tree and took from it 175 pounds of fine honey. In addition to the honey he saved the bees, which, being a large swarm, are valued at $50.

Death of Rev. Dr. Wayland at Providence, R. I.—Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, who was for more than twenty-eight years President of Brown University, was prostrated by a paralytic stroke on Tuesday last and died on Saturday afternoon at 5½ o'clock, aged 69 years.

The American Board of Missions.—The Chicago *Tribune*, alluding to the approaching meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in that city, says there will be a lack of accommodations for the delegates. Circulars have been sent to several hundred applicants in the Eastern States advising them that they are not to expect to be provided for unless advised otherwise previous to the meeting.

Business Enterprise.—We heard a citizen say the past week, that more than a hundred families would move into our village immediately if they could find houses to live in and shops and stores to do business in.—The fact is notorious that tenements are very scarce all through the village, and are growing more so. The time has come when men who have money may well consider if it will not be for the interests of the place to erect dwellings and business blocks instead of investing in seven-thirties.—*Caledonian.*

The same subject of consideration is very important for the landholders of this city.

Vermont Items.

Workmen are busy driving piles for the railroad bridge across the Lake at Newport, to be used by the road when it is extended to meet the Grand Trunk.

At Newport, Sept. 20th and 21st, $5000 for Government taxes were paid to Collector Baxter.

Mr. A. D. Malley of Benson, on the 28th ult., slid off the forward end of a load of cornstalks and was badly hurt; his team took fright and ran away.

Simpson Hammond had his left hand smashed, a week ago Saturday, while helping raise a frame at North Troy, by carelessly laying it on a beam which another man was pounding on, so that it got the full force of a blow from a stout man. He will be crippled for life.

A straw pasteboard factory has been set in operation in St. Johnsbury by Pierce Applebee & Co., which employs 10 hands and turns out a ton in 24 hours. The board is used extensively in making boxes and shoes, being cheaper than either lumber or leather.

Thirty-nine cars loaded with stock and butter, were freighted at Newport on the 25th ult., and sixty-seven cars of stock at St Johnsbury.

The *Freeman* says: There are several cases of small pox in West Randolph and Braintree. The disease was brought from the city by a lady, who came up to attend the funeral of a friend, and its first victims had it in so mild a form that the physicians treated as something else. It has now assumed its usual malignant type, and in one house four, and in another eight, persons were, last week, down with it. The authorities have taken due caution to prevent a further spread of the disease.

City Market.—We understand that the city has purchased of Messrs Wales and Tait the ground between College and Main Streets, west of the old track of the Vt. Central Rail Road, for a market, giving $2050 for the same. The property was offered to the city by its former owner Mr. L. Underwood at $1750; but is a good purchase at the price given.

V. R. C.—The *Post's* special says it was understood that orders are to be issued in a few days to disband the Veteran Reserve Corps, as the regular army is now sufficiently recruited to take the place of this corps.

The Cholera at Constantinople.

A letter to the London *Times* gives extracts from the journal of a writer at Constantinople, who made notes during the prevalence of the cholera. The filthy region he describes has since been purified by conflagration:

"August 5.—Here is an opinion of an undertaker about cholera. My opinion is that the poison of the cholera is in every man's blood; if any thing is eaten which has an affinity with the poison the disease is produced.

"August 6.—I am unable to say how many died yesterday. The number is stated variously from 1,000 to 2,500. The newspapers still continue to lie.

"August 7.—For the first time to-day I begin to feel alarmed. The weather continues intensely close. I am almost prostrate with debility, biliousness and indigestion. A stink from the imperfectly buried corpses in the adjoining cemetery blows through every room in the house. There is a rumor that the plague has broken out in Egypt. Dead and dying men pass every half hour. Nothing but songs of death; nothing but funerals, priests, sisters of charity, processions, and news of fresh losses among our English community.

"August 8.—I have learnt more details about last Friday. By the testimony of every one, it must have been an awful day. A doctor who practices on the other side of Stamboul says that from 1,500 to 2,000 died at Stamboul alone on that day. For days past, indeed, Stamboul has presented a frightful spectacle. The streets, he says, stink with decaying bodies. Whole families are carried off at once, and many are abandoned by the selfish terror of their relatives, when a little timely assistance might have saved them. A sort of attempt, it is true, has been made for the relief of the sufferers. A hospital has been rudely constructed at Stamboul of raised boards, on which the poor patients are hastily thrown and left to die, without doctors, without medicine, without even a friendly hand to assist them. The houses of some of these poor wretches at Stamboul are even worse than might have been expected. Dens more foul could scarcely have been found in St. Giles' 15 years ago. Imagine a room half the size of one in an ordinary cottage, lighted by a door only, and ventilated by a crack which lets in air poisoned by an open sewer, running without exit in front of the house. Imagine from five to fifteen people huddled together in this room, the walls of which are decaying with damp, and their cracks stopped up with mouldy rags, and then fancy that the same linen and the same bed which two months ago supported a patient affected with typhus is now used for a sufferer with cholera. Add to this the stench which proceeds from people which are not over cleanly at the best of times, and whose dirty habits are now aggravated by disease and exhaustion, and you will have a picture of the inside of a Turkish house of the poorer class. Can you wonder at the disease having spread so frightfully?

"August 9.—Gurracino, the vice-consul, has been visiting the sick at Therapia. *He found fifty of the houses deserted, with dead bodies inside.* There is little doubt that the malady is aggravated to a frightful extent by ignorance and imprudence. I will give you an example which occurred under my own eyes. The day before yesterday a consular cavass had a longing for some raw tomatoes. Remonstrances were ineffectual. 'Nonsense,' said he, 'if the soul longs for anything, it is not a sin to gratify.' He ate them and was attacked with cholera. Prompt attendance cured him, and I think, also, it will have cured him for the future of his religious scruples. A gentleman who had been hunting up the sick at Stamboul tells me that he went to a khan and asked the porter if there was any sick inside. 'No.' 'You are not telling the truth; let me in to see.' He went in, and the first thing he saw was a man in the last extremity, who had not received the least attention. He went to another house, when the master informed him that his son had just died. 'What did you do?' said the gentleman. 'Well,' said the father 'he only had a slight diarrhoea at first. He was only seized with twenty attacks in the day, so I gave him a glass of cold water after each time.' An Armenian, in English employment, had a slight attack of cholera, from which he recovered; the next day he brought two pounds and a half of unripe pears, and sat with his feet in cold water an hour while he ate them. * * *

"I have been very ill indeed, so a young friend of mine has kindly copied my notes to send you. I fell down in a fainting fit and afterwards had typhoid fever. The doctor recommends my instant return. The cholera is going away; from 50,000 to 80,000 have died. Not a soul less."

Major General Banks' Speech.

At Lawrence, Mass., on Monday, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks addressed, by request, a large assemblage, in a very noticeable speech. We give extracts from it, as reported in the Boston *Journal*:

The General said that for four years he had been a silent observer and actor in the affairs of the country, returning now to the position of a private citizen,from which he had no wish to depart He felt he had a right now to express his opinion upon public affairs. The great struggle through which the country had passed was ended, so far as the conflict of arms was concerned; but the contest between principle and parties was very far from being settled War was a simple matter of conflict, in which parties were easily arrayed. It was not strange that such a people as this should have entered the war with a strength and power that had never before been witnessed in the history of the world, nor that its decision had been so decisive; but when we came to the great questions of civilized life, we found much more difficulty in settling principles and in inducing men to enter into that contest with the same enthusiasm and spirit with which they entered into the conflict of arms. It was for this reason that the great difficulty of our time now came upon us, after the great struggle in which we had been engaged was over.—The question now recurred with more fearful import—and greater uncertainty even than before—who is to govern our country? and on what principles is its policy to be founded? It was very far from true that the contest between the different principles of government was ended, or that there was no longer any clashing of interests between North and South.

* * * * * * * *

He believed the major part of the people would not be disposed to treat the southern people who as a body had been engaged in the rebellion with harshness; but the proposition to give the men who have really sought to destroy the government the power to control it was so absurd, so insane, that he could not comprehend how any man could for a moment entertain it. They were the last men who should be trusted with power. (Applause.) The condition of society at the South was different from that of the North. Here there were no ruling classes. Our people has never been taught to suppress their opinions, even in deference to the government under which they lived. At the South it is entirely different, the masses having been taught to yield their opinions and preferences to those who were recognized as the ruling classes. Taking away two or three hundred men in every State, you found a people utterly incapable of enjoying a government, because they had never had any experience in the organization of government. Slavery had dominated at the South, and nothing had been allowed to interfere with that interest. The whole strength of society had been turned to the subject of that institution. To the leaders of the South political power should not be given, but to those who are loyally disposed should be given such assistance and protection as would enable them finally to carry on the government. All the organs of public opinion had expressed this sentiment until a very recent period—that the agents who had brought on this war should not be entrusted with political power. This doctrine was enunciated in the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson, who had as yet given no indication that he intended not to be bound by this doctrine.

He (Gen. Banks) had more confidence in the President, perhaps, than many others; but he would abandon any man who manifested a willingness to give political power into the hands of the leaders of the rebellion.He believed President Lincoln wiser in his purposes civil and military, than any man in his time. The change of measures resulting from his death affected this country so fearfully that he believed it never could fully recover from it. The policy he had conceived would have created at the South a power that the rebels, when defeated, would have found absolutely irresistible.

Gen. B. proceeded to show that the population on the line of the great rivers must inevitably control the affairs of the government. The policy of President Lincoln, to have the power of those regions in the hands of the loyal citizens—those who had not willingly gone into the rebellion,would have in his view insured that result; the laboring loyal population both white and black, would assuredly have had the power. So far as there had been a change from Mr. Lincoln's policy, he regarded it as dangerous.

We are, therefore, to act immediately upon this question—reconstruction; and the principle which Mr. Lincoln has given us, as have been all the other principles which he has given us, is the principle of wisdom and of safety, and I see nothing in the conduct of the President of the United States, his successor, which makes it impossible for him at any time in the course of his administration, to return to the general idea and theory of settlement that I have advanced. And let me say to you, not in the way of prophecy, as an expression of opinion, formed after years, not only of labor, but of suffering, that whether the settlement of our affairs be postponed five, ten or twenty years, the settlement will be based upon this idea; and I take that to be one of the most satisfactory, and altogether the most honorable and useful periods of my life that I have passed in Louisiana in endeavoring, as far as I could, with but little support either on the part of Government or the people, to embody these ideas in political measures.

Gen. Banks plainly indicated that in his opinion, so far as a deviation was made from the principles and plans of reconstruction adopted by President Lincoln, it would operate badly for all, and especially for the loyal black population of the South.

And you will find upon an examination of the question, that while all the measures now suggested for the protection and elevation of the negro, will disappear one by one, silently, until he shall be left unprotected in the hands of his former owner and employer, that the legitimate and certain result of the measures that were inaugurated in Louisiana, would have been his elevation by the people of that State to all the rights of a free, independent and intelligent laborer and citizen of the United States. I do not hesitate to state this, without qualification, because I know the truth of what I say, and I have no favor to ask of any human being.

General Banks then paid an earnest tribute to the courage and patriotism of the brave soldiers of his command, mentioning as worthy of special praise the men given to the army by the city of Lawrence. In this connection he spoke of the embarrassments under which the officers labored who had gone to the field from civil life, and expressed his conviction that when the history of the struggle was well understood it would be found that at least an equal part of the merits of its great results was to be attributed to its volunteers as well as to its accomplished and patriotic professional soldiers.

"I am here to-day," said the General, "an older, a wiser, a better, a freer and a poorer man than when I left you four years ago—[Loud applause.] Having been silent four years I have a right to speak. It is a matter of indifference to me what interpretation is given to my remarks; but I mean that these men who have stood by me, and those women who have befriended me in the past, shall have a chance to know that I have dishonoured, neither myself nor the favor they have shown me."

The speaker then proceeded to show that, at the battle of Cedar Mountain, he was guided by the express order of the commanding general, and he read the order, dated 9th of August, 9.45 o'clock, as follows:

"Gen. Banks will move to the front immediately, assume command of all the forces in the front, deploy his skirmishers, and, if the enemy approaches, attack him immediately as soon as he approaches, and be reinforced from the front."

Knowing that the only means of maintaining their position was to fight in accordance with orders, they entered upon that battle, and neither the manner in which it was fought, nor its results would do discredit to the American army. The men leaped to the fight, and 6,500 men met a column of 15,000 or perhaps 20,000, and sustained themselves in such a fight as they had never known, for two hours, until darkness separated the combatants.

Gen Banks then gave an interesting description of the capture of Port Hudson, and declared that but for the colored troops, the Union army could not have been successful.

The General concluded by expressing the opinion that, if political power at the South was given to the rebels, the result would be the destruction of free institutions and principles. If given to the masses of the people, with such support as the Government could give them, the result would be the security and perpetuation of free institutions, and the maintenance of the rights of all classes of our citizens.

The Vermont Central Railroad Mortgage Bonds.—A special meeting of the holders of the first and second mortgage bonds was held on Friday afternoon at the office of the Vermont Central Line, No. 5 State street, when the plan of settlement agreed upon at New York, Sept. 15, 1865, by the joint committee of the first and second bondholders was unanimously ratified and adopted, the plan being in brief as follows: (1.) The principal and interest of the First Mortgage to be fixed at three million dollars, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually; (2.) the principal and interest of the Second Mortgage to be fixed at 1,500,000 bearing seven per cent., semi-annually; (3.) the Philadelphia interest in the Second Mortgage Bonds to subscribe and pay two hundred thousand dollars on the new eight per cent. loan to be raised, in five equal instalments of two months each; and the other interests to raise fifty thousand dollars in like manner; (4.) the First Mortgage bondholders agree to pay in two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said loan; (5.) the Trustees agree to procure subscriptions for two hundred thousand dollars balance of said loan; (6) the gratifying parties are to petition the Chancellor to embody these stipulations in a decree to be issued for the determination of the rights of all concerned; (7.) the interest to be paid on the first mortgage bonds is restricted to seven per cent. on two million dollars till the earnings of the road shall justify the payment of interest on the third million dollars, and the interest on the second mortgage is to be paid on the first day of June, 1867, for the previous six months, if the earnings of the road will justify it; (8.) the priority of liens is to be preserved; and (9) pledging the best efforts of all parties interested for the accomplishment of the enterprise, and providing that no personal responsibility shall attach to any party signing the agreement.—*Boston Journal.*

Light Artillery, V. M.—A section of a battery has been organized at St. Albans, with the following officers: Lucien P. Kimpton, Lieutenant; H. M. Stanton, W. H. Farrar, Sergeants; J. B. Fletcher, E. G. Green, W. K Smith, A. N. Percy, Corporals. The company is recruited to nearly the maximum number. The guns are twelve pounder brass Napoleons.

Public Debt.—The official statement of the public debt, September 30th, is as follows:

Debts bearing interest in coin $1,116,658,191, upon which the interest is $65,001,570; debt bearing interest in lawful money $1,2[illegible]0,009,120, upon which the interest is $72,527,644; debt on which interest has ceased $1,889,820; total debt bearing no interest $366,891,098; total amount of outstanding debt $2,744,947,726, upon which the total interest is $137,529,216 The legal tender notes in circulation of the one and two years five per cent. notes amount to $32,954,230; United States notes, old issues, $892,070; United States notes, new issues, $427,768,499; compound interest notes issued under the act of March 3, 1863, $15,000,000; compound interest notes issued under the act of June 30, 1864, $202,012,141; total $678,126,940. As compared with the statement of the debt for August, when it amounted to $2,747,689,751, there is a reduction in the debt of $12,742,025, and a reduction in the interest of $492,404. There is also a reduction of $1,000,000 in the legal tender notes in circulation, and the one and two year five per cent. treasury notes.

The amount of coin in the treasury is $32,740,788, a decrease of $1,270,000 during the month, which is accounted for by the payment in advance of the November interest on the 5-20 bonds. The amount of currency in the treasury is $56,236,441, an increase of $13,454,157, since August. The fractional currency has increased $143,000 during the month, and now amounts to $26,487,754 There has been an increase of $8,211,000 in the 5-20 bonds of June 30, 1864, an increase of nearly $8,000,000 in the temporary six per cent. loan of July 11, 1862, and a reduction of over $22,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness issued March 1, 1862.

A large amount of powder and shot is being now shipped to the South, so large in fact that Collector King of N. Y., fearing some danger from the shipping of the invoices, has issued an order that the maximum amount of ammunition which may be sent to any one person in the South is five hundred pounds of powder. five thousand pounds of shot, and one hundred thousand percussion

News Items.

The tobacco crop in the Connecticut valley this year will be worth $6,000,000.

The departments of the Canadian government are in course of removal to Ottawa, the new capital.

The planters on the eastern shore of Maryland are sending to the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington for free negro laborers.

There was a 4240-pound cheese at the recent at the New York State Fair. It was sold for 17 cents a pound to go to England.

In Montreal, J. S. Bartlett and his wife were lately indicted for stabbing each other. They are a bad Bartlett pair.

Colorado has adopted its State constitution by a very large majority, but has rejected the article giving the suffrage to colored men. Colorado should have done better.

Beef is sold on the hoof by the Government at Alexandria, at 4 to 6 cents per pound, and is sold by the Washington butchers in the stalls, at 25 cents per pound.

The plethoric supply of money in California, has induced the Bank of California to reduce its rate of interest to one per cent. a month, which example will doubtless be followed by the other banks of the State.

The office of the Christian Commission in Washington has been closed, after a very useful career of two years. Goods remaining on hand have been given to the Freedmen's Bureau for the benefit of freedmen and refugees.

Good tea is raised in Georgia. The plants require no culture after the third year, and will produce good crops for eighteen or twenty years. The yield per acre is about 400 pounds.

Major Mahon, in a speech at the Fenian meeting in Worcester, on Tuesday evening, intimated that a Fenian on board the Great Eastern, purposely damaged the cable, so that England should not have the use of the cable until Irish independence is achieved.

The *Freeman's Journal* discourages the Fenian movement, and the *Irish American* favors the movement, heart and soul. Bonds of the "Irish Republic," it is said, will be issued next week, in denominations of $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1000. In the center will be a figure of Liberty drawing a sword, and at the sides vignettes of Emmet and [illegible]. John Morrissey is said to be willing to take $100,000 of this stock, at par.

We beg pardon for stirring up our critical brother of the *Times*. We are glad he has not broken faith with the State's Attorney: neither has the Free Press.

The French Minister, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, informed Mr. Dayton, in March, 1864, that France did not want Texas, and would not take it as a gift.

Oh, yes—so, too, the French Minister assured Mr. Dayton that there was no object in sending French troops to Mexico, except to aid in the collection of some debts in favor of French citizens; but what came of it? We have no fears that Texas will fall into the hands of the French; but Nap. would get it if he could.

A Piece of Political History.—Sanford B. Hunt, late Medical Director of the Cavalry Forces of the Military Division of the Gulf, states that Col. Cunningham of the rebel army admitted to him that he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, from southern Illinois; that he had with him three hundred picked men upon whom he could rely, and that he had the promise of the assistance of three thousand "copperheads" in an attempt to release the ten thousand rebel prisoners then confined in Camp Douglas. He attributed the defeat of this plan to Vallandigham, whom he calls a "thorough-going coward," and whose "lack of moral courage defeated the whole enterprise." If everybody had been as plucky as Alexander Long of Ohio, he says he should have succeeded. These statements appear in a letter from Mr. Hunt which he published in the Buffalo *Express.*

A Heroine.—Wednesday forenoon about 11 o'clock, as the wife of John McKenzie was drawing water from a well in Northbridge Centre, her little son, Walter stepped too near the well, lost his balance in some way, and fell head first into the well, which is about 20 feet deep. Mrs. McKenzie finding the means at hand inadequate to the rescue of her son from his perilous situation, descended into the well, without any ladder or help, and brought up her son safely.—*Worcester Spy.*

A Man One Hundred and Fifteen Years Old.—There is a man two miles and a half below Newburg, N. Y., at a place called New Windsor, who was born Aug. 15, 1751. His name is McCormick. He came to this country in 1846, from Ireland, and is now in his 115th year. He was a rebel in 1798, and has two wounds in his leg. He is well and hearty with the exception of poor eyesight. He has always lived a very temperate life, using no tea, coffee or tobacco, and drinking very little water, and never any milk. He has always been an early riser, a hard working man, and has always eaten his food very salt. Potatoes, corned beef and cabbage were his most frequent dishes.

Evidence accumulates that the negro freedmen cannot take care of themselves. Fourteen hundred helpless families have asked the military authorities at Fortress Monroe for leave to buy land for dwellings in Virginia, for which they offer the hard cash.

Cricket in France.—The game of cricket is making a certain amount of progress on the Continent, where English players are teaching their French and German friends the "noble science." It is, however, too violent a game to please a paternal government, if an opinion may be formed from the complaint of an English gentleman in Paris. He writes that his play is watched by the inevitable gendarme, who cautions the bowler who indulges in the swift round arm style with a cry of "*Pas si fort, Monsieur, s'il vous plait; pas si fort.*" "Not so fast, Monsieur, if you please; not so fast!"

A Wise Precaution.—*Punch* hears that His Holiness the Pope has given positive orders that all his Bulls shall be kept within the precincts of the Vatican while the cattle disease is rife.

Stationary Sport—The Algonquin and Winooski racing against time—and tied.

Patrick's testimony in the riot case: "Be jabers, the first man I saw coming at me was two brick-bats."

Grapes and Pears.—The Catawba and the Isabella Grapes are both natives of North Carolina. The latter is supposed to be a hybrid between the Burgundy, introduced into South Carolina by the Huguenots, and the native Fox Grape of the Carolines. They named es a compliment to Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, who took some of the cuttings to Long Island.

The jaw-breaking names of Pears (a mystery to some Americans) is easy when explained. There about 50 varieties of Beurres and 20 of Doyennes Beurre is French and means buttery, and Doyenne is dean or deacon.

Heating the Poker.—The unreasonable expectation of English capitalists, that the United States government should to a certain extent be responsible for the Confederate bonds, reminds us of Dr. Franklin's story of the Frenchman and the poker.

After, with much trouble, heating the poker red hot, the Frenchman said to a gentleman: "Sare, vill you let me run this poker six inches into your body?"

"No, sir—certainly not."

"Tree inches, den?"

"No, sir."

"One leetle bit?"

"No, sir."

"Den, sare, of course you will pay me for de trouble and expense in heating de poker!"

The Emperor of Mexico who went into that country *Maximilian*, may have to retire from it *Minimillian.*

Little southern prattlers, born since the out-break of the rebellion, innocently inquire "how many legs have the Yankees?"

Concerning Doors.—When you go into your neighbor's premises be sure to leave the doors as you find them. If you find a door shut, you may reasonably suppose your friend wanted to have it shut, and therefore you have no right to leave it open; and if you find it open, no matter how cold the weather is, do you leave it open, for it is but reasonable to conclude that it was left open for some good purpose. And the same advice is good for all places, whether they be houses stores, factories, offices, or whatever they may be. Remember the rule: it has no exception. Leave the doors as you find them. If the owner of the door don't know how he wants it, how do you know how he wants it?

A woman on a railroad train from New York to Philadelphia, a day or two since, was accused by another woman sitting in the seat with her of stealing a pocket-book. A search was made, but the book could not be found. After a while a gentleman passenger noticed that the waterfall of the suspected woman was somewhat disarranged, and at his suggestion, the rats, mice, &c., were removed, and the pocket-book found in the centre of the waterfall.

During the last twelve months, the Fifth Avenue Hotel at New York, has cleared $175,000, the Metropolitan $140,000, the St. Nicholas $15[illegible],000, and the Astor House $125,000.

The Search for Traces of Sir John Franklin.—Capt. C. F. Hall, the explorer, who [illegible] for the Arctic Ocean last year, under the patronage of Mr. Grinnell of New York, in quest of information respecting Sir John Franklin, has been heard from through a [illegible], which has arrived at New London. He writes in good spirits, having obtained some valuable information in regard to the Franklin expedition. His letter was written about the last of August, and was dated "Snow House, on the Coast Line of [illegible] Welcome, lat. 64 40 N., lon. 87 22 W." He expects to remain among the Esquimaux in King William's Land, or Boothia Felix peninsula, until the summer of 1867, when he asks that a vessel may be sent to bring him and his two companions home. By that time it is believed that he will be able to clear up the mystery respecting the lost navigators.

Criminal Matters.—Mary Ann Gearing, an Irish girl just in her "teens", living in the family of John Thompson at Essex, was arrested last week for stealing from her employer $27 in money and was committed to the jail in this city to await an examination by the Grand Jury. She was convicted one year since by the county Court of the crime of Grand Larceny, but, in consideration of her tender years the Court imposed upon her a fine of $30 and cost instead of sending her to State Prison.—*Times.*

Massachusetts Militia.—The militia of the State at the present time is in a better condition than for many years There are enough infantry companies organized to make six or seven full regiments. The State has also six excellent companies of cavalry and two batteries of light artillery. The infantry companies will soon be assigned to regiments, and the militia placed in good working order. The uniforms will be delivered to the soldiers about the first of next month.—*Boston Traveller.*

Railway Epitaphs.

COW ON TRACK

A bovine waif from the adjoining field
The track invaded, and my fate she sealed;
By the cow catcher caught, she flew sky-high,
And so, dear friends, I hope at last shall I.

MISPLACED SWITCH.

A son of Erin, to the duty new,
And slightly tipsy, the wrong lever drew.
Thirty were killed, and here, in sweet repose,
They wait till Gabriel's warning whistle blows.
The Smashtown Railroad Company with a sigh
Bewails their fate—but ah! we all must die;
And as life's tracks all end in death's abode,
[illegible] those escape who take the shortest road.

OPEN DRAWBRIDGE

"Drawbridge shut?" the signal said.
'Twasn't shut. Alas! how solemn!
Such is life! See list of dead
On the other side this column.

The New York Democratic Convention.—The character and work of the "democratic" convention remind us of a little illustration in the form of a fable. A wolf caught a skunk and was about to slay him, when the skunk said: "Don't kill me; I'm a wolf."

"You a wolf? Let me hear you bark."

"I can't bark right, because I've got a bad cold."

"But your clothes don't look like a wolf's."

"Oh! mine were stolen; these are my [illegible]."

"But you haven't a wolf's ears."

"Because my ears were trimmed."

The wolf, half-convinced, was about to leave, when he suddenly stopped, snuffed the atmosphere a moment and exclaimed: "You may look like a wolf, and wear the clothes of a wolf, and show the ears of a wolf; but no wolf ever had such a bad smell about him as you."

And so the poor skunk died.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

Upon the occasion of the marriage, recently, of a son of Col. Richard Borden to a daughter of Dr. Nathan Durfee, the officiating clergyman, Rev. Eli Thurston, received a marriage fee larger than was ever before paid in Massachusetts The families of Col. Borden and Dr. Durfee generously extinguished a mortgage fee of $2500 which rested upon the homestead of the parson.

Hogs.—Allen Peirce of Richmond sold a few days since two fat hogs weighing 1300 lbs for $195,00.

A New Yorker living in Nineteenth street, discovered the other day that he had lived for two years on the same block with his brother, whom he had not seen for 12 years.

The Chicago *Tribune* estimates the number of Fenians of Boston at 300, which proves that the writer knows little about the order, whose whole strength in this country he says is only about 10,000. There are in this city alone nearly 3,000, and we think more than 10,000 in Massachusetts.—*Traveler.*

The Indian War.—Gen. Conner returned to Fort Laramie, Nebraska, Saturday, from the Powder river Indian expedition. His columns will arrive there in six days. The results of the campaign were four pitched battles with the Cheyennes, Sioux and Arrapahoes, with a loss on our side of Capt. Cole of the 6th Michigan regiment and 24 men killed and 2 wounded, and an Indian loss of 400 to 500 killed and a large number wounded, the entire destruction of a village of the Arrapahoes and the capture of 500 head of horses and mules. The Arrapahoes acknowledge the loss of 68 of their braves in one battle, and are now coming in to make peace. It is thought, however, that the Sioux and the Cheyennes are not half whipped. Not less than 1500 men should be stationed at Fort Conner, and the campaign should be continued during the winter The citizens fear that the Sioux will come back on the road and interfere with the mails and telegraph. The expedition was carried out under the most embarrassing circumstances. Not a pound of the stores intended for the expedition arrived in time for use, and troops were mutinous and claimed their discharge because the rebellion had ceased, and some regiments were ordered to be mustered out almost as soon as they arrived on the plains.

The church bells of Charleston, carried to Columbia, S. C., for safe keeping, cannot be found, and it is suggested that Sherman's soldiers may have carried them off; but they were too heavy to be taken on such a march as that of Sherman's army, and Butler was

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The Georgia State Convention has declared the act of secession null and void.

President Johnson has telegraphed to J. P. Boyce, of the South Carolina Convention, that its proceedings have given him great satisfaction, and that he hopes all will be right, and that in less than 12 months the union of the States will be completely restored. The President authorized the Provisional Governor of Georgia to give all the twenty-thousand dollar rebels who have applied for pardon, the privilege of voting, if he (the governor) has endorsed their applications.

The cargo of a New London whaler, just in, is worth $150,000. The New Bedford *Mercury* says the captain of a whaleship, which not long since arrived from a voyage of 37 months, took as his part of the proceeds the handsome sum of $42,000—a larger amount than was ever before received by a whaling captain for a single voyage.

The trial of Edward Ketchum, the forger, is to come off next Monday before the court of general sessions at New York. The district attorney gave notice that he should oppose any further postponement of the trial, and moved that a [illegible] be ordered. The trial of Henry B. Jenkins, the Phenix bank defaulter, is also set down for Monday next.

There was quite a sensation in St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, last Sunday, by the appearance of Rev. Dr. Wilmer in the chancel. He was pastor of the church before the war broke out, and [illegible] with a large amount of [illegible] retained at Fortress Monroe by the government. The [illegible] to assist in the [illegible] a large portion of the congregation [illegible].

Latest Fashions.—[illegible] ng on relative to these styles, and [illegible] by a blending of the two, and the result [illegible] pretty, becoming and modest [illegible].

The shape of the Empire Bonnet is unlike that of the Normandy cap, only the crown is rounded and not so high. The brim is very small and straight in the face: the curtain a little straight band of straw or velvet set on at the bottom of the crown. The material is rarely put plain on the foundation; it is nearly always divided in puffs or laid in folds, and this affords an opportunity to some artists to raise a puffing, or sort of wing, high on one side, and in this way to leave and give margin to the frame work which encircles the face.

In Dress goods rich silks take the lead and are sold in much larger quantities than ever before, notwithstanding the enormous advance on the prices of a few years ago. Before the war $75 or $100 was considered a pretty good price to pay for a very handsome silk dress, and very few at that figure were sold at wholesale; now we have dress patterns on exhibition at $500 each, and what may seem strange to some, they find purchasers at that price.

A novelty in trimming, for black silk and and poplin dresses, consists in designs cut out in black velvet and embroidered with white silk. The pattern is sometimes filled with very fine steel beads, or what is called abroad "white jet", and a set of twelve of these ornaments—eight for the skirt and four for the sleeve—constitutes a very rich and striking species of decoration.

Poplins are as fashionable as ever—more universally worn, indeed, than ever before. They are made in great variety of patterns and styles; in fact, everything that is a mixture of silk and wool, or silk, wool and cotton, is called poplin. None, however, are so handsome or so durable as the old fashioned plain—what is called "Irish poplin."

News of the week.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2[illegible]

We have Mexican advices up to the 7th inst., which show that the liberals are still gallantly holding out, and meeting with occasional successes over the French.

An important Liberal expedition is fitting out near Matamoras, perhaps to attack that place.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

The official report on the [illegible] between the Winooski and Algonquin states that the [illegible] of each vessel was equal, and that the arrangement of the Winooski's machinery is the simplest, and most convenient, and [illegible] design of the Algonquin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

Henry Grinnell has received a highly interesting letter from Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer. He has discovered that in all probability three of the men of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition survive, and are living among the Esquimaux. One of these supposed survivors is said to be Crozier, who succeeded Sir John Franklin in command of the expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.

D. G Burnett, of Texas, is en route to Washington, with a long petition for the pardon of Jeff Davis.

Several houses were blown down and trees and fences destroyed, and other damage done by a hurricane at Galveston on the 13th. Several houses were also blown down in Orange by the same storm. Other portions of the State also suffered severely.

Gen. Merritt is sending detachments of cavalry to hunt jayhawkers and Indians and protect the frontier of Texas.

Gen. Custer will soon go to Austin to command operations in that quarter.

The Houston *Telegraph* says the action of the military officials and the appointments of Gov. Hamilton give universal satisfaction.

A terrific storm passed over Grand Lenere in this State a day or two ago, which did immense damage. It is supposed the inhabitants of that place amounting to several hundred have been submerged by back water from the Gulf. The people of the adjoining counties are preparing to rescue the victims. Fragments of furniture,houses &c. are found along the line of the river.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.

Complete returns from Colorado indicate the adoption of the State Constitution by a very large majority. The clause authorizing negro suffrage was defeated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says a dispatch from Gen. Weitzel in Texas to the President states that the notorious Duke Gwyn and Ex-Gov. Clark of Missouri have crossed the Rio Grand and surrendered themselves and are now appealing for pardon.

The *Herald's* dispatch says: The letter book of the Adjutant of Andersonville prison has been found and contains highly important letters from rebel officials showing their complicity in the cruelties.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.

At a meeting at Manchester Va., Wednesday evening Ridgway candidate for Congress said he could conscientiously take the test oath. Mr Cox another candidate withdrew because he could not do so.

John W. Syme of Petersburg declined for the same reason.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.

Gen. Canby has suspended Assistant Superintendent Calahan of the Freedmen's Bureau at Shreveport, pending an investigation into serious charges Calahan is the individual who placed a whole court under arrest a few days since.

Gov. Morrison of Florida has issued a proclamation ordering an election for a State Convention on the first of October.

Ex-Gov. Horton, of Texas, died at Mata-