County Clerk

The Burlington Free Press.

VOL. IV. NEW SERIES VOL. XII.

Poetry.

[From the Round Table.]

The Sabbath of the Year.

When comes the Sabbath of the Year,
'Tis sweet in woodland paths to stray,
Ere yet the foliage, fluttering sere,
Is swept to damp decay.

To muse in Nature's quiet halls,
Where, like a saint, she stands at prayer,
While solemn thought the soul enthralls,
And we her rapture share.

The streams, that all the Summer long
Sang lyrics loud in careless glee,
Glide onward with a soberer song,
A tenderer melody.

They hush their voices to a hymn
Subdued and soft, though echoing clear
Through woodland aisles and archways dim,
The vespers of the year.

Though the winged choir afar has flown,
Yet now the West-wind's breathing seems
Like the religious organ's tone,
Or music heard in dreams.

Sprightly from unnumbered rills,
Far-spreading, floats a vapor gray,
Like incense that some temple fills,
Where thousands kneel to pray.

The rustling of the leaves aloft,
When the bland breeze the branches stirs,
Is like the murmuring low and soft
Of myriad worshipers.

The lingering wild-flowers blooming fair,
Though dreaming of the frost of Death,
Send upward, like unuttered prayer,
The fragrance of their breath.

Like friars, the aged trees around
Seem telling beads in fitful prayer,
Whene'er a dry leaf to the ground
Drops through the misty air.

We feel a presence undefined,
As if of spiritual things;
We catch their vague words on the wind;
We hear them wave their wings.

Yes, all we feel, and see, and hear,
To serious mood the soul compels,
As when there falls upon the ear
The sound of Sabbath bells.

If thou art wearied with the jar,
The dust, the noise, the fret of life,
And thou wouldst only hear from far
The tumult of the strife;

When comes the Sabbath of the Year,
Within the wild-wood enter thou;
Cares from thy heart shall disappear,
The shadows from thy brow.

In that wide fane not reared by hands,
Shall blessings unto thee be given,
As pour upon the parched sands
The welcome showers from heaven.

And thou shalt know that it was good,
Listening, to join in Nature's prayer,
And, wandering in the solitude,
Her silent rapture share.

September, 1865. W. L. S.

Miscellaneous.

News Items.

A Cuban, named Joe Gonzell, was horribly murdered near the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, having been stabbed some thirteen times. Some $8,000 were taken from him by the murderers.

He was proprietor of a theatre in Havana, and had come to this country to purchase some machinery, etc.

It has been rumored that Chilian agents were purchasing large quantities of arms and munitions of war. Also that a certain vessel is fitting out as a privateer. The Chilian government does not propose at present to fit out privateers or even issue letters of marque.

No persons are authorized to purchase arms or war materials here.

The printing of the first volume of the roster of the volunteer officers of the United States during the rebellion is nearly completed. It contains the names of the New England officers, and will be followed by three other volumes.

Edward W. Denny, a Boston hackman, was convicted of manslaughter in the superior court on Wednesday, for causing the death of a child three years and a half old, named John Thomas Geary, on the 26th of July, by striking the child with his whip, the lash of which coiled around the child's neck in such manner as to dislocate or break the neck, and causing almost instant death. The jury recommend him to the mercy of the court.

Coal has declined $1 a $2 per ton, since October.

In the United States circuit court at Baltimore on Wednesday, Chief Justice Chase presiding, an important decision was given in the case of James Jackson, a subject of Great Britain, versus the Northern Central railroad. The action was to recover the amount of $2650 on coupons held by Mr. Jackson of the bonds of the company. The company claimed the right to retain five per cent of its interest coupons to pay the income tax with, and also three mills on every dollar of its bonds under the law of Pennsylvania. The court decided that the company must pay the tax and that the coupons must be paid without deducting the tax.

The whisky distillers will make a strong effort to have the whisky tax reduced when Congress meets.

The New York canal boat captains clear from $900 to $1400 on each trip from Buffalo to New York at present rates of freight.

Along the Jersey shore, opposite the city of New York, the tide of last Tuesday was the highest ever known. In Jersey City the basements on several streets back from the river were completely flooded. A good deal of damage was done to the docks along the river.

The Chicago *Tribune* reports that the military post at Cairo is to be abandoned, that Camp Douglass, during the winter, is to be occupied by a company of regulars, and that a fort is to be erected at the end of the Chicago river as soon as practicable.

A gasometer containing a million cubic feet of gas recently exploded in London, at two o'clock in the afternoon, completely demolishing the structure and surrounding buildings. Seven dead bodies had been taken from the ruins, and a large number were injured.

Persons arrived at St. Louis from the plains report that the late snow storm was terribly destructive to the stock on the plains, some trains losing so many animals that large quantities of freight will have to be stored along the route during this winter One train alone lost seventy head of cattle by freezing.

Berthold Dresser, late clerk in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, and his two alleged confederates, William Rabe and Harmon Gossman, who were arrested on charge of attempting to carry out a large fraud on the government by the abstraction of the vouchers of soldiers' claims, have been committed for trial. It is said that the accused have made confessions. If discovery had been delayed a few weeks longer, it is estimated that the scoundrels would have got a million of dollars.

It is said that General Carl Schurz, in his report to the President, states that if negro suffrage were to be enforced at the South at the present time, it would require a large standing army. That is his belief from observations in all of the late insurgent states.

A collision occurred Friday night between the Niagara and Post Boy, on the Mississippi seven miles above Helena; the Niagara sunk in twenty feet of water. One hundred deck passengers, mostly discharged colored soldiers were drowned. The cabin passengers and crew were all saved. The Niagara is valued at $130,000 and not insured. The Post Boy was not injured.

The Free Press.

BURLINGTON
FRIDAY MORNING DEC. 1, 1865.

The Change in New Jersey.

It is rare that in any State the vote for State officers the year after a presidential election, comes up to that of the preceding year. The activity and energy with which the late canvass in New Jersey was carried on, is shown by the fact that the total vote this year was 3,504 in excess of the vote last year on the presidential election. Last year, the vote for President was, for Lincoln 60,723; for McClellan 68,024,—total 128,747; majority for McClellan 7,361. This year, the vote for Governor was, for Ward (union) 67,520; for Runyon (dem.) 64,731,—total vote 132,251; excess over the total vote for President last year, 3,504; majority for Ward 2,739. Change in favor of the Union ticket 10,090. Kilpatrick, Logan, and their coadjutors, fought the battle nobly and well. They deserve the thanks of their country.

Southern Anxiety.

The great anxiety, at this time, in the Southern States, is on this main question: How can we, the ruling masses at the South, under our changed condition, reach the same results which we did under our former one? Formerly, when Slavery had full swing, by its means they kept the political power entirely in their own hands. The slaves, and what few free blacks and mulattoes there were, of course had no power whatever. The poor whites who copied the conduct of their wealthy and influential, as far as they could, and adopted all their principles, in most cases had no more. To *work*, with them as with the rich, was generally considered disgraceful. Work, as they viewed it, belonged only to "niggers" and "northerners," who, because they did work and did not own slaves, in their estimation, were worthy of no more respect than the Southern negroes themselves.

As the case now stands, they all admit, or most of them do, that slavery is done, or is to be done away with; but they have no desire nor intention to go to work, any more than before. They aim to have the work all done by the same dark-skinned hands that did it before—all the ordering, all the lording it over others, all the political talking and acting, in short, all the power and influence and privilege of a superior class, to remain with themselves just as it was before the rebellion. To this end, tends nearly all their proposed legislation, thus far. The idea that any one human being ought to have an equal chance with his fellow beings to make his way in life, so far as rights, obligations and privileges are concerned, that he ought to be treated as well as others who do as well as he does, to be subjected to no more burdens than others no more curtailments of his liberty than others, so long as he does nothing which would be called criminal in others, of different blood, race or color—this idea, we say, has not, as yet, worked its way into the brains of many south of Mason and Dixon's line. The war has not taught them that lesson—perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect that it would teach it to them directly. But it has taught them something which will prepare the way for them to learn it, as time goes on.

Great Southern Offer for Laborers:

A good deal has been said in Southern papers on the importance of getting white laborers to take the place of the black ones in those parts. In the supplement of a late number of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, appears an advertisement of Dillard, McMinn & Co.'s "White Labor Agency." The extreme liberality of the offers of Dillard, McMinn & Co., to white laborers who may wish to be put on the same footing (so far as support is concerned) as the slaves were, must strike every one. Look at them.

RATES OF HIRE OF WHITE LABORERS.

Men per year,	$150
Women per year,	100
Children of 12 or 14 yedrs of age, per year,	50
House servants, per month,	15

Payable at the end of the year.

They contract for one year, to do the same work as the negro; live in the same cabins, and on the same rations; clothe themselves, and pay their own doctor's bills.

Time lost by sickness deducted from wages.

One in every six Germans agrees to speak English.

Cost of transportation, $15 per head, to accompany orders, but to be deducted from wages.

DILLARD, MCMINN & CO.,
Agents.

Everything is not "all one way," and that the wrong way, at the South, to the extent claimed by the croakers. When before the war did we find Southern papers rejoicing over Republican victories? But now the Savannah *Republican* announces the news of the late Union triumphs in a great flourish of types, and makes "the glad tidings from New York and New Jersey," the caption of a double leaded leader. The Richmond *Republic* dwells upon the calamity which would have attended a Democratic victory. The Danville (Va.) *Register*, bids a long farewell to the Democratic party, which it says can no longer be useful to the country

THE FATE OF GEN. SLOCUM.—As dead a man, politically, as there is in the State of New York, is the leading candidate on the democratic ticket, at the late election. His name which *might* have gone down to posterity among the honored ones of the war, will now only be remembered as that of the man who was fool enough to desert to the rebels, after they were whipped and the war was over. He can now adopt the epitaph: "I was well; wanted to be better; took (democratic) physic; and here I am." His fate is properly a warning to all soldiers who look for advancement to the democracy; and it is fittingly celebrated in the following touching lines which we find in the Albany *Journal*:

The Dismal Fate.

They made him a grave too deep and damp,
For a convert all so new,
He left the fires of the Union camp
To follow the false jack-lantern lamp,
The Democrats held in view.

For near him the "possums" were ever awake,
And the Copperheads took him in care,
Till flattered he cried, "I think I can make
With the soldier's vote—a successful break,
For the Secretary's easy chair."

Away on his dismal course he speeds,
His path was rugged and sore,
Through the tangled mazes of Copperhead creeds,
With many a mixture of names and breeds,
That never was known before.

He *saw* the chair, but the watchful light
Of freedom around it played,
And *Barlow'd* him so bad on election night,
That out in the cold he was laid.

So they built him a boat all nice and sound,
(Did the Cops, and the rest of the crew.)
And rowed away to the burial ground,
That up at the head of Salt River is found,
And covered him up from view.

But oft in the Freedom-hater's camp,
His doleful ghost is seen,
Still following after the fleeting lamp,
That lured him away on a wild-goose tramp
Companion of things unclean.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN MOVEMENT.—In the early part of week, beforelast a meeting of FrenchCanadians was held in N. Y. for purposes which the accounts given of the assembly did not very clearly define; but a description of a similar meeting, held in Elmira, N. Y., throws some light on the designs of the liberty-loving Frenchmen. Dr. Cadieux, in an address to his compatriots, said:

"For many years the French Canadians have been compelled—by persecution from the English government, and, shame to say, from the hands of those from whom they naturally expected love and protection—to leave their native soil and emigrate to the United States, where they sought the bread, space and liberty that were refused them under British rulers. The tory press and false patriots of Canada, fearing that the large emigration of Canadians toward the United States would continue, and, jealous of the prosperity and the blessing of liberty we enjoy in this country, have poured upon us for the past ten years continued insults and gross calumnies worthy of their authors. But during the late war forty thousand French Canadians have taken arms and fought bravely for the defence of the government which had given them protection, and this, especially, has exasperated the Canadian tories so much that their presses and pulpits thunder not only falsehoods, but the most ridiculous and false assertions. Our compatriots are suffering in Canada, pining away under hard labor, which, under despots, never rewards. Let us seize the first opportunity not only to refute the black calumnies of the Canadian tories, but let us watch the progressive events which are passing before us, and, at the first rallying cry, let us give our support to our compatriots in the neighboring provinces and help them to break their shackles. Let us not be deceived. The hour of deliverance for Canada, like that of Ireland, will soon strike."

The French Canadians, at the same meeting, resolved to deny in the name of the fourteen thousand of their people who with their lives paid homage to holy liberty for which they fought during the American war, that mercenary ideas were their only motive; they say they are proud that they have shown the American people that they were worthy the liberty they enjoy; that they will ever be ready to rally to the defense of the American Republic, and that they tender their sympathy with their compatriots suffering in Canada; desire them to remember "that the tens of thousands of French Canadians who are breathing the free air of the American Republic, will ever be ready to give them support—money, hands and hearts—when they wish it; to remember that the days of darkness are fast disappearing; that the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity—the fundamental doctrines of true democracy—are marching around the world, and that the despots and monarchical nations will be compelled to kneel down at its passage."

It would seem from the proceedings on Wednesday of last week, of the convention of French Canadians in New York, that they have the idea of constituting Upper Canada an independent State, to be governed by men in sympathy with their views, and in harmony with their republican feelings.

FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA.—The Governor General of Canada, having as he says "had under consideration the possibility that raids or predatory incursions on the frontier of Canada may be attempted during the winter by persons ill-disposed to her Majesty's government, to the prejudice of the province and the annoyance and injury of her Majesty's subjects therein; and being impressed with the importance of aiding her Majesty's troops in repelling such attempts," has issued orders calling out for frontier service, for as long a period as may be necessary, one company of volunteers from each of the towns of Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, London, Port Hope and Woodstock, and directing all officers of volunteer corps throughout the province to complete their numbers and hold themselves in readiness for marching and actual service at a moment's notice The volunteers will receive seven dollars a month or twenty-five cents a day. The Montreal people were alarmed on Sunday last by a hoax to the effect that an armed force of Fenians had paraded the streets of Derby Line Village in Vermont. This was quieted by an announcement by the Montreal *Gazette* that it was only "a company of State militia, or State volunteers in the United States army, sent by the United States government to repress smuggling."

REAL ESTATE IN ESSEX.—John Saxon Esq., has sold his farm to James N. Gates for $5500, and has purchased the old Platt farm in Milton for $800. Hiram Richards has sold his farm to Enoch L. Howe for $3700. Mr. Richards has purchased the homestead of Mr. C. P. Barney. Mr. George Gates has bought the village residence of Warren Williams Esq., at Essex Centre, together with all his real estate in town, a portion of which he has transferred to E. J. Buttolph Esq., adding the remainder to his own broad acres. So says the *Sentinel*.

A correspondent of the Montpelier *Freeman* is down on the "Old Folks." He says:

"For the benefit of the young," however, we will state that our parents and grand-parents sang this soul-stirring music in no such manner. They rather aimed at devotion and reverence; and one whose voice was not true to key as summer and autumn to the year, and pure as the song of birds, was not regarded as fit to sing at all. In comparison with such voice and ears, coupled with the greatest simplicity of manner, think of the noise, the bluster and the parade of Monday and Tuesday evenings last.

But we were further disappointed in the programme with which the famed "Old Folks" favored us. It might have answered for a single entertainment; but why repeat it when so much that is better was omitted. Who would think his *repertoire* of old tunes complete when "Majesty" and "Ocean" with their splendid harmonies and sprited melodies were left out? Why was "Denmark"—the grandest of all old music—omitted? Where were those touching notes of solitude and grief, in which the "Sparrow tells her moan!"

Personal.

The Providence *Journal* can think of no punishment which it would like better to see inflicted on Waddell, of the Shenandoah, than to have him dropped in the streets of New Bedford, and left for twenty four hours to the tender mercies of the whaling captains What a *whaling* they would give him'

Ex President Pierce, who has been considered dangerously sick, is said to be in a fair way of recovery.

The latest intelligence from Europe records the death of Andre Marie Jean Jacques Dupin, Procureur General of France, who was born in 1783, and as a lawyer and politician has taken an active part in public affairs.

Tom Sayers the English pugilist, died at his residence at Camden Town on the 8th. His death has been for some time expected, lung disease and occasional hæmoptysis giving him the final knockdown blow.

It appears that the law of New York does not require the official canvass of votes in the 16th district, to be deferred till the 15th of December. It can be done before, and doubtless will be, so that Hon. Robert Hale can be present at the opening of Congress.

Judge Collamer's death was occasioned by organic disease of the heart, of which he had felt the symptoms for four or five weeks, increased by congestion of the lungs from a cold caught while attending his brother George's funeral at Montpelier.

Judge Smalley holds the United States District Court for the Northern district of New York, at Auburn, this session, owing to the illness of Judge Hall, of that district.

Wm. Raymond took the prize, as the homeliest man in the Hall at the Glass lower's entertainment on Saturday evening

Rev. S. M. Whiting has been appointed Superintendent of Schools in Colchester, in place of Rev. J. D. Kingsbury removed from town.

Scandalous.—A reckless young bachelor who had not the fear of *women* before his eyes, appeared in the streets of Burlington last week driving two handsome ponies with their tails done up in a net *a la waterfall*, much to the chagrin of female observers and laughter of the opposite sex. He ought to be made to "go to Rome" for his audacity. —*Rutland Herald.*

We think the *Herald* has made a little mistake. That item has been going the rounds of the papers these two months, the locality being the Central Park in New York City.

Accident to a Cattle Train.—The Boston *Traveller* says the western cattle train from the Vermont Central Railroad, in coming from St. Albans on the 22d, ran off the track while on the Cheshire Railroad about four miles from Fitchburg. The train was composed of about 35 cars The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle, and eight cars were smashed. They were loaded principally with sheep and hogs and geese. Of the latter there were five hundred in boxes on the train, many of them being killed by being trod upon by the cattle. The cattle in the cars that escaped uninjured, scattered all over the country in the vicinity and were with difficulty recovered.

Butter.—The St. Albans *Messenger* of Tuesday, says "the downward tendency in butter last week, is realized in sales to-day at 35 to 40 cents, according to quality. A nice quality might get a slight advance on 40 cents, and a poor article would go as hard at 34 as it would in eating." All right—and if the downward slide continues, so much the better.

Accident.—On the 23d, about 8 o'clock, a man by the name of Robert McLaughlin fell on his head from a scaffold on Mr. Stowell's house to the ground, 20 feet below and was badly bruised, but no bones broken. Dr. Thayer was soon on the spot and attended to his case.

The Disappearance of Mr. Hubbell —Nothing has been yet heard of the whereabouts of Mr. H. G. Hubbell cashier of the Missisquoi Bank. The St. Albans *Messenger* says:

"The telegram in reference to Mr. Hubbell's absence on which we based our paragraph in yesterday's paper, was in cypher, or contained a hidden meaning. It had been previously arranged that the phrase "gone a fishing," should signify that no trace could be found of Mr. Hubbell, the phrase being used to prevent any unnecessary excitement that might arise from Mr. Hubbell's connection with the Missisquoi Bank. We learn its contents from a gentleman who read it as any one, not in the possession of the key to the cypher, would have done"

It is now over three weeks since Mr Hubbell went to New York, on business, and two weeks since he left his hotel there to return home, since which nothing has been seen or heard of him. A messenger, Mr. Hapgood, sent from Sheldon to look for him, has returned without discovering any trace of him, and the officers of the Bank have published the following card:

Mr. H. G. Hubbell, Cashier of the Missisquoi Bank, left home on the 1st inst., for New York, intending to be absent ten or twelve days. He left the International Hotel, early on the morning of the 9th instant, and went to the Chambers Street Depot, to return home, since which time no trace can be found of him. This entire want of information concerning him, excites the fear and warrants the suspicion that he has met with foul play. An examination of his private affairs, the accounts of the bank, and its relation with other banks, has been made, and, so far as can be ascertained, everything is correct and in perfect order.

A. KEITH, President.
J. RAND, Director.

Mr. Hubbell's friends are justly fearful that he has been murdered. He is reported to have had no more money with him than sufficient for travelling expenses. He wore a valuable diamond pin, but left his gold watch at home.

The Directors of the Missisquoi Bank have engaged Henry C. Tennant, of the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of this city, as Cashier *pro tem*, until the mystery concerning Mr. Hubbell is solved

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The Chaudiere.—J. R. Hickok, Esq., City Clerk, has purchased Heyde's painting of Chaudiere Falls on the Ottawa.

We are glad to learn that a project is on foot to erect a church building at Essex Junction. The church goers in that vicinity need a church, and have held several meetings to consult in reference to the subject.

Business Changes.—George Follett, Esq. has sold out his Provision and Grocery store in Peck's Block, to Mr. V. B. Shaw, of Stowe, who will continue the business. Mr. Follett has taken the position of head bookkeeper of the Burlington Mill Company at Winooski Falls.

We understand that M. I. Fisher has formed a co-partnership with our young townsman, Horace Loomis, in the dry goods business. They expect early the ensuing week, to open in Fisher's new building, corner of Church and Bank Streets.

The Sale of photographic views and materials by the U. S. Marshal at the Custom House Friday, brought, as we are informed, between five and six hundred dollars. Some of our citizens got choice collections.

Vocal Concert.—We learn that the Burlington Musical Union propose to give a Concert in a few weeks.

Police Court.—Before Recorder Read Friday, James Liberty was fined $5 and costs for intoxication.

Police Court.—Before Recorder Read Monday, Louis St. John was fined $5 and costs for assault and battery.

Gloce Amblo who was sent to jail some days since, for intoxication, made disclosure where he got his liquor and was discharged.

Across the Lake.—The figures of the official canvass of votes at the late election look well for Clinton County. The union majorities of the State ticket range from 190 for Barlow to 291 for Gen Barnum, inspector of State prisons. For State Senator Moss K. Platt has a majority of 357 over Judge Winslow C. Watson, in Clinton County, and a total majority in the District of 1331. Judge Hale, for Congress, has 204 majority in Clinton, and 1167 in the District.

Andrew J. Williams, Esq., of Plattsburgh, has a plurality of 6 votes, and is elected unless the result shall be reversed by votes from the Army yet to be returned. Mr. Williams did not receive the regular Union nomination, but took about the whole Union vote, his Union competitor, Sanborn, receiving but 287 votes.

St. Peter's Church, just completed by the French Catholics in Plattsburgh, at a cost of $30,000, was dedicated last Sunday.—Bishop Conroy and seventeen priests assisted in the ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rev. G. Thibeault of Longueuil, C. E.

The stock of logs on the Saranac is entirely exhausted, and the mills have all stopped It has been a very profitable lumber season, there, as elsewhere, and the next is expected to be more so, as the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty will, it is supposed, lessen in some measure the Canadian competition.

Mary Surraw, aged 100 years, died at Cooperville of old age, the 18th instant.—She was a great-great-grandmother, and counted her descendants to the number of eighty.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Vermont State Temperance Society for 1865, will be holden at Randolph Centre, the third Wednesday of December, at half past ten A. M.

In addition to the usual round of business, the following gentlemen are to speak upon topics assigned them, respectively followed by others, as the spirit may lead:

1st. Encouragements—*discouragements*, and our present duties. Rev. P. H. White, Coventry.

2d. Has the "*Prohibitory Law a reasonable basis*," and CAN IT BE ENFORCED? J. S. Adams, Esq., Burlington.

3d. Evils of *moderate drinking*. Rev. D. W. Dayton, St. Albans.

4th, Organization. Rev. E. H. Byington, Windsor.

In addition to the above discussions, each of which will occupy from thirty to forty five minutes, there will be the Report, by the Chairman of the Committee, Rev. Mr. Ray, of White River, which all will desire to hear.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Convention, Rev. Mr. White will speak at 1½ P. M., Wednesday. Hon. J. S. Adams in the evening of the same day, preceded by Mr. Ray in his Report.

Thursday morning, Rev. Mr. Dayton, followed by Rev. Mr. Byington the same forenoon, or in the afternoon, as shall seem best.

Let all parts of the State be *well represented*, expecting a meeting of *unusual interest*, corresponding with the fearful demands of the times.

The friends, of Randolph, desire to have their hospitalities tested.

All papers in Vermont are requested to insert the above notice, and oblige.

By order of Committee.

L. H. STONE, Secretary.

Real Estate Changes.—D. D. Howard Esq., has purchased of Rev. B. W. Smith, the large Seminary building, corner of Church and Adams Street, for $9,000.

Mr. Howard has also purchased of J. S. Adams Esq., for $115 per acre, the beautiful thirty acre lot lying on the Lake Shore north of his farm house, near Red Rocks, which has been lately advertised for sale by Mr. Adams. These are both most desirable pieces of real estate. Either would make a beautiful and attractive site for a new summer hotel.

The Woodstock Standard office narrowly escaped destruction by fire, on Monday evening, occasioned by the ignition of a quantity of benzine, in the cellar of Freeman's drug store, under the *Standard* office, which was being carelessly drawn by a light of an open lamp. Fortunately sufficient help and water were at hand to speedily extinguish the flames. The practice of handling such inflammable materials near lamps, cannot be too severely condemned.

Lawrence Barnes & Co., are building fifty freight cars of their own, to carry lumber to market on, the railroads between here and Boston being unable to supply all the cars needed for their immense business.

The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

The Trustees of the Vt. Agricultural College met at Montpelier on the 20th and elected, to form a part of the board of Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, nine of their number, as follows:

Hon. J. S. Morrill, of Strafford.
Hon. P. T. Washburn, of Woodstock.
T. W. Park, Esq. of Bennington.
Hon. S. M. Dorr, of Rutland.
Hon. S. H. Stevens, of Enosburg.
Horace Fairbanks, Esq. of St. Johnsbury.
R. Richardson, Esq. of Montpelier.
G. G. Benedict, Esq. of Burlington.
Rev. Horace Herrick, of Wolcott.

Mr. Edwin Hammond of Middlebury was elected a member of the board, and as a leading representative of the farming interest of the State, was urged to remain in it, but he declined absolutely to serve, and Mr. Herrick was chosen in his place, as above.

The nine were then, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of incorporation, divided by lot into three classes, as follows:

1st class, to hold six years—Messrs. Fairbanks, Richardson and Dorr.

2d class, to hold four years—Messrs. Morrill, Stevens and Herrick.

3d class, to hold two years—Messrs. Washburn, Benedict and Park.

The members of the new board, previously elected on the part of the University of Vermont, are as follows:

Hon. Oliver P. Chandler, Woodstock.
Hon. Worthington C. Smith, St. Albans.
Rev. C. E. Ferrin, Esq., Hinesburg.
Rev. Chas. C. Parker, Esq. Waterbury.
Lawrence Barnes, Esq. Burlington.
J. S. Adams, Esq. Burlington.
Henry Loomis, Esq. Burlington.
Henry P. Hickok, Esq. Burlington.
Hon. Albert L. Catlin, Burlington.

The eighteen gentlemen above named, with the Governor, who is *ex-officio* a member, accordingly constitute the corporation of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. The President of the institution when one is elected, will also be a member, thus forming a board of twenty members. A meeting of this body took place at Montpelier on Tuesday, Gov. Dillingham presiding, at which the requisite papers for the transfer of the property of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College to the new Institution were prepared and duly recorded with the Secretary of State, and the union of the Colleges finally, formally, and fully consummated. Committees to nominate a President of the Institution; to prepare a plan, courses of study, &c.; to secure subscriptions to the funds of the institution; and for other necessary purposes, were chosen. G. G. Benedict was elected Secretary. The late Treasurer, Librarian, Auditor, and Curator of the University, were re-elected, and the present Faculty continued for the time being. A gratifying harmony and earnestness of spirit characterized the meeting.

The importance of the union thus effected, to the cause of education and science in the State, and to the best interests of our University and community, can hardly be overestimated. The Agricultural fund, thus united with the funds of the University, amounts to about $140,000. To this will be added handsome subscriptions, some of which have already been made by men of wealth in different parts of the State, and more are promised. Our own city and vicinity is also expected to add a liberal subscription for the erection of additional buildings, purchase of land, &c. The other Counties which subscribed their twenty and thirty thousand dollars each to secure the location of the Agricultural College, look to this County to show at least equal liberality, nor do we fear that the just expectations of the State in this matter will be disappointed.

With such added strength, the University will enter on a new and stronger life and enlarged sphere of usefulness. All that is desirable in its former character, all that has gained for it the affection of its Alumni, and the respect of highly educated men throughout the country, will be retained, and strengthened, while at new departments and elements of usefulness, adapted to the character of the State and the wants of this working age, will be added. Students by hundreds will, in time, as these advantages are realized, flock to its halls; and the State will have a University, more than ever worthy of bearing its name and of receiving its fostering care.

One of the best things of the season is from Bishop Simpson, who has declared in favor of paying the rebel war debt when it becomes due, viz: after "the independence of the Confederate States shall have been secured."

The Boston *Traveller* blows very strongly on Judge Redfield's doctrine, that the only ground on which the freedmen of the South can be made voters is the clause of the Constitution requiring Congress to guaranty a *republican* form of government to the several States. It gives a long list of *republics*—always called so—from those of Greece and Rome down to our own, in which slavery was allowed—and winds up as follows:

"Our power to convert the freedmen into citizens is not derived from the republican clause of the constitution, and that clause never before was interpreted to mean anything of the kind. For years after the constitution which contains that clause had become the organic law of the land, many States—most States—excluded large numbers of their people from the polls, because they were not possessed of certain property qualifications. Rhode Island required that the voter should be possessed of a certain amount of real estate, or that he should be the eldest son of a person who was thus qualified. Yet Rhode Island was a republic, and no sane man ever thought that the federal government had the right to call the majority of her male population to the polls under the republican polity clause. Our power to deal with the condition of the Southern colored population proceeds from the right of conquest, a right to the exercise of which there is no limit, save what proceeds from the force of public opinion. Had we not conquered the States which rebelled, we could not have interfered with their internal condition, and never should have thought of thus interfering. We have the power to elevate the colored people politically, and we should exercise it, as men of sense, and as men who love justice. We should elevate them, because it is our duty to do as we would be done by, and because we are strong enough to do our duty. Acting on the broad principle of right, we shall find our cause better sustained than we could hope to sustain it by deducing from the constitution a power which that instrument confers upon no body of men in the country. We weaken our cause when we seek to found the pro-

ceedings necessary to its support and triumph on wild interpretations of the constitution, instead of acting in accordance with plain facts, and making use of that opportunity to do right which Heaven has given us, boldly, and without circumlocution."

New Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for December, 1865, Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Contents—Griffith Gaunt ; or Jealousy—The Parting of Hector and Andromache—William Blackwood—The Chimney Corner—The Forge—King James the First—The Sleeper—Doctor Johns—Books for our Children—Dios Te De—Mode of Catching Jelly-Fishes—Adelaide Anne Proctor—Beyond—Clemency and Common Sense—Reviews and Literary Notices.

The article entitled "William Blackwood" —imputed to John Neal—is very interesting. The "Chimney Corner," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, is replete with good sense. Clemency and Common Sense, by Hon. Charles Sumner, is ostensibly a historical discussion on the origin of a well known Latin verse, warning the navigator while he shuns Scylla on the one hand, to be careful not to fall into Charybdis on the other. The application of the proverb to the conduct of our public affairs at the South, is obvious and pertinent enough; but the hitching on that application, so formally, to a merely literary disquisition about authorship, is a stain upon good taste.

COMPANION POETS FOR THE PEOPLE, No. 5, Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The comic Poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes, fill this number. The broad humor, the dry wit, and lively verse of these fugitive pieces from the author of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, make them very pleasant to read. Many of them have had a wide circulation in magazines and newspapers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for December, 1865. Harper Brothers, New York City.

Contents—Making the Magazine—A Common Story—The Royal Portraits—The Natural Wealth of Virginia—First and Last ; A Retrospect—Names of Men—Sally's Disappointment—Aspiration—Armadale—Our Thanksgiving—Death—Our Mutual Friend—At Christmas Time—A Village in Massachusetts—Happy and Unhappy Marriages—Editor's Easy Chair—Monthly Record of Current Events—Editor's Drawer.

"Making the Magazine" is a very interesting account, with ample illustrations, of the vast printing establishment of the Harper Brothers, in New York. The reader will be astonished at the extent and variety of the operations carried on there. The other articles are good also. For sale by Fuller.

THE SCOTTISH MINISTER, ELLEN VINCENT AND THE BLANKSHEET, are re-prints, by Henry Hoyt, Boston, of two pleasing religious narrative volumes, issued by the Tract Society of London, well calculated to interest and profit the young. For sale by Fuller.

HOURS AT HOME. New York, Charles Scribner & Co. This monthly Magazine continues to grow in excellence. The December number has a number of very excellent articles in it and all very readable. It is embellished with a representation of the Gettysburg monument, erected to honor the memory of the brave men who fell on that memorable battle ground.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for December, is mostly occupied with articles pertaining to Christmas. The Engravings at the beginning, relating to the subject, are very pleasing indeed.

THE VERMONT DIRECTORY for 1866, by W. W. Atwater, and published by Tuttle, Gay and Co. of Rutland, is out and for sale by merchants throughout the State. It is very neatly got out, and contains much valuable information.

CATALOGUE OF ESSEX ACADEMY for the four years ending Nov. 1865, with roll of honor, —ASA SANDERSON Principal,—is received. The winter term begins Dec. 4, 1865. This Academy is pleasantly situated at Essex Centre, three miles north of Essex Junction, and nine miles from the City of Burlington.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE AND REPORT OF THE NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE, at Boston Mass., is received. Stephen Tracy, M. D., the Professor of Theory and practice of Medicine, is the Dean of the faculty, from whom information can be obtained.

From the California Sunday Mercury,

T "Thrilling Tale" of an Involuntary Æronaut.

In 1852 a famous æronaut advertised that he would make an ascension from Oakland, California. It was a total novelty to nine-tenths of those he addressed, and the public rushed to see him in crowds. In the centre of the space from which the ascent was to be made, the huge sphere floated, held down to vulgar earth by a dozen ropes grasped by as many persons selected from among the bystanders. The navigator among the heavens had not yet made his appearance, and the audience were growing impatient, as manifested by their shouts and curses. He was probably playing freeze-out poker with some flush miner, in some adjoining tavern, *a la* Artemus Ward, and could not be choked off. In a few minutes more the "machine" would have been torn into threads, when a gust of wind arising, the balloon was suddenly wrenched from the hands that held it, and rushed like a rocket straight towards the clouds. Did we say wrenched from all? No not from all! A cry of horror rose from the lately turbulent crowd ; for there, clinging to a slight wooden cross-piece attached to one of the cords, was a small dark object which every one pronounced to be a human being. A lad who had been selling papers among the crowd was one of those who had volunteered to hold the guys, and not being sufficiently alert, had been carried off with the balloon. The spectators were appalled, and every observer momentarily expected to see him drop. But the young adventurer had no such idea, and those who had glasses saw him clamber up the cord, and seat himself astride the cross-piece. The balloon ascended upwards in the glowing rays of the sun, it seemed like a speck ; then vanished altogether.

It would have been difficult just then to have insured the life of that boy at any premium. As for the involuntary æronaut, what must have been his feelings as he found himself thus severed from the firm earth to which he had been accustomed. At first his little heart was in his throat, and he seemed to have suddenly fallen from some vast height into an abyss of fathomless air. The world vanished instantaneously from sight. The boy had unfortunately wound the cord about his hand in such a manner that it was impossible to let go at once. Yet knowing the fate that awaited him, should he fall, he had, by the exertion of an amount of strength wonderful in one so young, contrived to assume the position of comparative safety already noted. There he saw the wind driven clouds of different strata rush past him with frightful velocity, and, looking down, could dimly discern the landscape, and the ocean with its ships, spread out as on a map. During the afternoon the people of Benicia saw the car dash by, and little thought of the throbbing heart that from that awful eminence awaited in cold and anxiety the coming night. The blood began to congeal in the veins of the little traveller; the act of breathing grew difficult : his muscles increased to such a fearful tension, were beginning to relax ; a numbness was seizing on the fingers that grasped the cord.

A few minutes more must evidently terminate the terrible ride through space. All at once the rope attached to the valve was thrown against the boy. He clutched it in his despair as an additional hold upon life! Joy! The valve opens! the gas escapes! the balloon is once more nearing the earth! It rushes into the leafy embrace of a grove of trees, and after a violent struggle, rests. When some ranchman, who had been watching the descent, reached the spot he found the young adventurer seated on the ground at the foot of an oak, looking the very picture of astonishment, but none the worse for his journey, except a few scratches

We have heard of persons whose hair from terror turned gray in a single night. The hair of the lad, on coming down, was a bright red, but as it was red before he went up, we do not know that this was anything remarkable. We meet him—the boy then, the man now—daily, he looks like any other mortal, and seems to have forgotten all the circumstances to which he was indebted for his elevation.

[From the Albany Argus.]

Lady Smuggling.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* states that two most respecable ladies of that town have recently been arrested for smuggling. The Collectors have received instructions to compel the payment of duties on articls of clothing purchased in Canada by persons residing on this side, and in case of refusal to pay the legal duties, to prosecute for the penalty.

The Rochester *Express* announces that it has been furnished with the names of several respectably connected ladies, in that city, who have been extensively engaged in bringing over fine goods, such as they could conceal about their persons.

The Collector by calling on the *Express* man, will doubtless be furnished with the names of the delinquents.

The Custom House officers, encouraged by the press, have become vigilant, indeed!—The other night, a lady from Waterloo, C. W., came over on a ferry boat, decked in her robes for the bridal ceremony, bringing with her such articles as were indispensable for the occasion. Instead of rushing into the arms of her affianced as she expected on touching the eastern shore of the Niagara, she found herself embraced by a Revenue Inspector, who confiscated all her wedding traps as lawful plunder for Government. An appeal was made to the Collector of Buffalo, who took pity on the unfortunate, and let her go free.

In St. Louis, Friday, a collecting messenger of the United States Saving Association, having thirty-five thousand dollars in a pouch, was knocked down on one of the most frequented streets, and the money seized. The collector, however fired his revolver at the retreating robber, who dropped the money and escaped. The banking house of Messrs. Benoist was also robbed of seven thousand dollars, and no clue to the robbers.

THE BEST COW IN VERMONT.—We have from Amasa Scott, of Craftsbury, the following statement of the product of one cow in golden butter. We have no doubt it is the best cow in the best dairy state, and suggest to Mr. Scott that he ought at once to name her "Gold-Drop."

Butter from Dec. 20th, 1864, to April 20th, 1865,	200 lbs.
April 20 to Aug. 20,	180
Aug. 20 to Sept. 20,	40
Sept. 20 to Oct. 20,	34
Total in ten months,	454 lbs.
Sales,—200 lbs. at 60c	$120
180 " 30c	54
40 " 40c	16
34 " 50c	17
454 lbs. in ten months,	$207

Oct. 20, 1865, she was producing one lb. per day, and if she continues at that rate two months to Dec. 20, the product for the year would be 514 lbs.—*Waltons Journal*

WHITE LABOR IN GEORGIA.—The Macon correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writing on the 13th, says :

In coming down from Atlanta, I saw a phenomenon which has not before presented itself to me in the South. There were white men—not Irishmen—at work on the railroad, ditching. They were not Irishmen, as one could readily perceive from their sallow faces and slender busts, nor any other "furriners :" and what is more, and more hopeful than all else, is that they were returned rebel soldiers, as could be at once discovered from the Confederate uniform, which all wore—a close-fitting, gray jacket, with narrow blue collar and cuffs. In three diffrent squads, there were at least fifty of them, and they were bringing their sinews into use right vigorously. So far, the negro had appeared to monopolize the ditching on the Southern railroads, but here their empire is divided.

There were plenty of them at work on this road, but all in squads by themselves under the direction of a white overseer. Let no one forget that it was far more humiliating for those men, and required more nerve in them, to come thus into competition with the negro in his coarse and heavy labors, than it would in the North. A Southern man, in taking up the implements of downright hard labor, arrays himself against a phalanx of prejudices and opinions which, heretofore, would have been certain to crush him.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.—We are somewhat surprised to see a jurist of the standing of Judge Redfield maintaining that negro suffrage can be required of the South under the constitutional clause empowering the Federal Government to guaranty to every State "a republican form of government." Neither the context of that clause, nor the construction put upon it by the authors of the "Federalist," nor the invariable practice of the government, warrant any such conclusion. It would, indeed, be singular if, after seventy years' experience, we had just discovered that the denial of negro suffrage was inconsistent with "a republican form of government" in any States when so many, including a large majority of the State, had maintained that denial throughout their whole existence.

Nothing is gained by these ingenuities and farfetched constructions. The power to enforce negro suffrage at the South, if we have it at all, is a part of the supreme power inherent in the Government for its self-defense. It is a part of the same power by which President Lincoln decreed emancipation and effectually carried on the war, and by which President Johnson has appointed Provisional Governors of the seceded States and dictated his terms of reconstruction. If the military governments till prevails at the South, if the war is not wholly ended, and if the President should come to the conclusion that the enforcement of negro suffrage is necessary to complete the full and secure settlement of the rebellion, then we see no objection to his dictating that enforcement.

But if either the time has gone by for taking that step, or if it is not absolutely demanded by the paramount duty of obtaining "security for the future," but remains as a great and desirable reform, then it may be accomplished by an amendment of the Constitution. That would make suffrage everywhere uniform, as Hamilton and others in the "Federalist" affirmed *might* have been done in the first place, and *would* have been done, had it not been for the discrepancies in the several States, which have now been materially done away with.—*Boston Journal.*