Vermont Watchman & State Journal.

BY J. & J. M. POLAND. MONTPELIER, VT., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868. Vol. 64.–3238. No. 2.

Special Notices.

WOMAN.—FEMALES OWING TO the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these continues to no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but to one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and are long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Humiliated for in the above, and hundreds of others apply vainly to drugging and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert any thing that would be injurious to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be supposed from exposure, or abuse of the powers of life, by injurious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent exhibitions, it is for obvious causes by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the organs itself.

When pondering the causes of these distressing complaints, it is well for the individual to ascertain the attendants as to consequent on them. It is not enough for the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which consequently affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for premature education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for physical development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of form, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy atmosphere of the ball-room. Thus with the body half clothed, and the mind unduly excited by glaring gas, revelling in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her energies, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate female to retain her station in school at a later day. Our aspiring daughter is now seized with pleurisy, or some other acute disease, to prospective keep the most scientific to intimidation, while the now constant restraint of fashionable life, absolutely forbidding the exercise only possible to the enhancement and retention of organic health and strength, the exponents to fight air, the sudden change of temperature, the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, if not duly, produce their legitimate effects. All these, and many other causes, are ever in operation, and the subsequent contribution utterly regardless of the dark features and remonstrances of her friends, the victim of fashion is now ripe for the consumptive or other fatal disease, which, if not duly treated. This is but a humble picture of the sufferings of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the reproductive system, or the assumption of the peculiar duties of woman's life, enlarged of what is called the tissue, which is, in contact with the mouth, breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental excitement and sympathetic nervous influence. This tissue, which subsequently are, time continues, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which are the very life of their victims we refuse has unfortunately their devotement.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, Ten Profuse Menstruation, Dysmenorrhœa, Too Long Continued Periods, Pain in the Loins and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the above preparation as HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Diseases for sex, diet, and advice, accompany.

For Impotence, Sterility, Premature Decay, Infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is recommended for all diseases of the genito-urinary organs of either, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. Helmbold's Extract of Buchu having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to the public as a certain remedy for the diseases following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Irritability, Nervousness, Loss of Sleep in the Head, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands and Sweatings at Night, Absence of Muscular Energy, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Low Spirits, Want of Confidence, Fickleness, Pain in the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, the entire derangement of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, ask for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Prepared by the undersigned, Dispensing Chemist, Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS Done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signature.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

DESPAIR NOT . . . YOU ARE NOT YET INCURABLE. RELIEF IS AT HAND!

JUST TO THE YOUNG OR EXPERIENCED: One Week to Life. The Delicate, Secret Diseases, and which the Physician of Young Men in our community, where so many are coming under that long array of evils that arise from that deadly scourge, solitary vice, and other indiscretions, have established a Dispensary, Lecture, Young Men, or it is but little, and nothing is entrusted to young youth's nature old age, arising from that secret habit which undermines the bodily health and the mental powers. Respectable men who have lost the power of procreation, Dr. FREDERICK R. HORRILL, of No. 4 Howard Street, Boston, Ex-ed gratuitously, but go early.—Age when meeting symptoms hold you your condition, when you are sensible of your weakness, Lost Vigor, Lassitude and Prostration of the Animal Functions and Muscular Power, Derangement of the Digestive Organs, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, General Debility, and the common symptoms of Lung Disease, such as Dry Cough, Difficult Breathing, Night Sweats, Weakness of Mind, Alienation and Loss of Memory, Restlessness in Sleep, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondriacal Melancholy, a Longing for Solitude, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society and Study of Solitude and Retirement, Timidity, Mental Consumption, Headache, and infused a degree of insanity almost approaching to a confirmed lunatic. Dr. Horrill's experience in this peculiar branch is the most large upon her, and yet so false delicacy deters you from the wise counsel of Dr. Horrill, and he will give you restored health when the body is overthrown and the mind wrecked, he will also tell you of those secret diseases which are the ruin and has cured innumerable cases of Nocturnal Emissions and other terrible indications from that fruitful cause of disease.

In cases from the effects of Syphilis, Venereal Complaints, and others of a similar nature, have no fear of the result if you place yourself under his charge; his is the voice of experience, and he has cured more cases than any other living physician.—he has administered to every form of Private Disease, and his remedies are safe, sure, speedy and infallible. A perfect cure is guaranteed, and radical cure is always effected.

Dr. Horrill's Female Monthly Drops are the only ones ever offered for sale in this city. These Drops are acknowledged to be the best in the world for removing obstructions and producing regularity in all cases of Female Irregularity. Suppositories, &c., &c., whether originating from self or any other cause. They are remarkably mild, safe and sure, and the most convincing proofs of their efficacy are the hundreds which have been relieved by the afflicted in their use. The Drops can be obtained at my office, No. 4 Howard Street, Boston, with directions for use. All letters attended to and medicines directed, &c., forwarded immediately. 1y52

"HOW CHILLY THE EVENINGS IN OCTOBER."

This is a common remark, yet how few think of the danger of exposing themselves to their influence! In all low, marshy localities Ague and Fever prevail at this season of the year. In this disease there is invariably more or less derangement of the liver and digestive organs. The remedies usually resorted to have reference to preventing the paroxysm or breaking up the chills. If this is effected without removing the cause, a relapse is inevitable. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS strike directly at the foundation of the evil, by acting on the liver and correcting digestion. The cause being removed, the paroxysm will cease, and the chills cannot return. When the patient is weak and debilitated, the BITTERS should by resorted to, as they will strengthen and tone the stomach, allay all nervous irritation, and infuse renewed animation into the hitherto drooping spirits, without entailing the danger of reaction.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is truly a preventive medicine, rendering even the feeblest frame impervious to all malarious influences; and, as a stomachic and anti-bilious medicine it is incomparable, and no one who values his health can afford to do without it. Fortify the system with this inestimable tonic and invigorant, and the "Chills of October Evenings" will have no terror for you. 35.40

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Charles Farmer, Druggist, writes from Ovid, Mich.: "I have just sold the last bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. It sells like 'hot cakes,' and gives universal satisfaction."

Stanley & Skipper, Chippewa Falls, Wis., writes: "We wish you would send a good supply of Allen's Lung Balsam, as it is getting to be one of the necessary institutions of the country. It sells well and gives entire satisfaction to those using it."

E. L. Allen, a well-known druggist at New London, Conn., writes to that Allen's Lung Balsam is favorably received by the afflicted. He says: "I have retailed nearly four dozen bottles over my counter, and it has given good satisfaction."

Many letters like the above are daily received from all parts of the country. The demand for it from California is large for a medicine so recently offered for sale. We have sold hundreds of dozens to go to that far-off region of gold. It cures, and that accounts for its great success. None use it, who do not, in return, recommend it to their friends. Hence its great sale. Price $1 per bottle.

35.39

M. B. Q. S.

Our reasons and we trust our justification for calling the public attention to MOTHER BAILEY'S QUINTINE SYRUP, are furnished by the frequency and fatality of the diseases of infancy and childhood. So alarming and serious are the diseases, that one child in three dies before the fifth year. These facts afford cumulative argument for enforcing on mothers the importance of using a remedy, (which contains no Morphine or Poisonous Drug) and never fails (when timely used) to effect a cure. It greatly assists the child through the months of teething, allays all pain, reduces inflammation, corrects acidity of the Stomach, and never fails to regulate the bowels. Makes sick and weak children strong and healthy, promotes natural sleep for the child, thereby affording rest to the mother. For summer complaints, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, it has no equal. For Wind Colic, Convulsions, Griping, &c., it never fails to give immediate relief.

MOTHER BAILEY'S QUINTINE SYRUP, for children, is an original medicine, well established, therefore use no other and you are safe. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

A. RICHARDS, New London, Conn., Agent for the United States. 1y17

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICE

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. DOW at the head of all physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppressions and all other *Menstrual Derangements*, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain $1 Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

N. B.—Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment. 29.71

Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868.

TERMS—$2.00 per year, strictly in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE POLAND.

The Hon. LUKE P. POLAND, who was by invitation to address the Grant & Colfax Club of Montpelier last evening, by request of the Members of the Legislature, spoke in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

He was introduced to a large audience of ladies and gentlemen by the Hon. Geo. W. Grandey.

Mr. Poland spoke of the condition of the country. He was sorry that the opportunity to address such an audience, embracing citizens from every section of the State, had come so late. Everything that can be said has already been said during this campaign. It may be said, what is the use of political discussion in Vermont; is there any doubt how she will vote? Thank God, no.

He referred to the satisfaction it gave him that Vermont had an opportunity to speak first in the fall elections, and how important it was that her trumpet should give no uncertain sound.

He regarded the question of who was to be elected President next Tuesday, as settled by the October elections.

Each of the great parties have come before the people with their platform of principles. It is important to ascertain precisely what is the difference between them. Mr. Poland briefly alluded to the attempt on the part of the South to form a separate nationality, their failure, and the debt incurred in putting down the rebellion. He would assume that the war for putting down the rebellion was right, and the final settlement naturally belonged to the party that put it down.

Before proceeding to speak of the two platforms, he glanced at the persons who stood upon these platforms, to the great detriment of the followers of Seymour and Blair.

The salons of the Convention, the hopes of rebels that another opportunity was to be offered to fight for the "lost cause," was officially portrayed. He never claimed that the mass of the people did not want whatever was for the best good of the country, democrats as well as republicans; but when we come to realize what a terrible thing war is, when those troubles begin to press upon the North, then the democratic leaders thought it a good time to revive the party which had a large party who kept up an armed neutrality in favor of rebels. All men of this stamp now stand upon the democratic platform.

Another class of men on the Seymour and Blair platform were those who had been through the war, and who thought they could stand there because it was democratic.

The speaker eulogized the old democratic party of Jefferson and Madison, believing it to have been right then, and believing it was right now. A great many blindly follow after the party name. The democratic party of that day is diametrically opposed to the democratic party of to-day. There is a set of old fossil whigs who stand upon the democratic platform. They say they have never changed, and they are right; they never were democrats, they are consistent, and the only consistent democrats except the rebels.

He next alluded to the platform. The issues growing out of the war ought to have been settled long ago, and had it not been for President Johnson and the Democratic party of the North, they would have been settled two years ago. They came before Congress with a set of puzzle, whether the States in rebellion were out of the Union. The South had destroyed their civil government. States were not out of the Union, but all there was of them was the territory. President Johnson claimed that he was the legitimate person to restore those civil governments. He went to work and restored the very persons who had brought about the rebellion.

Their treatment of the freed colored people was alluded to.

Step by step he reviewed, in brief, the various measures of President Johnson, the constitutional amendment, &c. How nearly Congress came to offering universal suffrage and eligibility to office, excluding only from office those men who had taken an oath to treason, until restored by a two-thirds vote of Congress, was alluded to. The humility of rebels at the close of the war, and the encouragement they have once received from President Johnson and the Democratic party, was also noted. The levity of the government towards rebels and the States in rebellion, is unparalleled in the history of the world. There must be some way devised by which the loyal men could be recognized in the reconstruction. The action of Congress in producing the reconstruction act was reviewed.

Judge P. believed that the question of who are voters in a State, belongs to a State.

We are not obnoxious to the charge of cruelty and oppression towards the Southern States. The argument of the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction act was soothingly reviewed, and scattered to the winds.

Frank Blair went into the New York Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. No one ever knew a Blair to go for a second place. Blair's letter is the platform, written just prior to the Convention; and the platform is a true interpretation of the letter. If the democratic platform is right in saying that the reconstruction act is unconstitutional, Frank Blair's letter is right. Seymour is endeavoring to do away with Blair's letter, and the democrats have softened down their tone since the October elections, but they have only softened down to cheat somebody.

More than 700,000 colored men had been exercising the rights of freemen for the past two years. Can they be reduced to serfdom again?

The necessary consequence of the success of the democratic party, is another civil war.

Said Judge P.: We are fighting over the same issues we fought during the war. But in the war we only had to fight naked treason. Now we have to contend with dishonesty and meanness.

The oppressive taxation argument was next passed upon, and the "immense suffering" dodge was scathingly reviewed, it having no foundation in fact. He said we had a great debt upon the country, but it accrued in putting down the rebellion, and we had a right to do that. War is an expensive thing. War is waste always. There is no economy in it. The tone of the democratic party added to the difficulty of borrowing money abroad. The government—"Uncle Sam"—"on furnish the money, we can put down the rebellion." The men who furnished it were the lovers of the country. It came not from the rich alone, but from the great body of the loyal people.

He next spoke of the abuse of bondholders by democrats. These bonds were to be paid in lawful money, which was gold and silver, and upon this point Judge Poland gave his decided opinion as a lawyer, adding, it don't make any difference what the legal obligation is, you cannot use the Government, but the honor of the nation is pledged to redeem these bonds in coin. His entire resume of the financial questions involved in the coming election, was elaborate and logical, eliciting marked attention and applause.

The fitness of the candidates for each party they represented was well stated: on the one hand the best representation of loyalty, on the other, the best representation of treason. The disastrous effects of electing Horatio Seymour Governor during the war, and his maneuvering to avert the draft, received a passing notice.

Nearly two hours and a half were occupied by Judge Poland to the apparent great satisfaction of all present, and it is impossible to give anything like a full abstract of what he said.

He closed by again expressing his confidence in the result so soon to be decided, and urged every freeman to do his duty.

The Hon. Geo. W. Grandey, chairman of the meeting, proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, which was emphatically responded to, and the meeting adjourned *to the polls*.

Down South.

An appeal to the whites of South Carolina to discountenance political assassination, signed by Wade Hampton and six others, is published. They say:

"We can only appeal to you to support the laws, to preserve the peace, and to denounce the crimes which have so recently been committed in some portions of our State. We speak in behalf of the conservative and law abiding portion of the people who constitute, we feel assured, nearly our entire white population, and in their name we express emphatically our abhorrence of such acts, and we pledge ourselves to suppress them."

It is a pity that this step was postponed to so late a day. How it contrasts with this incident: Wade Hampton indulged in very violent and abusive language at a barbecue held at Columbia on the 10th inst. The special object of his blackguardism was a gentleman whom he repeatedly called Judge "Hog," and who is a candidate for Congress. Speaking of the negroes, Mr. Hampton said: "Now, if the negroes want to vote for this "hog," why let them do it, but I should think it a bad investment. I have nothing more to say about "hog." He is a candidate for Congress, and I hope that all the negroes who want to be shot will vote for him, and that nobody else will." This sounds like anything but an appeal to refrain from assassination.

—The latest political forgery was a most bangling one—that purporting to be a letter from Judge Chase expressing a willingness to become the Democratic candidate for President in case of Seymour's withdrawal.—Chase repudiates it but this was hardly necessary, as no man of sense would write the letter attributed to him.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

The President *pro tem* in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Bills Introduced and Referred.—By Mr. Halbert, for the better preservation of the records of registration; to general committee.

By Mr. Hendee, to establish an incorporation of the Teloustanepee Railroad Co.; by Mr. Clark, by request, to incorporate the Walloomsac Railroad Co.; both to committee on railroads.

By Mr. Dewey, to incorporate the Montpelier Library Association; to general committee.

Special Order.—H. 81, to change the name of Alva Ellsworth.

Mr. Hendee remarked that by an examination of the statutes, it would be seen that all necessary provisions were made for the change of names, and constituting heirs-at-law before the Probate Court, except in certain cases. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Halbert, of the general committee, understood this case to fall within the exception. Mr. Hendee withdrew his objections, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Passed.—S. 50, relating to the election of electors of President and Vice President, (in the State House.)

S. 28, relating to the distribution of public school money in districts 7 and 14, in Springfield.

S. 27, relating to central schools, (repealing act of last session.)

S. 22, to repeal an act to authorize improvements in the Nulhegan River and its tributaries.

S. 1, providing for the restoration of sea fish to the rivers of Vermont; lost.

Referred.—H. 78, laying a tax on the county of Windham; to committee of land taxes.

H. 46, to incorporate the New Haven Camp Meeting Association; to general committee.

S. 4, relating to railroad crossings; to committee on railroads.

S. 49, relating to interest on justice judgments in cases where an appeal is taken by the defendant; to judiciary committee.

A message was received from the Governor that he had signed bills, originating in the Senate, of the following numbers, viz. 11, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, 18, 21.

Reports.—From committee on claims, S. 22, to pay Geo. W. Brawley the sum therein named; ($37.)

Passed on Concurrence.—From committee on land taxes, H. 72, to legalize the grand list of the town of Holland for the years 1864 to 1868, inclusive.

From general committee, H. 56, to incorporate the North Thetford Water Co.

H. 74, to incorporate the East Orwell Cheese Co.

From special committee, H. 25, laying a tax on the county of Franklin.

Mr. Nash moved that the vote refusing the passage of Senate bill No. 1, be reconsidered; passed.

On motion of Mr. Bart, ordered to lie.

Mr. Bard moved that when the Senate adjourn on Saturday afternoon, it be until 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

On its passage Mr. Elkins called for the yeas and nays—yeas 20, nays 7; adopted.

On motion of Mr. Barlow, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Bills Introduced and Referred.—By Mr. Lynde of Williamstown, in addition to chap. 77, general statutes, relating to standard weight of grain, &c., [fixing the weight of onions at fifty pounds;] to committee on agriculture.

By Mr. Jones of Cornwall, to pay James A. Pollard the sum therein mentioned; to committee on claims.

By Mr. Kennedy of Colchester, to incorporate the Winooski Spring Hotel Company; to committee on corporations.

By Mr. Peabody of Pittsford, for the preservation of fish in Otter Creek, its coves and tributaries; to general committee.

By Mr. Varnum of Pinsham, to amend sec. 1, of an act for the encouragement of the breeding of fish; to general committee.

By Mr. Miner of Manchester, to incorporate the Tebuantepec Railroad Company; to committee on railroads.

By Mr. Niles of Thetford, to preserve fish in Thetford Fairies Lake, or its tributaries, and a petition on the same subject; to general committee.

By Mr. Mason of Richmond, to amend sec. 6, of an act authorizing towns to establish central schools; to committee on education.

By Mr. Holden of Sudbury, regulating the assessment and collection of taxes; [rate-bills to be made out and delivered in the month of December, annually, for the collection of all state, county, town, city, village, and school district, or any other taxes authorized by law, wherein shall be inserted the name and amount of grand list of each person, with amount of taxes assessed against them; and no tax to be included in the rate bill that is not authorized by vote of the town said town, village, or district shall be liable in case of any illegality in the proceedings had in relation to the raising of such tax. The mayor, selectmen, or treasurer of such city or town shall have authority to enforce the collection of the taxes which are duly certified and assessed; and all taxes shall be paid over to the city or town treasurer by the collector as soon as collected. Every collector shall be accountable for such sum or sums as he shall be delinquent, together for all costs and charges that may be incurred by reason of his delinquency; and shall once in every two months, if required, exhibit to the selectmen or aldermen, as the case may be, a true account of all the money received on taxes committed to him, and produce the treasurer receipt for all money paid by him into the town treasury; and in case of his neglect to thus exhibit his accounts he shall forfeit 25 per cent. on the sums committed to him for collection. All officers authorized by law to issue a warrant for the collection of any tax shall, in case of neglect to pay the same, have power to attach the goods or chattels of the inhabitants of the town or city to which the delinquent collector belongs. Any town, city or district may allow a discount of such sums as they think expedient, to those persons who shall make voluntary payment of their taxes within such time as they may by vote prescribe, and where it is voted to allow such discount, the selectmen, &c., shall at the time of committing the rate bill to the collector, post up in one or more public places notice of the rate of discount;] to committee on grand list.

By Mr. Ross of Waterford, in amendment of chap. 121, general statutes, relating to jails and the duties of jailors; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Mead of Randolph, in relation to the use of text books in towns and schools therein described; to committee on education:—[providing that town superintendents and the prudential committees of the several districts, are constituted a board to select text books for the schools in their respective towns; but that, until they make such selection, the books recommended by the Board of Education shall apply; and when the town board shall have made a selection, the same shall remain in force for at least three years. Text books may also be selected by said Board, including the teachers of such school, for any high, union, or district school, which is maintained not less than 36 weeks during each year, and in which an annual salary of not less than $800 per annum is paid to the principal teacher.]

By Mr. Irish of Searsburgh, to incorporate the Bennington & Wilmington Railroad Co.; to committee on railroads.

By Mr. Silsby of Lunenburg, to change the name of Lizie Blakesley; to general committee.

Petitions.—By Mr. Dunn of Fairfax, by request of 149 citizens of Johnson, praying for the repeal of the act authorizing towns to raise money to aid in the construction of the Lamoille valley railroad; referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Waterman of Wilmington, of citizens of Wilmington and other towns, for a railroad from some point on the South line of the State in Windham County, to connect with the Bennington & Rutland, or Lebanon Springs railroad, in the county of Bennington; to committee on railroads.

Joint Resolution.—By Mr. Pingry of Weathersfield, providing for a final adjournment of the General Assembly on Friday, the 6th of November next.

On motion of Mr. Brigham of Hydepark, the resolution was ordered to lie.

Resolution.—By Mr. Pratt of Pomfret, that no bills be introduced in this House after Friday, Oct. 30; rejected.

The Speaker announced as select committee on resolution relating to the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court:

Messrs. Wood of Fairhaven, Morrill of Reading, Shuffleton of Sunderland, Holton of Jamaica, Severance of Glover, King of Tunbridge, Kinsley of Fletcher, Wheatley of Woodbury, Cristy of Johnson, Beattie of Brunswick, Parks of North Hero, Clark of Williston, Hall of St. Johnsbury, Hill of Middlebury.

By request, Mr. Pollard of Windsor moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution recalling from the committee on railroads, H. 7, to incorporate the Fairhaven and Lake Shore railroad Co., and referring it to a select committee of five members.

After remarks by Mr. Mead of Randolph, Mr. Abell of Westhaven, Mr. Miner of Manchester, Mr. Frisbie of Poultney, the vote adopting the resolution was reconsidered—ayes 106 nays 1.

The resolution was then rejected.

Bills read third time.—H. 45, to repeal an act to authorize improvements to be made in Nulhegan river and its tributaries; made special order for half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

H. 70, to annex a portion of the town of Colchester to the town of Milton; passed.

H. 101, changing the name of the Green Mountain Quarrying and Manufacturing Company; passed.

H. 73, to change the name of Phoebe J. Dinger; passed.

H. 64, to incorporate the Killington Railroad Company; passed.

H. 11, to incorporate the Queen City fire insurance company.

Mr. Crane of Newport moved that the bill be committed to a member with instructions to amend so as to exempt the stock from taxation for four years.

Mr. Miner of Manchester moved to amend the proposed amendment so as to make the exemption four years and eleven months, which was accepted by Mr. Crane.

Mr. Abell of Westhaven objected that the amendment was substantially the replacing of the words stricken out yesterday, the only difference being that the friends of the bill now put the time of exemption four years and eleven months, when this House yesterday struck out the clause exempting it for five years. If they wished to put their action on record in that form he was willing they should. He thought the motion not in order and raised the question of order.

The Speaker decided that the motion was in order.

Mr. Miner of Manchester, argued at length in favor of fostering home industry, and securing to Vermont the benefits of her own resources, and retaining in Vermont all the money and resources we possibly can. He was in favor of exempting this stock from taxation, as we had exempted from taxation the stock of the only Insurance Company that had ever gone into operation in this State—the National Life Insurance Company. He hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Proctor of Rutland, said that the tendency of the passage of this bill would be to increase the taxable property of the State in calling in capital from other States to be invested in the stock of this Company." The exemption proposed was for but a short time, and he hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Royce of Royston, opposed the amendment, urging substantially the same arguments as given by him yesterday.

Mr. Wood of Fairhaven said that this company would receive a portion of the money that is now flowing out of the State to foreign Insurance Companies, and that the State ought to encourage the formation of such companies. The small favor of having their stock exempt from taxation for the short period of four or five years, was not to be compared with the benefits that would be derived from retaining in the State the money received by the company for premiums.

On the adoption of the amendment, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Abell of Westhaven, and were taken as follows: ayes 171, nays 43. So the proposed amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Waterman of Wilmington, adj.

AFTERNOON.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

SENATE.

The President *pro tem* in the chair.

Joint Resolution.—By Mr. Farnham, for a joint assembly on Thursday the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to elect directors of the Vt. Reform School; adopted.

Mr. Dewey called up S. 32, regulating the sale of coal and petroleum oils; passed.

Reports.—From committee on education, H. 58, granting certain powers to the Trustees of the Northern Educational Union; passed.

From committee on claims, H. 36, to pay Joseph Gilman the sum therein named. Mr. Orcutt called for a statement of facts, which being given by the committee, the third reading was ordered; passed.

From general committee, against H. 68, changing the name of Rollin E. Hill; 3d reading refused.

From committee on education, H. 57, to amendment of chapter 22, general statutes, of public instruction.

The hour having arrived for the meeting of the joint assembly the Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate having returned, resumed its session.

Referred.—H. 101, to change the name of the Green Mountain Quarrying and Manufacturing Co.; to committee on manufactures.

H. 73, changing the name of Phebe J. Dinger to Lizzy Warren Keeler; to general committee.

H. 70, to annex a portion of the town of Colchester to the town of Milton; to general committee.

S. 52, to pay Geo. W. Brawley the sum therein named—($37). Mr. Heath called for a statement of facts which were furnished by the committee; passed.

H. 117, to make it legal for the persons therein named to vote for Presidential electors, in the State House, Nov. 3, 1868; to committee on elections.

Bills Introduced and Referred.—By Mr. Clark, to incorporate the State Fire Insurance Co.; to general committee.

By Mr. Wheeler, amending chapter 32, general statutes, relating to the instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind; to committee on printing.

Passed.—S. 48, to revive and extend the charter of the Bank of Poultney.

On motion of Mr. Green, adjourned.

HOUSE.

H. 11, to incorporate the Queen City Fire Insurance Company; being under consideration at adjournment this morning, was taken up and passed.

Reports.—From the committee on judiciary, in favor of S. 16, for the advancement of the science of medicine and surgery; on motion of Mr. Grout of Barton, laid on the table, and made the special order for Thursday afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

From committee on education, in favor of S. 8 to amend sec. 35, cap. 22, general statutes, relating to schools; with amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

From committee on railroads, in favor of S. 17, to enable the towns in the counties of Franklin, Lamoille and Orleans, to aid in the construction of the Missisquoi Railroad, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill was, on motion of Mr. Frisbie of Poultney, ordered to lie, and made the special order for half-past two o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday next.

From committee on education, in favor of H. 4, granting further corporate powers to the People's Academy; third reading ordered.

From committee on grand list, in favor of H. 102, to legalize the grand lists of the town of Jamaica for the years 1867 and 1868; third reading ordered.

From committee on judiciary, against H. 76, to prevent disturbance in religious meetings; 3d reading refused.

From committee on education, against H. 60, in relation to the use of text books in schools; 3d reading refused.

Bills Introduced and Referred.—By Mr. Mason of Richmond, to incorporate the Robbins Wood Preserving Company of Vermont; to committee on corporations.

By Mr. Grout of Barton, in amendment of chap. 13, general statutes, relating to supplying and completing records; to committee on military affairs.

By Mr. Holden of Middlesex, to protect fish in Silver's pond; to general committee.

By Mr. Langdon of Montpelier, to incorporate the National Car Company; to committee on corporations.

By Mr. Southwick of Middletown, to incorporate the Middletown Springs Hotel Company; to committee on corporations.

By Mr. Humphrey of Tinderhill, in addition to chap. 36, general statutes, relating to depositions and witnesses; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Fisk of Isle La Motte, in addition to sec. 4, chap. 97, general statutes, relating to public lands; to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Wales of Burlington, relating to the Water Department of the City of Burlington; to committee on judiciary.

S. 32, regulating the sale of coal and petroleum oil; to general committee.

S. 48, to revive and extend charters of the banks of Poultney; to committee on banks.

S. 52, to pay George W. Brawley the sum therein named; to committee on claims.

S. 50, relating to the election of electors of President and Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Miner of Manchester, the rules were suspended and the bill was read the third time and passed in concurrence.

JOINT ASSEMBLY.

The Senate came into the Hall of the House of Representatives, and a joint assembly was formed to hear the report of the committee to canvass the votes for Members of Congress.

Hon. Stephen Thomas, President of the Senate, in the chair; Hon. George Nichols, Secretary of State, clerk.

The committee reported that they had attended to the duties assigned them, and had certified to the Governor that the following named persons had been duly elected to represent this State in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

First District—CHARLES W. WILLARD.
Second District—LUKE P. POLAND.
Third District—WORTHINGTON C. SMITH.

The committee further reported the following details of the canvass:

Charles W. Willard had	13,999
John Cain had	4,396
Scattering	26
Majority for C. W. Willard	9,577
Luke P. Poland had	15,407
Charles M. Chase had	5,152
Scattering	62
Majority for L. P. Poland	10,195
Worthington C. Smith had	11,105
Waldo Brigham had	4,327
Scattering	17
Majority for W. C. Smith	6,751

The joint assembly was then dissolved, and the Senate withdrew.

Reports.—From committee on grand list, in favor of H. 106, to legalize the grand list of the town of Waterville for the year 1868; third reading ordered.

From committee on banks, in favor of H. 48, to incorporate the Winooski Savings Bank, with amendments which were agreed to; third reading ordered.

Mr. Wood of Fairhaven moved to reconsider the vote whereby S. 17, to enable the towns in the counties of Franklin, Lamoille and Orleans to aid in the construction of the Missisquoi railroad, was laid on the table and made the special order for Wednesday next; agreed to, and the motion to lay on the table was rejected, and the question being on the third reading of the bill; the bill was read the third time.

Mr. Dunn of Fairfax said that the question of bonding towns to build railroads was one of serious importance, and in some sense, of doubtful expediency. But we should not grant that privilege to a part of the towns of the State and not to others. The Missisquoi valley was one of extreme beauty, and well adapted for the building of a railroad, which would open up a desirable thoroughfare from East to West across the Northern part of our State.

So far as any conflict of interests between this road and the Lamoille Valley road was concerned, there could be none at all; they would each pass through fertile and productive valleys, and would not at all conflict with each other in interest.—When the Vermont Central and the Rutland & Burlington roads were chartered, it was thought that those two roads would conflict in interest; but time had demonstrated the fallacy of such fears. He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr Gleed of Morristown, said that the friends of the Lamoille Valley road had no unfriendly feelings towards the Missisquoi Valley road, but would do all in their power to aid them. He said the gentleman from Fairfax had styled this a bill to bond the towns. He did not so regard it; it was simply granting to the people the privilege of bonding themselves for the promotion of enterprises that would materially advance their own interests. He hoped the bill would pass.

The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Pratt of Pomfret, were taken and were—yeas 123, nays 81. So the bill was passed.

YEAS.—Aldrich, Andrew, Appleton, Atwood, Baldwin, Barlett of Arlington, Barlett of Jay, Bartlett of Lyndon, Batchelder, Bemis, Bishop, Boyce, Brewer, Brigham of Hydepark, Brown of Franklin, Brown of Goshen, Brown of Norwich, Catlin, Cobb, Coleman, Conant, Converse, Corey, Cowles, Crane, Cristy, Davis of Troy, Deming, Downing, Dunn, Fish, Fisher of Stannard, Fisk, Foster of Whiting, Foster of Wolcott, Freeman, Fuller, Gay, Gibb, Gleed, Goodrich, Gordon, Grover, Hall of Groton, Hall of St. Johnsbury, Hancock, Harrington, Harris, Haskins, Hedden, Hewitt, Hibbard, Hill of Middlebury, Holden, Holton, Hopkins, Hoyt, Humphrey of Underhill, Hunt, Hyde, Ingalls, Irish, Isham of St. George, Jackson of Orange, Jackson of Panton, Johnson of Shoreham, Jones of Benson, Keeler, Kennedy, Kinney, Kinsley, Ladd, Langdon of Montpelier, Langdon of New Haven, Long, Martin, Mason, Miles, Miner, Moore of Randgrove, Moore of Plymouth, Morse of Calais, Parker of Hartford, Parker of Moretown, Parker of Sharon, Parks, Perkins, Pillsbury, Plympton, Proctor, Purmort, Reed of Barre, Reynolds, Rice, Rixford, Robertson, Robinson, Ross, Ryan, Salisbury, Shattuck, Shuffleton, Slayton, Smith of Stowe, Spencer, Strong, Sykes, Town, Tuttle, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Webber, Webster, Weed, Wentworth, Wetherby, Wheatley, Wheelock, Wilkinson, Willey, Williams, Worcester.—Yeas, 123.

NAYS.—Abbott, Abell, Allen, Allis, Ballou, Barney, Beattie, Bigelow of Ryegate, Bigelow of West Fairlee, Blanchard, Brigham of Pittsfield, Bookins, Boskin, Carpenter of Charleston, Clark, Colby, Crook, Darling, Davis of East Montpelier, Dewey, Dow, Drake, Estey, Fisher of Westminster, Fletcher, Fulton, Giffin, Goff, Hale, Hill of Hubbardton, Holman, Holmes, Howe, Humphrey of Barke, Huntington, Hutchinson, Isham of St. Burlington, Jewett, Johnson of Vernon, Jones of Granby, Knowlton, Leonard, Lynde of Guilford, Lynde of Marlboro, Lynde of Williamstown, Marsh, Mead, Merrill of Bloomfield, Morse of Morgan, Olier, Peabody, Pingry, Pratt, Reed of Waitsfield, Remington, Ripley, Robbins, Russell, Saxton, Seavy, Severance, Sheldon, Silsby, Smith of Barnet, Smith of East Haven, Smith of Hartland, Sollace, Southwick, Spaulding, Squier, Staples, Stetson, Thompson, Upham, Varnum, Washburn, Way, Wellman, Wheel