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The Caledonian.

VOL. 24—NO. 17. ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1860. WHOLE NO. 1213

THE CALEDONIAN.
ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.
C. M. STONE & Co. Publishers.
OFFICE, next door north of Court House.

Terms.—One copy per annum, \$1.50. If not paid within the year, \$2.00.
Terms of Advertising.—For one square of 15 lines this size (type) three insertions, \$1. Each additional insertion, 15 cents a square. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. Cards of 3 lines in Business Directory, \$2 a year. Liberations, Extras, Notices to Legislators, \$1 each in advance.
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Selected Poetry.

Italy.
BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
Voices from the mountains speak,
Apparitions to Alps reply,
Vale to vale and peak to peak
Toss an old remembered cry:
Italy
Shall be free!
Such the mighty shout that hills
All the passes of her hills.
All the old Italian lakes
Quiver at that quickening word;
Come with a thrill awake,
Gads to her depths is stirred;
Mid the steps
Where he sleeps,
Dreaming of the elder years,
Startled Thrasymachus hears.
Sweeping Arno, swelling Po,
Murmur freedom to their meads,
Tiver swift and Liris slow
Send strange whisps from their reeds.
Italy
Shall be free,
Sing the gliding brooks that slide
Toward the sea, from Etna's side
Long ago was Gracchus slain;
Brutus perished long ago;
Yet the living roars remain
Whence the shouts of greatness grow.
Yet again,
God-like men,
Spring from that heroic stem,
Call the land to rise with them.
They who hunt the swarming insect,
They who chase the mountain bear,
Or, where wild and hidden rove,
Prance the vine or pull the oar,
With a stroke
Break their yoke;
Slaves but yesterday were they—
Freemen with the dawning day.
Looking in his children's eyes,
While his own with faded flash,
"N'er shall this," the father cries,
"Cringe, like hounds, beneath the lash."
These shall be free,
Brook to wear
Chains that, with a sudden rattle,
Wedge the spirit to the dust.
Monarchs, ye whose armies stand
Harnessed for the battle;
Peace and freedom shall be ours,
Drop the lead of war ye will.
Stand aloof.
While the proof
Of the people's might is given;
Leave their king to them and heaven
Stand aloof and see the oppressor
Chase the oppressor, pale with fear,
As the fresh winds of the west
Blow the misty valleys clear.
Stand aloof and see
Italy
Cast the yoke she wears no more
To the gods that sweep the shore.

General Miscellany.

Blondin's Last Feat.
At Jones' Wood, yesterday, M. Blondin performed what is perhaps the most dangerous of all his break-neck acts, the stilt promenade. Not content with an elevation above the common herd of 230 feet, at which lofty level his rope is strung, he must needs take yesterday upon himself a new altitude, and perform his perilous promenade on stilts.—The impatient people waited an hour or so beyond the appointed time, the cold Autumn wind being gustily obtrusive all the while, and the band discoursing strange, mournful melodies, expressive of an intense desire for something hot wherewith to comfort the inner individual, and of a despairing conviction that they shouldn't get it. At last, in a lengthened gap between the Marchaiselle and Yankee Doodle, the little great man appeared, driven in triumphal state in an open carriage. He ascended the taller mast, and walked gaily over the hempen course, this preliminary journey occupying just five minutes. He then prepared to don the stilts, which are about three feet high, each having three long iron prongs on the bottom, which is to prevent the foothold from slipping, a consummation not devoutly to be wished, at that particular elevation. He started cautiously and picked his way with great care, experiencing occasional difficulty when he encountered an obnoxious gully-line, but otherwise seeming as completely master of his position as though he had only a huge wheelbarrow to trundle, or a moderate sized man on his back, or some trifle of that agreeable sort. He performed the journey of 1,200 feet in precisely nineteen minutes, without slip or tumble, and then slinging his stilts to his shoulder, he trotted back over the line at a quick pace, amid the cheers of the crowd. This is the most perilous as well as the most effective performance he has yet given.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CENSUS OF VERMONT. The returns come in slowly, but sufficient dates have already been received upon which to predicate the assertion that the population of Vermont has materially diminished during the last decade. The 16 towns named in the *Phoenix* of last week, lose 1693; Caledonia County loses 399; Franklin County loses 1279; and Windsor County loses 1067. Total loss thus far 4438. The total population of the State in 1850 was 314,120. It is not probable that its present population will exceed 300,000.—The first practical political result of this decrease will be the loss of one Member of Congress. Hereafter this State will be entitled to only two members of the House of Representatives.—*Phoenix.*

A Quaker engaged in Boston, disliking the "Esq." to his name, advised a Southern correspondent to direct his letters to Amos Smith, without any tail, and received a reply superscribed—"Amos Smith, without any tail, Boston."

The Torture of the Shower Bath.

A communication in the New York Police Gazette, understood to be from the pen of Mr. Matsell, chief of police for many years in that city, makes the startling statement that "The tortures of Sing Sing exceeded far the punishment of the prisons of Naples, or of any other country in the world." In illustration and proof of this he describes the punishment of the shower bath:—"We were present while the shower bath was inflicted on four of the prisoners. The first stripped and fastened in the box, was a pale, consumptive looking creature. After being fixed on the stool, the water was allowed to drop on his naked person for a few minutes, which chilled him all over, and the knees trembled and shook, the teeth chattered together, and the eyeballs protruded from their sockets with a painful, despairing glare. Down came the water in volumes upon the head; over the face and the body, filling the box till it reached the nostrils, and in vain was the head shaken from side to side, to get air without water, for no sooner was the mouth opened than the throat filled, and when the victim was evidently suffocating, the bath was stopped. Three or four minutes were given him to spit up the water imbibed, and recover, when down came the water again; and the same scene was re-enacted for a quarter of an hour, which he bore must have been an eternity, in which he bore the sufferings of a hundred strangulations.—The others were similarly punished, and when lifted out of the bath were partly insensible, unable to stand, and as soon as full recollection returned, a flood of tears relieved them. And what were they punished for? Aye, that is the question; and it was hard work to find out, everybody's tongue was tied, the answer was insolence, further than that none would speak. But the man under the shower bath let the secret out; they were sick—they were poor—which is an offence all the world over; they applied to the physician for relief for a pain in the chest—they were denied a ticket of sickness, they could not complete their work, and dying men were shower-bathed, because they could not accomplish impossibilities.

"Then came Tom Kelly. He was no ordinary case. Half a dozen keepers surrounded his cell when he came out of it, and followed him to the shower bath. Half a dozen men, armed to the teeth, conducted him to the scene of his sufferings, where were waiting half a dozen more to conquer him, should he make the slightest demonstration of resistance. Kelly came into the room pale and livid. The lips were compressed, the eyes sunken and half closed, and the cheek bones projected more prominently than in ordinary cases. From the compression of the jaws, "Take of your choice, sir," said the keeper. The mandate was obeyed with out a reply, and he stripped himself naked and entered the bath. A convict, who stood by, fixed his foot in the stocks, his hands in the manacles, and his head under the bath.—As soon as he was placed under it, while no one was looking, he shook his head as much as to say, "I've got to suffer." The water was allowed to trickle down his face and warm his body for a few moments, before the bath fell upon his head. At length it fell. Tom bore it well, not a shiver of the legs, not a muscular movement of the hand or fingers, not a single cry of distress, although he was actually being drowned for about five minutes.—"You bear it well, Tom," said one of the keepers, after the first five minutes had elapsed, and time had given him time to recover. "It's awful," was Tom's reply, "but I can't ask for mercy." Down came the water again, and for five minutes longer the gurgling sounds of a strangled man were audible, and when he was exhausted, the cord was let up, and the water stopped. A few minutes release was granted, and down came the water again, and the scene was more terrible than the worst execution we ever witnessed. At length congestion of the brain was threatened, and a hiss from the physician brought the third scene to a close. Several minutes were allowed the unfortunate man to recover, but the punishment was too terrible to wait to the end, and we left. He had been fifteen minutes under the shower, but had twenty-five minutes of the same suffering to endure when we left, and for the next forty days the same punishment will be meted out to him, unless he dies under the hands of the keeper. It was an awful spectacle to witness this man under the bath. Every muscle contracted, and became rigid; sometimes the hands would become convulsed; and every nerve strained, when there would follow a relaxation. Then the water would cease to pour, and then would appear the sufferings of the culprit; the retchings, the vomiting, &c. Hanging is nothing to the torture of the shower bath. The man subjected to the torture of the bath for half an hour suffers ten times the amount of pain caused by strangulation, for the simple reason that just as consciousness is about leaving, and when he would be happy to die, he is brought back to a full realization of his sufferings."

STARVATION IN KANSAS. Mr. Hyatt called upon the President to-day, on behalf of the people of Kansas, who he alleges, are in a state of starvation, owing to the protracted drought that has visited that territory for the last year, asking the President to postpone the Indian land sales, which are shortly to take place in that territory. He made a strong appeal to the President in behalf of the famishing people of Kansas, and urged him to call the attention of Congress to the matter in his forthcoming message. The President listened to him attentively, and assured him that he would do all in his power to alleviate their suffering. "I have," says the President, "received several letters from poor women in Kansas, informing me of the deplorable condition of the people."—*Washington Dispatch.*

LOSS OF LIFE ON MONT BLANC. Three English travellers who persisted in ascending the snow mountain, in spite of the remonstrances of their guides, slid from a precipice and were killed. They had tied themselves together with a rope for safety, at the instance of their guides, three in number, each of whom had held it so as to assist them on their way. One of the guides fell over the precipice with them and was also killed. The party were excessively fatigued and the path deeply covered with snow.

AN ILLUSTRATION. The Southern threats of secession and disunion, in case of their demands of protection for slavery are not granted, remind us of the threat of an Irishman who lost his hat in a well, and was let down in a bucket to retrieve it. The well being deep, his courage failed him before he reached the water. In vain did he call to those above—they lent a deaf ear to all he said, till at last, quite in despair, he belovewed out, "Be St. Patrick, if ye don't either drawing me up, sure I'll cut the rope!"—*Chicago Journal.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES, says the New York Times, goes to Trinity Church, and is met with the information furnished him on a printed program that "the boy (James Little) who takes the solos in the anthem, has a voice of extraordinary power and splendor." "This is one word for the boy who 'takes the solos'; two words for the church which hires the boy—and what for the Almighty in whose name the 'solos' are taken, and the church built up?"

A Beautiful and Useful Invention.

The *North British Mail* describes an instrument that has lately made its appearance, which will inaugurate a new era in art. It is of French origin, and is called the Debuscope, probably from the name of its inventor. It consists of two silvered plates of great reflective power, placed together in a framework of card-board or wood, at an angle of 70 degrees. On being placed over a small picture or design of any kind, no matter how rough, or whether good or bad, the Debuscope will reflect the portion immediately under the eye, on all sides, forming the most beautiful and elaborate designs, and by being slowly moved over the picture will multiply new designs to any extent. No matter what the subject is on which the instrument is placed, the result is marvelous; it is produced from the most unlikely objects—such as scraps of paper hanging, blots of ink, leaves, flowers, bits lace, &c.—an endless series of new and beautiful designs, which can be retained at pleasure, for the purpose of copying. This discovery therefore recommends itself at once as an inexhaustible source of new patterns to draftsmen, calico-printers, dyers, paper-hangers, painters and others; and as it is produced and sold at a price which brings it easily within the reach of such trades, we have no doubt that it will soon be extensively used. The Debuscope may also be made the means of gratification as a parlor toy, along with the stereoscope and microscope, in affording to the young amusement and instruction.

THE KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) Whig reviews the following chapter of Mr. Yancey's history:—"The fact that W. L. Yancey killed his uncle, Dr. Earle of South Carolina, has been stated in general terms, but the details have not been given. Dr. Earle lived one mile and a half West of Greenville, where his widow still resides, if alive. A few hundred yards distant is an old field, sometimes used for practicing on horseback, but more frequently resorted to as a muster-ground. This was the occasion of a *dell-muster*, when Dr. Earle's son, about ten years old, went to the ground, as all boys seek to do, and during their whirling and turning the boy got in the way. Yancey ordered him to get out of the way, but the boy, in his confusion, got more and more in the way, whereupon Yancey lashed him most unmercifully with a horse-whip. Dr. Earle was not at home, but on returning home, through town, a friend told him how cruelly Yancey had treated his son. Yancey told him that the boy had been very insolent, and that he had slapped his jaw. Dr. Earle replied that he had saved him right. When Dr. Earle reached home and learned the facts, and found that Yancey had lied to him, he returned to Greenville in search of him. Yancey, knowing the place of Dr. Earle, and that he would be detected in the falsehood, prepared himself for a fight. Dr. Earle found Yancey on Dr. Crittenden's porch, and in marching upon him was shot down by Yancey with a pistol. These are the facts as we have them from one born and reared in that vicinity. The fact that he was convicted upon trial and imprisoned, and afterwards became the subject of executive clemency, corroborates the truth of this version. This is the man who procured the disruption of the Democratic party, and the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge."

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.
(Condensed from Walton's Daily Journal.)
MONDAY, OCT. 15.
Resolution.—By Senator Peck, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the revision and compilation of the public statutes of the state, and report by bill or otherwise; adopted.
Senate called upon the Message of His Excellency the Governor, and on motion of Senator Willard, it was voted that the President make such reference of the Governor's Message as he may see fit.
HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following committees:
On Printing.—Mr. Pring of Weatherfield, Shepard of Montpelier, Dodge of Mt. Holly.
General Committee.—Mr. Myers of Jamaica, Williams of Shelburne, May of Newbury, Pierce of Waltham, Robinson of Stowe, Halbert of Fairfax, Bacon of Sunderland, Godding of Burke, Rockwell of Atough, Stoddard of Westmore, Campbell of Brandon, Porter of Fayston, Pollard of Ludlow, Rice of Somerset.
Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Miner of Hinesburg, to repeal section 6 of chap. 99, c. s., relating to grants to Agricultural Societies; to the committee on printing.
By Mr. Bushnell of Watsfield, relating to fences on highways; by Mr. Pring of Weatherfield, to provide for the printing of the geological report of the state; severally referred to the committee on printing.
Bills referred.—Relating to dogs; to the committee on grand list.
To amend sec. 6, chap. 26, c. s., relating to subscriptions for railroad stock; to the committee on roads.
For the protection of human life and property against destruction by dogs; to the committee on grand list.
The bill relating to the exhibition of curiosities, natural curiosities, and living animals was ordered to lie, on the motion of Mr. Dean of Barnard.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.
Bill introduced and referred.—By Senator Fish, relating to pounds and estrays; to the committee on printing.
A message from the House announced its readiness to proceed to the election of U. S. Senator. Whereupon, on motion of Senator Woodbridge, the secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the House of Representatives by a message that the Senate are now ready on their part to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator.
The President appointed as tellers Senators Needham and Beattie, who reported:
Whole number of votes, 28
Necessary for a choice, 14
Jacob Collamer had 17
Paul Dillingham, 11
In accordance with a resolution by Senator Woodbridge and a message from the House to that effect, the Senate then repaired to the hall of House of Representatives to complete the election in joint assembly.
HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. E. Brown.
The Speaker announced the following standing committees:
On Revision.—Child of Hydepark, Baker of Enosburgh, Dale of Guildhall.
On Ways and Means.—Denison of Royalton, Wright of Castleton, Noyes of Burlington, Moulton of St. Johnsbury, Thomas of West Fairlee.
On Education.—Miller of Pomfret, Eaton of Warren, Tabor of Concord, Gray of Coventry, Stebbins of Brookline.
Mr. Field of Newfane informed a resolution instructing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House is ready to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator.
The House proceeded to ballot for Senator. Mr. Field of Newfane nominated Hon. Jacob Collamer of Woodstock. Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee nominated Hon. Paul Dillingham of Waterbury. The Chair appointed Messrs. Field of Newfane, and Thomas of West Fairlee tellers. The ballot resulted as follows:
Whole number of votes, 222
Necessary to a choice, 112
Jacob Collamer, 198
Paul Dillingham, 24
Hon. Jacob Collamer was declared elected.
The Senate then came in and a joint assembly was formed to complete the election. From the reading of the journals of the House and the Senate, it appeared that both Houses had made a choice of Hon. Jacob Collamer for U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next; when he was declared to be duly elected. The joint assembly was then dissolved, and the Senate withdrew.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.
Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Gled of Morris-town, to amend the act of the town of Elmore to Morris-town; by Mr. Harrington of Weybridge, to establish the lines between the towns of Addison and Weybridge; by Mr. Tabor of Concord, to annex Concord to the county of Caledonia and probate district thereof; severally referred to the committee on town lines.
Petition Referred.—By Mr. Tabor of Concord.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.
Resolution.—By Senator Robbins, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire if further legislation is needed to regulate and enforce the law concerning the exhibition of wild animals, circuses and theatrical shows; adopted.
HOUSE.—Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Noyes of Burlington, in addition to chap. 12, c. s., relating to the duties of county judges and county treasurers; referred to committee on printing.
By Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee, to incorporate the West Fairlee Railroad company; to committee on roads.
By Mr. Darling of Ryegate, to change the name of Wm. Gibson, 201; to the general committee.
Bills referred.—To repeal sec. 6, chap. 99, c. s., relating to grants to agricultural societies; relating to fences on highway; also in relation to fences; severally referred to the committee on agriculture.
The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.
Resolution.—By Senator Robbins, that the two houses meet in joint assembly on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., to elect Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. for the year ensuing; adopted.
By Senator Hubbard, inquiring into the effect of the late decision of the Secretary of the Board of Education relative to the use of the Bible in our common schools and whether any legislation is necessary in the premises; adopted.
HOUSE.—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock.
Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Hovey of Waterford, to pay Roswell Knight the sum therein mentioned; to the committee on claims.
By Mr. Moulton of St. Johnsbury, appropriating \$2,500 to build a chapel and workshop for the state prison; to the com. on ways and means.
Petition referred.—By Mr. Ranney of Brattleboro, of thirty-four citizens of Windham county, praying for a tax on dogs; by Mr. Stoddard of Townshend, of Ezra Ingraham and 29 others; also of Lewis F. Walker and 42 others, praying for a tax on dogs; to the general committee.
By Mr. Field of Newfane, of Joel Aldrich and 40 others; by Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee, of Benj. T. Smith and 34 others, on the same subject.
George A. Hinman was elected, *vice vac.* Commissioner of the Insane for the year ensuing.
For Bank Commissioner, A. J. Rowell of Troy was elected.
SENATE.—*Afternoon.*—The President made the following references of the Governor's message:
So much as relates to the financial affairs, to committee on finances. So much as relates to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and so much as relates to elections to judiciary committee. So much as relates to agricultural interests, to the committee on agriculture. So much as relates to mining and manufacturing interests, to the committee on manufactures. So much as relates to the military affairs, to the committee on military affairs. So much as relates to the cattle disease, to the general committee.
Joint Resolution.—Inviting the Hon. Jacob Collamer to deliver an address in the hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday evening next at 7 o'clock.
HOUSE.—Petitions referred.—By Mr. Severson of Rockingham, of J. A. Farnsworth and 47 others, citizens of Windham county, for a tax on dogs; to the gen. com. By Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee, of John Carlton and others, relating to school houses; to the com. on education.
Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Butler of Bradford, to amend an act approved Nov. 18, 1856, relating to the mortgaging of machinery; to the judiciary committee. By Mr. Dickinson of Chelsea, to extend the time of paying in the capital stock of the Orange County Bank; to the committee on banks.
By Mr. Canfield of Arlington, making Arlington the shire town of Bennington county.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.
SENATE.—Bills introduced and referred.—By Senator Wheeler, in amendment of an act relating to common schools, approved Nov. 23, 1858; by Senator Woodbridge, exempting one sewing machine and one musical instrument from attachment; to committee on printing.
Referred.—Providing for the better protection of horses, cattle, &c.; to committee on judiciary. So much of the Governor's message as relates to houses of correction and reformatory schools; to a select committee of three, consisting of Senators Willard, Needham and Peck.
HOUSE.—The Speaker made the following references to various portions of the Governor's Message:
So much as relates to expenditures, state debt, the rebuilding of the Capitol, and the reimbursing of moneys advanced for that purpose; to the committee on ways and means. So much as relates to the American Asylum; to a select committee of five, to be hereafter named. So much as relates to the Geological Report; to the committee on education. So much as relates to the sales of intoxicating liquors; to the select committee already raised on that subject. So much as relates to education; to the committee on education. That which relates to Houses of Correction; to a select committee of one from each county. What relates to the militia; to the committee on military affairs. What relates to the cattle disease, and to a board of agriculture; to the committee on agriculture. What relates to manufactures. What relates to national politics; to the committee on the judiciary.
Joint Resolution.—From the Senate, fixing half past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 24, for a joint assembly for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and reporter of decisions of the same; adopted in concurrence.
SENATE.—*Afternoon.*—Bill introduced and referred.—By Senator Woodbridge, to pay L. G. Mead, Jr., \$1000 in addition to the sum already appropriated for the statue of Ethan Allen; to com. on claims.
HOUSE.—Reports of Committees.—By Mr. Child of Hydepark, of Judiciary committee, in favor of bill relating to notices of special matters of defense in suits at law; and on motion of Mr. Gled the bill was ordered to lie.
By Mr. Field of Newfane, from judiciary committee, against bill relating to witnesses. [This bill provides that persons within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, if he elect shall be a competent witness, and his being the respondent shall simply go to his credibility.] The bill is the same one substantially, as that introduced by Mr. Gled last year.
The third reading of the bill was ordered; yeas 110, nays 100.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.
SENATE.—Bills referred.—In amendment of an act establishing the salaries of Judges and Registers of Probate Court; exempting one sewing machine and one musical instrument from attachment and execution; referred to the committee on education.
HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following select committee on the shire in Bennington county.—Messrs. Seymour of Vergennes, Noyes of Burlington, Hayes of Wind-

A Judge's Estimate of New-York Society and Government.

Judge Edmonds lately declined the republican nomination for recorder of New-York, chiefly because he did not believe he could accomplish in three years the reforms needed in that department, and because he could not expect a re-election, unless he went into the dirty work of the canvass, against which he had scruples. Judge Pierpont has followed in resigning the judgeship of the superior court, because the city does not furnish a suitable room for the court, and he sees no prospect that one will be furnished for some time to come. He says of the government of New-York, "no man or body of men in this municipal government has any power to do anything, except to stay the action of every other man, or body of men." He then proceeds to expose the faults of government and society in the metropolis with an unsparring hand.
The present is not a government; it is but the mocking ghost of an attempted government. The structure was built on moving sand, and no repairs or propping will save it. It must be taken down to the very foundation, or it will continue to settle and crack, until it tumbles in with much ruin. The more intelligent portion of our citizens give this subject no united attention; they are intent on wealth—the moment the gloomy cloud gathered from the panic-vapors of 1857 lifts a little in the west, we are all madly hastening again to be rich—leaving Justice, Order and Government to the care of themselves or to be cared for by those who will trample them in the dust. If the wise, the wealthy, the honest, and the intelligent will not combine for good government, the wicked, the idle, and the dishonest, will combine for bad government; and they will govern; and through the forms of law, in the shape of taxation and other legalized robbery, they will strip the children of the industrious rich of their carefully conserved estates, leaving them in poverty the more hopeless from the very wealth in which their childhood was pampered. Government will be administered by somebody; that may be relied upon; if the wise and good will not attend to it, fools and knaves will. Bad government and false notions of what is worthy, always go together, and act and react upon each other as they do here. Hence this unpromising feature in our civilization glaringly presents itself; namely the insane passion for outward grandeur and the meretricious display which everywhere prevails.
It is easy to demonstrate, that in the yet discovered world, there is not such an extravagant people, in proportion to its real wealth as that which inhabits this city. To accumulate fortune by honest industry, economy, sagacity, and the self-denial of long years, with a view to found a family or to endow an institution, has a virtue; that is not what we see; but instead, a frantic determination to get, in some immediate way, the means of appearing to be rich. It is making harlotry of your women and rogues of your men. It is all idle to expect that individuals will not be influenced by the general tone of the community in which they live. The young man of good character and industrious habits, making his toilsome way up through the theory and to honorable distinction in this great city of men, cannot marry, because society imposes upon him expenses which he cannot meet; his pride revolts at an alliance which deprives him of manly independence, or degrades his position among men. We all know the consequences. Already the success of a lawyer is determined by the money he makes; already the success of a minister of Christ is in some degree estimated by the salary which he receives; and the time is hastening when the success of a judge on the bench will be measured by the money which he shall there accumulate. If our wise, and good, rich, intelligent, and honest citizens think these things of no moment they will let them alone, as they have heretofore done; but they may rely upon it, these things will not let them alone."

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.
(Condensed from Walton's Daily Journal.)
TUESDAY, OCT. 16.
SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.
Bill introduced and referred.—By Senator Fish, relating to pounds and estrays; to the committee on printing.
A message from the House announced its readiness to proceed to the election of U. S. Senator. Whereupon, on motion of Senator Woodbridge, the secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the House of Representatives by a message that the Senate are now ready on their part to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator.
The President appointed as tellers Senators Needham and Beattie, who reported:
Whole number of votes, 28
Necessary for a choice, 14
Jacob Collamer had 17
Paul Dillingham, 11
In accordance with a resolution by Senator Woodbridge and a message from the House to that effect, the Senate then repaired to the hall of House of Representatives to complete the election in joint assembly.
HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. E. Brown.
The Speaker announced the following standing committees:
On Revision.—Child of Hydepark, Baker of Enosburgh, Dale of Guildhall.
On Ways and Means.—Denison of Royalton, Wright of Castleton, Noyes of Burlington, Moulton of St. Johnsbury, Thomas of West Fairlee.
On Education.—Miller of Pomfret, Eaton of Warren, Tabor of Concord, Gray of Coventry, Stebbins of Brookline.
Mr. Field of Newfane informed a resolution instructing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House is ready to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator.
The House proceeded to ballot for Senator. Mr. Field of Newfane nominated Hon. Jacob Collamer of Woodstock. Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee nominated Hon. Paul Dillingham of Waterbury. The Chair appointed Messrs. Field of Newfane, and Thomas of West Fairlee tellers. The ballot resulted as follows:
Whole number of votes, 222
Necessary to a choice, 112
Jacob Collamer, 198
Paul Dillingham, 24
Hon. Jacob Collamer was declared elected.
The Senate then came in and a joint assembly was formed to complete the election. From the reading of the journals of the House and the Senate, it appeared that both Houses had made a choice of Hon. Jacob Collamer for U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next; when he was declared to be duly elected. The joint assembly was then dissolved, and the Senate withdrew.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.
Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Gled of Morris-town, to amend the act of the town of Elmore to Morris-town; by Mr. Harrington of Weybridge, to establish the lines between the towns of Addison and Weybridge; by Mr. Tabor of Concord, to annex Concord to the county of Caledonia and probate district thereof; severally referred to the committee on town lines.
Petition Referred.—By Mr. Tabor of Concord.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.
Resolution.—By Senator Robbins, that the two houses meet in joint assembly on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., to elect Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. for the year ensuing; adopted.
By Senator Hubbard, inquiring into the effect of the late decision of the Secretary of the Board of Education relative to the use of the Bible in our common schools and whether any legislation is necessary in the premises; adopted.
HOUSE.—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock.
Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Hovey of Waterford, to pay Roswell Knight the sum therein mentioned; to the committee on claims.
By Mr. Moulton of St. Johnsbury, appropriating \$2,500 to build a chapel and workshop for the state prison; to the com. on ways and means.
Petition referred.—By Mr. Ranney of Brattleboro, of thirty-four citizens of Windham county, praying for a tax on dogs; by Mr. Stoddard of Townshend, of Ezra Ingraham and 29 others; also of Lewis F. Walker and 42 others, praying for a tax on dogs; to the general committee.
By Mr. Field of Newfane, of Joel Aldrich and 40 others; by Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee, of Benj. T. Smith and 34 others, on the same subject.
George A. Hinman was elected, *vice vac.* Commissioner of the Insane for the year ensuing.
For Bank Commissioner, A. J. Rowell of Troy was elected.
SENATE.—*Afternoon.*—The President made the following references of the Governor's message:
So much as relates to the financial affairs, to committee on finances. So much as relates to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and so much as relates to elections to judiciary committee. So much as relates to agricultural interests, to the committee on agriculture. So much as relates to mining and manufacturing interests, to the committee on manufactures. So much as relates to the military affairs, to the committee on military affairs. So much as relates to the cattle disease, to the general committee.
Joint Resolution.—Inviting the Hon. Jacob Collamer to deliver an address in the hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday evening next at 7 o'clock.
HOUSE.—Petitions referred.—By Mr. Severson of Rockingham, of J. A. Farnsworth and 47 others, citizens of Windham county, for a tax on dogs; to the gen. com. By Mr. Thomas of West Fairlee, of John Carlton and others, relating to school houses; to the com. on education.
Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Butler of Bradford, to amend an act approved Nov. 18, 1856, relating to the mortgaging of machinery; to the judiciary committee. By Mr. Dickinson of Chelsea, to extend the time of paying in the capital stock of the Orange County Bank; to the committee on banks.
By Mr. Canfield of Arlington, making Arlington the shire town of Bennington county.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.
SENATE.—Bills introduced and referred.—By Senator Wheeler, in amendment of an act relating to common schools, approved Nov. 23, 1858; by Senator Woodbridge, exempting one sewing machine and one musical instrument from attachment; to committee on printing.
Referred.—Providing for the better protection of horses, cattle, &c.; to committee on judiciary. So much of the Governor's message as relates to houses of correction and reformatory schools; to a select committee of three, consisting of Senators Willard, Needham and Peck.
HOUSE.—The Speaker made the following references to various portions of the Governor's Message:
So much as relates to expenditures, state debt, the rebuilding of the Capitol, and the reimbursing of moneys advanced for that purpose; to the committee on ways and means. So much as relates to the American Asylum; to a select committee of five, to be hereafter named. So much as relates to the Geological Report; to the committee on education. So much as relates to the sales of intoxicating liquors; to the select committee already raised on that subject. So much as relates to education; to the committee on education. That which relates to Houses of Correction; to a select committee of one from each county. What relates to the militia; to the committee on military affairs. What relates to the cattle disease, and to a board of agriculture; to the committee on agriculture. What relates to manufactures. What relates to national politics; to the committee on the judiciary.
Joint Resolution.—From the Senate, fixing half past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 24, for a joint assembly for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and reporter of decisions of the same; adopted in concurrence.
SENATE.—*Afternoon.*—Bill introduced and referred.—By Senator Woodbridge, to pay L. G. Mead, Jr., \$1000 in addition to the sum already appropriated for the statue of Ethan Allen; to com. on claims.
HOUSE.—Reports of Committees.—By Mr. Child of Hydepark, of Judiciary committee, in favor of bill relating to notices of special matters of defense in suits at law; and on motion of Mr. Gled the bill was ordered to lie.
By Mr. Field of Newfane, from judiciary committee, against bill relating to witnesses. [This bill provides that persons within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, if he elect shall be a competent witness, and his being the respondent shall simply go to his credibility.] The bill is the same one substantially, as that introduced by Mr. Gled last year.
The third reading of the bill was ordered; yeas 110, nays 100.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.
SENATE.—Bills referred.—In amendment of an act establishing the salaries of Judges and Registers of Probate Court; exempting one sewing machine and one musical instrument from attachment and execution; referred to the committee on education.
HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following select committee on the shire in Bennington county.—Messrs. Seymour of Vergennes, Noyes of Burlington, Hayes of Wind-

CORD. of Hon. David Hibbard, Daniel Mc-Gregor and 211 others, legal voters of Concord, praying for the annexation of Concord to the county and probate district of Caledonia; referred to the committee on town lines.
The Senate came in and a joint assembly was formed to elect a Secretary of State and other state officers.
The joint assembly proceeded to ballot for Secretary of State. Mr. Seymour of Vergennes nominated Benj. W. Dean of Grafton. Mr. Smith of Corinth F. A. Eastman of Montpelier. The chair appointed Senators Willard, Seymour and Smith tellers. The result of the ballot was:
Whole number of votes, 247
Necessary for a choice, 124
Benj. W. Dean, 218
Frank A. Eastman, 25
Scattering, 5
Benj. W.