County Clerk

Burlington Weekly Free Press.

VOL. XXXV. NEW SERIES VOLXII — BURLINGTON, VT., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12 1866 — NUMBER FIFTEEN

Poetry.

ANNIE'S AWAY.

The dead leaves crackle beneath my tread,
Where the naked poplars their shadows throw,
While slowly goes sailing along o'erhead
A cawing crow.

I pass the door and the garden gate,
Which has opened to welcome me many a day;
Too soon did I go; I return too late—
Annie's away.

Eyes I loved to gaze into too well,
Lips whose enchantment constrained me to stay,
Sadly I shake off their lingering spell—
Annie's away.

To Anna a suitor came out of the East,
Wealthy and handsome and gallant and gay,
He bade the bells ring and he summoned the priest,
And here her away.

Sweet wishes, and wishes, drop down in my heart
You were hapless—I did not let on you;
Today
I follow you from Earth until I lay you depart—
Now Annie's away.

There is life in the sun, there is work to be done;
Fresh flowers will spring where the old ones decay;
A friend I may be, a hand have none
To her that's away.

Out the universe knows of restlessness I'll learn—
Out the flowers, that with their bright summer array
The violet, the lily, the rose will return,
And not Annie's away.

Miscellany.

Personal and Political.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., immediately on his return from Europe last week, sent in his resignation as U. S. District Attorney, not being able to attend to the President sympathy and congratulation.

Rear Admiral Gregory, whose death was announced on Wednesday, had been in the service fifty-seven years. In 1812, he was stationed on the Lakes. His last cruise was made in 1861, and he was appointed Rear Admiral in 1862. During the rebellion he was on duty in and near New York, superintending the building of gunboats and the manufacture of ordnance on all contracts outside of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

C. C. Fine, the proprietor, and publisher of the "Old Hickory" at Nashville, who absconded a few weeks since with Archer on a forged thousand dollars and by forgery and swindling clerks with, it is stated, was the defaulter in Dodge, the Wheeler's chief correspondent.

It is reported that President Johnson, verging almost wholly on the side of Democratic officeseekers, will before long, that the elections will result in quite the reverse of what they are now looking forward to—that in twenty thousand majority for Governor in Pennsylvania, to be followed by a still more signal rousing in New York.

Joseph Millard, who has just been removed from the Assessorship in Internal Revenue at Alexandria, Va., was the first man arrested by the rebel Governor of Virginia for loyalty to the United States. He was removed solely because he is a determined man. His successor, Mr. W. H. Fitzhugh, was early in life, was removed from a clerkship in the Interior Department for disloyalty, and refused, during the war, to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal State or to the loyal State Government of Virginia.

The Semi Central Committee of Pennsylvania have issued a circular, in which they say: "We have nominated and we shall stand by that nomination, and we shall be unable to give up the election of Curran, and we shall be ready trading Democrat for Democrat, and vote for Judge Williams for Judge of Supreme Court, especially in doubtful districts."

Secretary Seward is recovering well, having had a telegram, and his son, Capt. Secy. of State, F. W. Seward, was appointed Secretary of State of New York. The appointment of his son thus relieving him from business cares will allow Mr. Seward a better opportunity to recover his health.

From Europe.—Late advices from Europe say:

The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been finally signed.

The Italian government does not assume more than the debts specially contracted for Venetia. Austria has insisted that a part of the general debts of the Austrian Empire, contracted since 1859, should be transferred to Italy—altogether a difference of from 80 to 100 millions. The indemnity claimed by Austria for the rectification of frontier was so great that Italy had declared that she would prefer to renounce these claims for the time, and await a more favorable opportunity.

A Paris letter of the 19th of Sept. says:

In consequence of some important news received from Mexico on the 15th of the present month, the Emperor of France who had already despatched Gen. De Castelnau to the camp to Maximilian, and this morning telegraph to come back to Paris. Orders and instructions were to be revised and modified; based we understand not merely upon the critical condition of affairs in Mexico but also upon the firmness of attitude recently assumed by the Cabinet at Washington. The intention of the French Government is to bring about a speedy settlement of the Mexican question. To the effect the fleet of transports collected at Brest and Cherbourg for the purpose of embarking and bringing back to France the first instalment of troops is to be largely increased so as to be capable of carrying the whole of French contingent and to evacuate Mexico all at once. All that will remain of the French army will then be a small garrison in each of the harbors where Custom House duties are conceded to the French by Maximilian.

A letter from Berlin of Sept. 15th, says:

The freedom of the navigation of the Rhine from the tolls that have hitherto been enforced is one of the first important advantages accruing from the reorganization of Germany, and one which has long been needed on this the greatest commercial highway of Germany. Article nine of the treaty of peace between Prussia and Baden stipulates that the two contracting parties shall henceforth abstain from levying any navigation tolls, either up or down the Rhine, so long as the other States whose territory borders on that river shall pursue a similar policy. The same arrangements have been concluded with Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Rhine will be free for ships of all nations from the first of January, 1867. The Baden government and people have for years past been endeavoring to bring about this fortunate state of things, but their efforts have always failed through the obstinacy of Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt. The immediate loss to the Baden treasury will be about eighty or ninety thousand florins per annum, but this amount is expected to be doubly reimbursed to the nation by the increased commercial activity which freedom of navigation will bestow.

Mr. Johnson has already acquired among those who read his speeches, the title of the First Person Singular. If things go on much longer as for a few days past, he will be singular in another respect—he the only supporter of his own policy.

Cheaper than Daylight.—We learn that a blessed man in London has invented a kind of gas that costs nothing, and less than nothing, the material of which it is manufactured being more valuable after the process than before. That's the man for us. Think of the officers of the gas company coming into this office and begging us to change our burners, and to enlarge their number, because they cannot get off the gas fast enough to supply the demand for the precious stuff that it leaves. And we shall say—"really, Mr. Walcott, we would like to accommodate you, but so much light is bad for the eyes; and moreover we must say that a proper regard for our own interests compels us to decline taking your gas gratefully any longer. We shall have to charge you about ten cents a thousand, and unless you send us the best quality, we shall raise upon you.—*Prov. Jour.*

The Free Press.

G. G. & B. L. BENEDICT,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING OCTOBER 12, 1866

Teachers Turned Out.

The New Orleans massacre in July, showed the spirit that only needed opportunity to prove itself as hostile to everything loyal and true as in the brightest days of the Confederacy. That no notice was taken of the massacre, except by implication to approve and defend it, by the authorities at Washington, of course went far to strengthen the disloyal spirit. One manifestation of it appears in the following, extracted from a private letter from New Orleans:

"Another phase of the riot has since transpired which may not have reached you. It has not caused as much talk as the other, but has caused much pain, and much suffering will follow it. I mean the turning out of all teachers suspected of being Union. Your friend Mrs. T——, being considered the most notoriously Union, was the first one stricken from the list. Then followed about one hundred more, among them your other particular friend Mr. H. At any other time I should rather have rejoiced at being a martyr, but it came very hard just now. If matters do not change after the fall elections no Union person can live here. God only knows what we are coming to. It seems as though all this fighting had been for nothing. The spirit of rebellion never was more bitter here than to-day. Nothing but the military renders it safe here."

Matters will "change after the fall elections" somewhat, no doubt; but what sensible, loyal, upright man can call the progress of reconstruction as carried on by Congress too slow and cautious when those who so loudly clamor to be admitted at once to Congress, are such Union hating, insolent disloyal rebels as these? Can any one hesitate to insert upon guarantees for their future loyalty?

It is often asserted that the country is more rebellious now than when the war closed; it is in great measure due to the encouragement held out to the rebels of getting back their former power by a speedy and unrestricted return to representation in Congress, presuming on which, they throw off incident and domineering, as hostile to all free institutions and as bitterly determined to make and keep the black man a slave as ever.

The New Orleans Massacre.

The report of the military commission appointed to investigate the origin of the New Orleans riot, has at length appeared in print. Its publication has been often loudly called for, but for some reason the Washington authority has kept it out of sight till now. The report is long—similar one of the evidence which is not published—but it does carry to the fullest extent the charge that the murderous attack on the convention and on the citizens, all loyal and black, was deliberately planned, and that nothing but the interposition of the U. S. military (purposely kept out of the way by the derelict conduct of Mayor Monroe till after the murders had been accomplished) prevented a much greater carnage. The committee say:

The Board will state it as their firm conviction, that but for the declaration of martial law, and the presence of the troops, fire and bloodshed would have raged throughout the night in all negro quarters of the city, and that the lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob. The conservators of the peace being for the time the instigators of violence, nothing would have remained but for a turning for self defence, and a scene might have ensued unparalleled in the history of the age. As in the Gordon riots of London, and the more recent draft riots in New York, the affair would have passed beyond the power of the originators, into the hands of that class whose only object would have been plunder and destruction irrespective of party. In the Board's opinion, the property of the Southern merchant not less than the life of the negro and the Unionist, was that night under the protection of the Federal bayonet alone.

The Board state that most of the evidence on which they base their report, is the evidence of white men, and they indicate plainly enough that some who were ready to commit murder were no less ready to commit perjury to screen themselves and implicate those who were entirely innocent of any ill intent.

Another Fifty Footmaster.—A letter in the *Freeman* from Bradford says:

Mr. T. J. Flanders, the Postmaster, comes out in a letter stating that George P. Baldwin called him to his house the Sunday before election, and told him that it was left with him (Baldwin,) to say who should be Postmaster, notwithstanding what Hickey & Worthen might say, and that he was perfectly satisfied with him, but unless he would go and *vote the Democratic Ticket he should have him removed.* Flanders told him he should not sell himself for office, and that he might do as he pleased about getting him removed.

[For the Free Press.]

Messrs. Editors:

I have just received from Washington the following letter from Rev. Dr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society. By giving it a place in your paper, you will greatly the friends and patrons of the Freedmen. The 47th Annual meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society will be on the 18th inst. at Montpelier. I shall be happy to be the bearer of any contributions to the cause, that may be handed or sent me, to aid in carrying these 998 freedmen to their home in Africa.

J. K. CONVERSE.

Colonization Rooms,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, '66.

My Dear Sir:

Shall we send to Liberia all the people who want to go, and are unable to pay their own expenses? This question now presses upon us.—We are compelled to appeal to our friends for the *means* to answer it. What shall we say to the following companies already organized, who have sent us their names, ages, &c., ready to sail Nov. 1st, viz., in Columbia, S. C., 205; in Newbury, S. C., 200; in Macon, Ga., 288; in Sparta, Ga., 46; in Knoxville, Tenn., 200; in other places 59; in all 998. We have agreed to send 800, who are among the better class, families parents and children, in the prime of life, the very people that Liberia needs. Every settlement there is crying out for *more people* to help to do the great civilizing and missionary work on their hands! *Here* are the people ready and anxious to go. Where shall we get the *means* to send them? Our friends have said, in years past, "Yes, certainly, we will give, if the people will go." Now we can say, the people *will* go. To send 800 and support them six months, will cost at $60 each, $48,000. For this, we must appeal to our friends privately and publicly and beg them to help us to the extent of their ability. It is a long time since we have made any special call on them.

We shall be glad to hear from you as soon as possible, with as much as you can.

Yours most respectfully,
W. McLAIN,
Fin. Sec. A. C. S.

Rev. J. K. Converse, Delegate, &c., Burlington, Vt.

The President on Thursday pardoned Mallenger, who was serving out a sentence for robbing the United States mail between Philadelphia and Harrisburg

To the Union Republican Freemen of the Third Congressional District Vermont.

Having failed, in the election of September 4th, 1866, to make choice of a Representative to Congress, the selection of a candidate for that office reverts to the Freemen of the District, and an opportunity is offered to re-unite the Union Republican Party.

Under these circumstances, there being no properly constituted District Committee, we take the liberty, as citizens and Republican voters, to invite all Union Republicans in the District who will unite in an earnest effort to close up the division of the Republican Party, setting aside the two leading candidates, who divided its strength in the last canvass, and to concentrate the whole force of the Party upon some new man as a candidate for Representative, to assemble in their various towns on Monday, the 15th day of October next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and choose Delegates—one for each town, and one additional for each hundred votes cast in each town for Gov. Dillingham in the recent election—who shall meet in Delegate Convention at Hyde-park on Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., there to select some person, other than the two leading Candidates in the last canvass, to represent the political views and wishes of the Republicans of the District in the National House of Representatives.

Caledonia County.	
H H Newell	J S Adams
G P Wood	T E Wells
Ira A Collins	L B Hodgdon
Henry Lemon	L B Pike
E W Peet	Grand Summerel
M H Robbins	Jeremiah Pierce
M Hill	P W Holmes
H A Page	F A Wood
C G Peet	W J Bingham
J H Allen	O A Moore
Chas Nash	A J Orton
Amos Nash	Eri S Page
A K Martin	Tim Hoyt
Benj Gilman	J F Blackman
H M Putney	C C Page
Cyrl Ray	S W Bullard
L Ransom	O Eldridge
E W Davis	John Robinson
S F Snell	M P Hemenway
Moses Gates	L D Gage
Chas Lovejoy	J Sanborn
F H Baldwin	John Moore
Wm Somerville	J F Miles
J C Burton	L C Sanborn
H H Isaac	M H Wells
W W Stone	E W Peet
S S Stone	D W Morrison
Joseph Dow	Abel L Simonds
Royal Hill	N J Boynton
Silas Colburn	W H Wells
Perry Russell	Jesse Colburn
R M Wilson	Fred Moody, Jr
H M Hill	Joseph Lovejoy
John Quigg, Jr	Orin Pulsifer
F F Lemon	W J Martin
Hugh Peet	L C Page
James Palmer	William Ross
Jesse L Peck	S A Page
Austin Bowen	H V Washburn
Edward Russell	N W Perkins
James Hagerty	Peter J Dennis
M G Reynolds	W W Bagley
G D Reynolds	Patrick Ludberg
O A Moore	Timothy Digtery
Lorenzo Dow	W F Dow
D F Palmer	Mahlon Newport
A S Wright	Oliver Wilkins
Perley Martin	Joseph Lawrence
Nathan Kenney	R F Kenney
Barton Kenney	Chas Lovejoy
Geo Hodgdon	R F Kenney
Chas Coleman	D O Moore
W O Miller	W L Bassett
W S Scott	H S Bean
C C Moore	Harvey Spencer
N L Farrely	Jos Peters
G W Hodgdon	C Gibson
C E Martin	Wm Gibson
S W Talmer	Sharper Ingalls
Elmer Barnes	Henry S Collins
T W Sayles	Sullivan Gates
Geo Burrington	S H Palmer
Ansel Eddy	J G Walmer
Jeremiah Page	R A Jones
A C Fogg	H W Ring
H Benton	S Fay
Nathan Fay	Eli Bodwell
J S Ring	Wm Boat
W B Hall	Solomon Bacon
W E Fairbanks	Eben Moore
Elkin Green	Geo Martin
R B Fay	Rob Bradley
D B Fay	J L Bemis
Zimri Reed	H N Page
James Martin	A C Webster
W L Fairbanks	W M Fay
S A Cummings	H J Fay
F H Jenness	Amos Stone
A B Somerville	B B Townsend
L F Walton	M H Shaw
A C Smith	Reuben Ley
Albert Colby	and others
H N Curtis	G C Jackson
J H Macomber	W H Macomber
M P Ross	Chauncey Williams
John Reach	L M Brigham
J B Macomber	Cyrus Fairbanks
H M Hosmer	L M Baker
A C Bixby	H M Burritt
E Bigelow	S H Macomber
J H Richardson	M Dunnack
Alfred Bellows	J S Ross
B F Beach	Cyrus Beach
John A Hill	E C Gleason
C O Blake	B Benson
E Whitney	C W Walton
J C Harmon	J W Bassett
Nathan Lincoln	W E Phelps
A B Story	E F Holbrook
Ezra Richard	A C Palmer
Carlisle Lewis	N W Bentley
A H Barker	A Leatherworth
E C Boyce	B E Needham
Elon Hewitt	W. H. H. Varney
E. R. Newell	Amos Tomlinson
H. M. Tomlinson	A. W. Sherman
John Taggart	Cyrus Boyce
J. H. Breckenridge	B. Boyce
Lovrett Sherman	Orvin Read
Homer Clark	J. S. Isham
Dean Hosford	A. C. Leavenworth
N. Read	
Orleans County.	
D M Cully 2d	O S Durgan
Royal Cummings	J A Prouty
H L Blanchard	J D Harding
W W Warren	C G Goodrich
F O Pratt	A N Blanding
E H Palmadill	
Lamoille County.	
W H H Kendfield	E C Benton
A Dwinell	
H H Powers	D S Stone
Essex County.	
J W Cooper	H W Bedell
G W Hartshorn	C W Prouty
G W Hunton	H P Cooper
C E Benton	Greenleaf Wells
Geo Hubbard	H W Bedell
Seth Merchant	S T Hale
H Cummings	Enos Woodard
Z K Washburn	L G Smith
Daniel Powers	and others
Levi Silsby	Silvanus Lane
Benj Silsby	J M Lucas
A S Lane	J Morse
J W Cades	G W Hill
D H Beattie	
Grand Isle Co.	
O G Wheeler	A M Kinney
Jas Mott	Gilbert Allen
Jesse Landon	F M Loveland
Wallis Mott	Edmund Barnes
J S Landon	J P Hall
F R S Landon	Proctor Adams
J O Landon	Lorenzo Hall
H C Hill	A G Fleury
A J Scott	E R Goodsell
D V Goodwell	Nelson S Hill
Dyer Hill	W F Hill
J M Hawrican.	and others

Chittenden County Fair.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

The "horse" part of the Exhibition of the Chittenden County Agricultural Society, postponed on account of the rain, two weeks since, commenced according to the announcement, on the Fair Grounds Friday morning. The first thing, was a trial of speed between stallions, for the county premium, for which A. H. Danforth named "Geo. Washington," J. Rounds "Bowlegs" and L. A. Drew "Gold-drop;" the latter however, was withdrawn, having cast a shoe in coming to the stand. The run was mile heats best three in five; but by consent of all parties, the heats were reduced to best two in three. The first was won by "Bowlegs" in 3.05; the second,—a close one—on account of foul driving, was adjudged to "Geo. Washington," time 3.07; the third was won by "Bowlegs" in 3.05.

Next was a trial between geldings or mares, for which several entries had been made but only two appeared, a gray entered by Whaley of Charlotte, and a brown by Ira Clair of Winooski. The premium was won by the latter in two straight heats; time 3.07.

For the premiums on matched horses the black "Miller" span, and the handsome grays owned by A. Platt, appeared; the prize was taken by the former.

In the afternoon Friday the attendance was quite large, the principal attraction being the trial between running horses, for which three entries were made. P. Righter, naming "Country Boy," Hiram of Willsboro, "Flying Fanny," and O. Stearns of St. Albans, "Tempest." The race was an exceedingly spirited and an exciting struggle, and the first premium was taken by "Country Boy," time 3.05 and 3.07, "Tempest" winning 2d premium.

There were also three entries for the premium to horses that never beat 3.45. Four heats were trotted, the third being contested and the fourth off, and the premium was taken by "Moosehead Belle," the "Hobaboo Mare" which won the 2d heat, losing the 4th by foul driving.

Second day.

The attendance this morning at the Fair Ground was not very good, though the weather was fair and every thing favorable.

The first trial was of colts under four years old, in which A. H. Danforth took the first premium, Jesse Mills the 2d, D. F. Phillips the 3d, and Geo. Goodrich the 4th.

In the trotting for the citizens purse of $75, open to all geldings and mares, there were three entries, but one was withdrawn after the first heat. The "Mansfield" mare won the first heat in 2.55, the "Bridgett" mare won the 2d heat in 2.54 and also the third heat in 2.53½, thus securing the prize.

The remaining on Saturday preceding the trial of speed in its programme, the attendance was larger than at any other time during the two days. It is estimated that from 500 to 600 persons were present.

For the purse of Female Equestrienne, two ladies appeared, Miss Carrie Williams of South Burlington, Miss Emma Reed of Charlotte, and Miss Addie Brown of Williston. The first premium was awarded to Miss Williams $20, the second, $10, to Miss Brown, and the remainder commenced and expired at $10 for Miss Reed.

Thursday's race the morning for a chase, a purse of $100, with hurdles, best three in five, which S. Austin of Winooski, named "Blackbird," C. A. Hubbard of Burlington, "Ethan Allen," and S. McCully of Essex, "Young America." Four heats were run, the third being declared by the judges a "dead heat." After the second heat "Young America" was withdrawn, the contest being between "Ethan Allen" and "Blackbird," and the purse was won by the latter. Time—2.44½—2.47½, 2.44½—2.45. The trots were very close and the horses looking very evenly matched, and the friends of "Ethan Allen" were sure of a victory for their favorite, but the ruling of the judges, Messrs. Cook and Quin of Rutland, and Rich of Shoreham, was no doubt correct. Much interest was manifested by the crowd in spectators, and the cheering as the horses passed the score was uproarious.

It is said the two horses are to be matched for another trial in about six weeks.

The receipts to the treasury of the Agricultural Society, for the two days, we understand to be nearly $700.

Our State Reform School.—There are now in the School six boys, from twelve to fifteen years old, all or nearly all committed for theft. One is a colored boy. All apparently are as bright as the average of boys. They are in school four hours a day, under the care and instruction of a most excellent teacher, Miss Burnham, of Thetford. They have their regular work, mainly on the farm, under the eye of the Superintendent. All seem to be happy, showing no disposition to escape. The Commissioner, Rev. Mr. Pease, is unwearied, and full at zeal in his work.

Tax Crops.—The corn crop of Western York, the Rochester *Democrat* says, is substantially a failure. It thinks that not one tenth of this crop will be harvested in a sound condition for winter use.

The Chicago *Journal* says that in the southern part of the State no damage has been done to the crop; in the central part, the damage has been but slight; and in the northern part, the damage has been great, probably destroying, in the aggregate, about one-third of the crop.

A letter in the Detroit *Post* says:

The crops of corn and buckwheat suffered terribly in western Michigan. The want of good barns is severely felt in Illinois whenever such long wet spells set in. Thousands of bushels of oats are now unfit for any use, and much more valueless in the market. The small stacks of oats, and what little wheat is unthreshed, are wet through, and the grain sprouted. The stacks look as green as a meadow in May. The surplus will be small, and that badly damaged.

Re-Union of Vt. Officers.—The members of the re-union society of Vt. officers are to meet at Montpelier, Oct. 25. All Vt officers are invited to be present and become members of the society. In the evening of the 25th an oration will be given in Representatives' hall, by Col. W. G. Veasey. After the oration the annual supper will be discussed, and speeches and sentiments will come in their appropriate places.

Masonic.—At the Annual Convention of the "Grand Royal Arch Chapter" of the State of Vermont, held at Masonic Hall, Burlington, on Wednesday Oct. 3d, the following officers were elected:

M. E. Edward S. Dana, New Haven, *Grand High Priest.*
E. Squire Marcy, Hartland, *Deputy Grand High Priest.*
E. Ira Gifford, New Haven, *Grand King.*
" Samuel R. Stocker, Windsor, *Grand Scribe.*
Comp. Chas. W. Woodhouse, Burlington, *Grand Treasurer.*
" John B. Hollenbeck, Burlington, *Grand Secretary.*
" Denford Willey, St. Johnsbury, *Grand Captain of the Host.*
Rev. Comp. Thaddeus F. Stewart, South Burlington, *Grand Chaplain.*
" Joshua Britton, Bradford, *Assistant Grand Chap'ain.*
Comp. S. H. Flowers, Bennington, *Grand Principal Sojourner.*
" Geo. W. W. Davis, Royalton, *Grand Royal Arch Captain.*
" R. R. Drake, Pittsford, *Grand Master of the 3rd Vail.*
" M. K. Paine Windsor, 2d do.
" Geo. F. Skiff, Monkton, 1st do.
" Gemaliel Washburn, Montpelier, *Grand Lecturer.*
" Benjamin Smith, Rutland, *Assistant Grand Lecturer.*
" Geo. H. Bigelow, Burlington, *Grand Steward.*
" Jonas N. Smith, Addison, *Grand Steward.*
" Sidney M. Southard, Vergennes, *Grand Sentinel.*
" Jacob Dewey, Middlebury, *Grand Tyler.*

The next meeting of the Grand Chapter will be held at Vergennes on the first Wednesday of October, 1867.

At the Annual Convention of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Vermont, held at Masonic Hall, Burlington, Wednesday, Oct. 3d, the following officers were elected:

Comp. Squire Marcy, Hartland, *M. P. Grand Master.*
" Sidney M. Southard, Vergennes, *P. Dep. Grand Master.*
" S. G. Heaton, Port's Mills, *T. S. Grand Master.*
" M. K. Paine, Windsor, *R. S. Grand Master.*
" John B. Hollenbeck, Burlington, *Grand Recorder.*
" Chas. W. Woodhouse, Burlington, *Grand Treasurer.*
" Geo. F. Skiff, Monkton, *Grand Conductor of Grand Council.*
" Henry L. Shedden, Middlebury, *Grand Captain of the Guard.*
" Orin M. Cole, Bristol, *Grand Marshal.*
Rev. Comp. Thaddeus F. Stewart, South Burlington, *Grand Chaplain.*
Comp. Gemaliel Washburn, Montpelier, *Grand Lecturer.*
" Henry C. Horton, Vergennes, *Grand Lecturer.*
" S. H. Flowers, Bennington, *Grand Sentinel.*

The next annual convention of the Grand Council will be held at Vergennes on the first Wednesday of October 1867.

Rail Road.—The City has purchased the title to the land of the old railroad track, between College and Main streets, on condition of conveying to the Third Congregational Society a triangular strip on the east side of the track enough to bring the west line of the Society's land in a right angle with College street.

The Vermont Musical Journal is the title of a monthly publication commenced by H. L. Story of this city, of which the first number has been rec'd. It intends to furnish its readers with all the musical intelligence of interest that transpires in the various Musical Associations in the State, of which there are not few, rather original and selected matter upon musical topics, and to awaken and intensify an interest in music and elevate the standard of musical taste in this region.

The first number appears in quarto form, and the Journal will be double hereafter, making it as large as any publication of the kind in the country. Mr. Story is an enterprising man, and his paper will not fail to compete with other journals in more ways than one. The subscription price is only one dollar a year, and three or four pages of good sheet music are to be given in every number. We wish the publisher a large circulation and complete success.

The Yale law students have founded a secret society, called "The Justinian." They have adopted as a badge a black stone, engraved on a green leaf, with the word "Justinian" engraved along the leaf, thus commemorating those three distinguished legal "swells," Justinian, Blackstone, and Greenleaf.

Speaking of Vermont's vote, Prentice says: "We expect nothing from Vermont but wool." Such things have been heard of as sending for wool and coming home shorn."

Thirteen veterans, ages varying from 78 to 91 years, appeared at the polls in Northfield, Vt., on the last election, and all voted the Union ticket. One of the number, Col. Averill, has been the town Treasurer for the last thirty-two years.

Our War Expenses.—The Middlebury *Register* makes the statement, from statistics in the Auditor's office, that the bounties paid to volunteers, substitutes and drafted men, with expenses attending the same, as paid by the several towns in Vermont, except those which have failed to make returns, is $5,210,442 80. The total war expenses of the State are considerably over ten millions.

A New England Temperance Convention was held in Boston on Wednesday and Thursday at Tremont Temple, a large number being in attendance from all the New England States. Fourteen or fifteen essays were read, on the Relations of the Church to Temperance, the Political Duties of Temperance men, the Relations of the Sabbath School to Temperance, &c., and after being read and discussed they were referred to a committee. A good many speeches were also made, one by Senator Wilson who was largely instrumental in getting the sale of liquor in the Capital at Washington prohibited. A series of resolutions were passed, upon various points connected with Temperance.

The Plattsburgh and Whitehall R. R. The Keeseville *Republican* says the directors of this proposed road have decided to adopt the Lake Shore Route, leaving the place of crossing the Ausable undetermined. This takes the road through Willsboro and Essex.

The Last Hours of a New Orleans Martyr—A Tale of Rebel Barbarity.

The *Christian Watchman and Reflector*, of Boston, contains an account of the last hours of the Rev. Mr. Horton, one of the martyrs of the New Orleans massacre, which testifies conclusively as to his unstained character as a Christian and patriot, his freedom from personal ambition, and the wantonness of his murder. Mr. Horton received five balls in his body, and fell. These balls were fired by policemen. Not satisfied with their work they seized him, battered his head with their billies, stabbed him, kicked and dragged him over the pavements to the first station, the mob following behind, crushing, beating and trampling him with their shoes. Thrusting him in a cell, he was left mangled and senseless.

He was flung into a cart after lying a while at the station house, and under a stifling load of dead and wounded negroes, his stomach crushed in by a blow of a heavy plank, he was taken to the Marine Hospital.

His wife, after waiting anxiously for him all the day and night, started as soon as it was morning in search of him.

Information had been received through the city papers that Gen. Baird, the military commandant, had released all who had been arrested and confined by the police, giving the name of her husband among the rest, and stating that he had returned home. Acting on this representation she went alone to Carrollton, but only to return by the next train. He was not there. Without waiting for breakfast she set off for Gen. Baird's headquarters; a young Methodist clergyman, Mr. Henry, one of Mrs. E's boarders, insisting on being her company.

No sooner did Gen. Baird see Mrs. Horton and know who she was than he expressed much surprise that her husband had not been seen, and told her he had ordered his release. Perhaps she would find him at the City Hall. To this place she immediately went, but she searched in vain. He had not been there. She then hurried to the First Police Station, determined to wring from the brutal officers a confession of what they had done with her husband. Entering the office she forced her way within the rails, and asked of the clerk what had been done with her husband. The man declared that "preacher Horton" had been sent by him to Charity Hospital, and she at once hurried thither. Again she was disappointed. He had not been seen there! (The truth was the cart which carried Mr. Horton's body had stopped there, and been sent away, as it appeared to be occupied only by blacks.) The horrible idea now suggested itself to the afflicted woman that her husband had been conveyed away with a load of dead bodies, and had been buried alive, but, as a last resort, she determined to visit the Marine Hospital. This was in a low and distant part of the city, and devoted entirely to negroes, and she could not have believed he would be carried there by his worst enemies, but at a friend's suggestion she sought the place, still accompanied by Mr. Henry.

Arrived at the gate she was refused entrance, but catching a glimpse of Dr. Harris the head surgeon, whom she knew, she called to him and asked if her husband was there. Dr. Harris could give no positive assurance, but immediately ordered the servant to admit her. Forgetting her weariness in her joy that her long quest had at last succeeded, the faithful woman bounded up the steps, and without waiting to be directed rushed in among the patients, found out her husband, and sank exhausted upon his bosom. What a spectacle! The form she loved a bruised and helpless mass of flesh and blood, his head swollen to the size of two, his left arm useless, and his right shattered and mangled. He moved perpetually about with the restless, nervous gestures of a dreaming infant. So badly trampled and beaten was his head and face that his eyes were blinded, and a painful retching, produced by the injuries to his stomach, obstructed his breath and speech. But through all the anguish and darkness of his wreck he knew his wife. That she should have recognized him is a miracle to all who do not understand the inspired eagerness of a wife's affection.

"Wipe my face, Emma," he gasped, as if she had been handling over him ever since he fell.

Warm and broken hearted the poor woman sat down by her husband's side and tried to strengthen herself for the task of soothing and comforting his last hours, for she knew too well that he could not live. Nineteen long hours she had searched for him, and now to find him thus!

Few comforts were to be found in that hospital, though the attendants, seeing her distress, evidently meant to treat her kindly. Up to this time the wounded man had lain in the warden's room, but on the next morning which was Wednesday, he was removed to a more airy apartment. The operation of trepanning was then performed on his head though with little hope of permanent benefit. When this was over, and the burden upon the brain was thus relieved, the sufferer looked up and repeated,

"When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear
And wipe my weeping eyes."

"Should earth against my soul engage"—

Here weakness prevented him, and he whispered to his wife, "You finish it."

He slept a good deal, but seemed always conscious of his wife's presence, frequently putting up his restless hand to touch her face, and remind himself, in his blindness, of her loved features. When he talked it was of his unfinished work, his convictions of the justice of the cause in which he fell, his anxieties for his wife left alone in a cruel world, and of his enemies and murderers, always forgivingly, as if they knew not what they did. At different times, too, he spoke of the riot, relating facts and incidents as I have set them down.

It afflicted him much to leave his wife penniless. He had had a little money in his pocket when he came to the Convention, but that, with the gold studs in his bosom, had been plundered by some of the ruffians who took part in mutilating his person.

Thus he lingered until the sixth day after his injury. When the morning of Sunday, the 5th of August, came, he remembered that he had an appointment to exchange pulpits with a colored brother in the city, and said:

"Emma, we must send word to Bro. Miles that I can't come. I don't feel quite well enough to preach."

As time went on his mind began to wander, and he fancied himself in his own pulpit. He invoked the Divine blessing, he gave out a hymn and sung, wounded and suffering as he was—his wife, who wept as she thought of the melody of his once fine voice, joining him at his request, half-choked by her tears. Then he prayed with her, sang again and preached, taking for his text, "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." After these exercises he expressed his wish to close with the Lord's Supper, and immediately began the beautiful ceremony. His wife, anxious to gratify him, skillfully aided with such meagre conveniences as were at hand, to carry out his touching fancy. He partook with her what seemed to him the symbolic bread and wine. "We both drink from the same cup, Emma," said he. Another hymn, a benediction, and the sufferer began to grow weak, as if indeed his work was done.

"I am going now, Emma," he whispered. "I'm sorry you can't come with me. In the fall you'll come."

Then there were no more connected sentences, but incoherent syllables of prayer, and whispers of saintly hope, "In the vale—the vale—home yonder—good by," and at six o'clock that Sabbath evening the gentle-spirited Horton fell asleep in Jesus.

Thus perished a martyr to freedom and equal rights, as sincere and pure a man as God ever welcomed "through great tribulation" to the immortal pleasures of His presence.

To the tender consideration of her friends, never so numerous as now, and to the merciful consolation of Almighty God, who never pitied her as He now pities her, we commend the weeping widow, and pray that she may long live to share the honor of her martyred husband's fame. T. B.

Mr. Johnson's Untruthfulness.—Mr. John Sherman, brother to General Sherman, and United States Senator from Ohio, in a recent speech at his home, made some statements which show up the character of President Johnson in a most unenviable light, and prove that he is quite as untrue to promises privately given, as to his solemn public pledges.

Mr. Johnson told Senator Sherman that he desired the election of the Republican ticket in Connecticut. The Senator stated that fact in a public address at Hartford. A week afterward, the President was using the patronage of the Administration for the benefit of Mr. English, Copperhead candidate for Governor.

Mr. Johnson assured Senator Sherman that he was in favor of the Civil Rights bill. He permitted this assurance to be made known to other members of Congress. Yet the passage of the bill was immediately followed by the announcement of an intention to veto it, and by the charge that its enactment was an insult to the President and an evidence of hostility.

Mr. Johnson said to Senator Sherman that he would sanction and urge, with all his power, any amendment to the Constitution which did not embody negro suffrage. But when Congress passed an amendment in which that principle was not contained, he went out of his way to assail it, and to incense the minds of the Southern people against it.

In his speeches during the tour from Washington to St. Louis, Mr. Johnson repeatedly asked: "What promises have I broken? what pledge have I violated?" Senator Sherman puts those facts, which convict him of deliberate falsehood, on record, as the sufficient answer to such queries. No one who knows John Sherman, will for one moment doubt the absolute truth of his statements.

Many of the more moderate supporters of Mr. Baxter, have already expressed a desire for some new man, whom all can support. It rests with Mr. Baxter to thus harmonize and unite the party, or widen the breach. The tone of the St. Albans *Messenger*—Mr. Baxter's organ—is not averse to compromise and we hope it will yet speak out decidedly and strongly, in favor of conciliation and concession, as a means of party unity and strength. It is no difficult matter to see, that if the quarrel goes on, the worst possible kind of embitterment and estrangement will ensue, to curse not only the present election, but those which follow. Besides, one would suppose that no man would be willing to represent his district in Congress upon a plurality vote only. In the very nature of the case it would be an unhappy state of things; not in itself truly republican, but the least of two evils; the one of which might be said to be a people without a Representative, and the other a Representative for a minority of that people. The latter perhaps preferable to the former, yet not what it ought to be; not according to the genius of a republican form of government. Let these things be considered by all, and a prudent course adopted.—*Barton Standard.*

We saw recently, a corn-field of one hundred and sixty acres, on the "Grand Prairie," in the plowing, planting and cultivation of which, no man walked a step. A rotary spader drawn by four horses, and driven by a man upon the box, plowed the field to a uniform depth of eight inches, and gave such thorough tilth that it was not necessary to use a harrow at all. A corn-planter drawn by two horses, and driven by a man upon the box, next planted the seed. A cultivator drawn by two mules, one walking upon each side of the knee-high corn, and driven by a man upon the box, completed the culture of a row at a single operation; and in the tool house lay another machine, also to be drawn by horses, which will cut down the corn when it is ripe, and lay it in regular rows,