Burlington Weekly Free Press.

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Poetry.

Under the Leaves.

Oft have I walked these woodland paths
In sadness, not foreknowing
That underneath the withered leaves
The flowers of spring were growing.

To-day the winds have swept away
Those wrecks of autumn splendor
And here the fair Arbutus flowers
Are springing fresh and tender.

O, prophet flowers, with lips of bloom,
Surpassing in their beauty
The pearly tints of ocean shells,
Ye teach me Faith and Duty!

Walk life's dark way, ye seem to say,
In faith and hope, foreknowing
That when man sees but withered leaves
God sees the fair flowers growing.

Miscellany.

Ruin and abandonment of a school girl.

HER CAREER ENDED BY THE DROWNING OF HERSELF AND CHILD.

From the Detroit Post.

At Painesville, Ohio, is a very popular female seminary, where the young ladies are kept under the most careful surveillance, and where one would naturally suppose a lounger could not gain admission. Except on Wednesday afternoon, male visitors are not admitted, and then no opportunity is afforded for private interviews.

Attracted by the reputation of this school, and anxious to afford his child every advantage in his power, Mr. John Colwell, a farmer living near Erie, Pa., sent his daughter Delia, a very pretty girl, some sixteen years of age, to this seminary. For some time her conduct was such as to command the respect and esteem of her teacher, and to win for her the enviable position of the model scholar in the institution. She excelled both in scholarship and conduct, and the most flattering accounts were forwarded to her parents.

During one of the Wednesday receptions, a young man named Henry Braid, plausible and well dressed, presenting no regular credentials, became acquainted with Miss Colwell, and from the regard it is apparent she conceived in making a favorable impression. Eluding the rules of the school, stolen interviews were managed between the pair, and a clandestine correspondence kept up for some weeks without detection. They at last became careless, and the matron of the seminary discovering the affair, told Miss Colwell leaving the house after dark, and put a stop to the visits of young Braid upon receipt of the letter. The precaution was taken too late, for the fair innocence of the poor girl, who, among the young men, has placed her honor and her life in his keeping. She determined not to be debarred from the pleasure of his society, and a rope ladder being procured, by which she was enabled, under the cover of darkness, to descend to her room, which was on the second story, and thus pass beside the sentinel every night.

Childhood, love of adventure, the peculiarities of mind consequent upon this stage of its gradually fold upon the spirits and habits of study of the young girl, and the unreasoning and rapidly consummated love for her, all had position in the mind and heart of the girl, and he is unpardonable who makes no allowance for the impulses and impulses, and a corresponding part upon her. Blind was in the very madness of loving her with

After such a manner it was not a matter of surprise to her that she was engaged to be married. The ceremony was the next day, after being forbidden to the parents of the school, [illegible] to her home until her parents could be informed of her conduct.

[illegible] Braid [illegible] to be married to her, Miss Colwell was the strong [illegible] the hotels in the town, and appropriated to an elopement arrangements provided by them, the two, they [illegible] upon their future home. Before the plan could be carried out, Mr. Colwell arrived and found his daughter at the depot, waiting for the train upon which she contemplated leaving Painesville. He at once took charge of her, and after delivering a well deserved chastisement to Braid, started with her home. The pistol meant he had received answered all the most passionate in the breast of the young man, and he determined to succeed in obtaining the object of his desires at any hazard or trouble. He therefore, unknown to Mr. Colwell, took the stage train with them, and, some means to communicate the fact to Delia, who, in defiance to a request from him, managed to evade the vigilance of her father, and at Girard, where a train moving in the opposite direction, not then to change cars and return with her lover to Painesville, while her father was rapidly been whirled along in an opposite direction. At the first station at which the train stopped they left it and, on foot, proceeded to a place where they procured a conveyance to Conneaut, Ohio, and there took passage for this city on the [illegible] Bird, which was bound for Saginaw for a load of lumber. Arriving in Detroit about the first of July, they procured lodgings at a German's on Hastings street, and there lived together for a short time as man and wife, although they had never been married and Braid refused to legalize their connection. The natural course having ensued, Braid, either being afraid of the consequences, or becoming tired of his victim, abandoned her in a strange city, without money and without friends.

The people with whom she was boarding would not keep her without that compensation which it was not in her power to give. Her situation precluded the possibility of working for a living, and, overcome by her misfortunes, she lost her senses and became a wretched wanderer, without a shelter and without food. In this condition she remained until about two weeks since, when she was discovered in an alley near Hastings street, in great distress. Some charitable persons in the vicinity took her to their own home, tended her through her great trial, and cared for her and her infant son until yesterday morning, when they missed her and her babe, the room of her having occupied being vacant. A search for her resulted in finding, at the foot of Hastings street, the shoes which she had worn and the clothing of the child. In all human probability she has sought in a watery grave, the peace she could never find on earth. The river has been dragged, but without finding the bodies of either mother or child.

Although Henry Braid did not with his own hand take the life of this young confiding girl, he is as guilty of murder as though he did so. He will go through life with the brand of Cain on his brow, a man shunned and shunned.

Gen. Grant and the Presidency.—A gentleman of this city, an intimate friend of Gen. Grant's, called on him in Washington not long since. His purpose was to get the influence of Gen. Grant with the President in relation to an office in the city. Gen. Grant told him frankly that his name would be of no service to him, but an injury. He said he had solicited very few of the favors of the President, and to them no favorable response was returned. He said that one day Mr. Johnson spoke with him in relation to it. He said to Gen. Grant: "You say that you are not a candidate for the Presidency. Now promise me," said the President, "that you will not let your name be used in connection with that office and I will grant you any favor in my power to bestow." To this Gen. Grant replied: "Mr. Johnson I am not a candidate. But suppose the people insist upon making me one, what can I do? And besides Mrs. Grant has been recently looking at the White House, and thinks she can run that establishment quite as well as it is run now. And you know, Mr. President, that these women will do pretty much as they please. And Mrs. Grant would decidedly object to my giving any such promise." The President looked as if he did not understand exactly whether this was in jest or in earnest.—*N. Y. Cor. Boston Journal.*

The Free Press.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1866

The Third District--Legislative Caucus.

FULL ENDORSEMENT OF HON. W. C. SMITH.

The position of Mr. Smith in reference to the Congressional nomination has been a consistent and honorable one throughout. He stated freely, as soon as he was informed of Mr. Baxter's withdrawal, that he did not desire to be a candidate as the nominee of Mr. Baxter, or of any clique; but only as the choice of the majority of the party, and with a reasonable prospect that the party would cordially unite on him at the polls. With that view, supposing that after Mr. Baxter's withdrawal the people would be fully represented by their delegates at Hydepark, he agreed to accept the nomination of that Convention, if it should be tendered him; and with the same purpose, understanding that a considerable portion of the party claimed that they were not represented at Hydepark, he on Wednesday evening last submitted the question to a convention of the members of the Legislature from the Third district, as the only body in any way representing the people that could be assembled before election.

The Caucus organized by the choice of Senator Hendee of Lamoille Co., as chairman and Frederick M. Vansicklen, of Burlington, as Secretary. Henry Burt, Esq., of Swanton, stated that the object of the meeting was to endeavor to heal the unhappy divisions in the Republican party of the 3d Congressional District; he had been informed that Hon. Worthington C. Smith, one of the gentlemen named for Congress had offered to submit his claim to the Senators and Representatives from the 3d District, and he therefore moved that Mr. Smith be invited to address the Caucus. Mr. Smith in a brief and handsome speech explained to the Caucus that he had no connection with the declination of Mr. Baxter, and also read his letter in reply to that of Judge White, (which we copy below) as a brief statement of his political views. As to the congressional nomination, he cheerfully committed himself to the wise division of the Senators and Representatives from the 3d District.

Senator Barlow made a personal explanation, stating that there was no *bargain* about Mr. Baxter's declination and that Mr. Baxter declined from considerations of his own solely. Mr Barlow expressly denied the alleged charges of any consideration being paid, or pledges made, to Mr. Baxter upon his withdrawal as a candidate. His (Mr Barlow,) position was such as to enable him to know that all such charges were wholly false and without foundation. Mr. Burt denounced a circular signed by Asa Reynolds, E. A. Scales and W. D. Tyler, as containing statements untrue and insulting to himself and every voter in the district. The charge against Judge Hoyt, of complicity in any "trade" about Mr. Baxter's withdrawal and Mr. Smith's nomination, he pronounced utterly false.

A ballot was then taken with the following result.

Whole number of votes, 61
Worthington C. Smith, 45
Asa O. Aldis, 16.

On motion of Senator Baker, of Orleans Co., seconded by Henry Burt, Esq., of Swanton, the nomination of Mr. Smith was made *unanimous*, and the Caucus adjourned in good feeling, all satisfied that the good of the party and the credit of the State requires the hearty and united support of Mr. Smith at the polls. The result must remove all remaining doubt on that point, and should ensure Mr. Smith's triumphant election on Tuesday.

JUDGE WHITE'S LETTER.

BARTON, Oct. 28th, 1866.

HON. WORTHINGTON C. SMITH,

SIR:—Noticing from the public press that you have been presented as a candidate for Congress from the 3rd District I thought it proper to address you relative to your present and past political opinions.

If this on my part is not considered improper, I trust you will communicate to me, in such a manner as will suit your convenience, the required information. As a republican I desire very much, and above all things, that the republican party in the 3rd District may unite upon one man—as it is well known that as a plurality of the votes elects, a scattering vote is really a vote for the enemy.

The opposition with unerring eye is watching every move in our now comparatively unsettled condition, but there is no danger if we are united, and in this view I wish to be prepared to state your political position to the republicans in my part of the district should I be enquired of, though I have no doubts upon the subject myself.

Hoping you will cheerfully comply with my request I remain very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
ELISHA WHITE.

MR. SMITH'S REPLY.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 30th, 1866.

HON. ELISHA WHITE,

DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 28th has come to hand and I hasten to reply. I cheerfully accord to yourself and all others the propriety of enquiring in regard to my political opinions.

At the present time when so much is at stake in regard to a wise and safe resolution of questions affecting so vitally the peace and unity of the country, it is especially proper that any one who is brought before the people for a high and responsible office should declare himself plainly and unequivocally.

The limits of a letter do not justify a lengthy discussion of all the important questions now absorbing public attention, nor of the causes which have combined to arouse the people to thoughtful consideration and wise action.

With the first startling announcement of armed and rebellious resistance to the power and authority of the government, I felt that the time had come when every loyal man should take his stand boldly and manfully for his country, and when every form of treason or disloyalty should not only be suppressed and subdued but should receive its just punishment.

During the whole progress of the war I gave to the government my earnest and zealous support in its grand effort to maintain its dignity and supremacy, and contributed according to my ability to aid and encourage those who went out in defense of their country, and who by their gallant and heroic deeds have won such bright laurels for themselves and imperishable honor and renown to their native state.

When the government had asserted its might and its right, had put down all armed resistance, and settled, as I trust forever, all right or power of States to secede or rebel, the difficult and complicated questions of restoration and adjustment came suddenly and prominently before the people for their consideration and decision.

To the unfortunate disagreement or want of harmony between Congress and the President I need not specially refer. Unfortunate as it may have seemed, it has at least educated us all to clearer and wiser views of the true theory and practical workings of a republican form of government, and has defined the just forms and relations of the executive and legislative departments, each to the other.

Congress rightly, as I think, claimed and asserted the right to prescribe the modes and impose the conditions upon which the States lately in rebellion could be safely restored to their practical relations to the Government. To this plan the States that have thus far spoken have given their emphatic approval—and to it, and to all leading measures which are sustained by a majority of Congress, I give my hearty and cordial support, believing that through them can best and soonest be secured restored peace and permanent union, established as they will be on the sure and lasting foundations of freedom and political equality. Uniting with you in the hope that the Republican party of this District will not allow themselves to be so divided and distracted as to lose the position and prestige to which they are justly entitled, I am my dear sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WORTHINGTON C. SMITH.

THE POSITION OF JUDGE ALDIS.

LETTER FROM JUDGE KELLOGG.

SENATE CHAMBER, MONTPELIER, Oct. 29th, 1866.

My Dear Sir:

In your letter of the 27th inst., which you were pleased to address to me, you inform me that the Hon. Asa Owen Aldis has been put in nomination by a portion of the freemen of the 3d Congressional District as a candidate for member of Congress, to be supported by the freemen of said District, at the ensuing election; and you therein enquire whether I am authorized to withdraw Judge Aldis' name from the contest, and whether, in the event of his election, he would return and enter upon the duties of the office? In reply to these enquiries I remark, that I am confident Judge Aldis has no knowledge of his nomination, or that such nomination was ever contemplated by his fellow citizens of the District, and I certainly have no authority from the Judge, directly or indirectly, to withdraw his name from the contest, or to take any action whatever, either in relation to his nomination or the withdrawal of his name from the canvass.

As to the remaining enquiry, of whether the Judge, if elected, would accept the position and enter upon the discharge of its duties, you will readily perceive my answer must be mere matter of opinion which, perhaps, others could as well determine as myself. My own opinion, however, is, that should the Judge be fairly and honorably elected, he would feel it his duty and his *pleasure* to accept the appointment, and enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Respectfully, yours,
DANIEL KELLOGG.

E. A. SCALES, Esq

The public was entitled, if any one could speak authoritatively for Judge Aldis, to some knowledge of his position in reference to a nomination, and we are glad to give the above letter to our readers. It corresponds in the main with one received by us from Judge Kellogg several weeks since, which closes as follows:

"If there is to be a division of the party, and two republican candidates in the field, I could not as his (Judge Aldis') friend and relative, consent to the use of his name, as I could hardly hope for the election of an absent person under such circumstances.

Yours very truly, DANIEL KELLOGG."

The two letters show that the use of Judge Aldis' name has been without his knowledge or consent; that *nobody* is authorized to speak for him in the matter; and that though he might probably consent that his name should be the point of union, in a cordial harmonizing of the party on *one* candidate, his friends have not been willing that he should be *one of two* republican candidates.

We are conscious of no partizan preference between Judge Aldis and Mr. Smith. If he had had anything approaching a regular nomination, and if the use of his name were likely thoroughly to unite the party, Judge Aldis would have no more cheerful supporter than ourselves. Under the circumstances of the case we have agreed with Judge Kellogg that there was no hope for the election of an absent person. Nor have we a particle of doubt that if the case were now known to Judge A. he would utterly decline to be a candidate against Mr. Smith.

The Republican City Central Committee addressed a note to Hon. Worthington C. Smith, on Thursday, expressing their earnest desire for the union of the party, and, in the belief that an expression of his political views would conduce to that end, requesting him to address the Republicans of Burlington, on Monday evening. We are sorry that he has been compelled by other engagements to decline compliance with the request. Our citizens would be right glad to hear Mr. Smith, and as we believe, would be most favorably impressed by his ability, frankness, and clear and sound republicanism. The following is his letter of reply:

ST. ALBANS, Nov. 2, 1866.

Messrs. G. G. Benedict and others,
Republican Central Com. of Burlington:

Gentlemen:—Your note of invitation to address the Republicans of Burlington on Monday evening next was received by last mail.

The sudden and unexpected manner in which I find myself before the people as a candidate for representative from the 3d Congressional District has imposed many duties and labors which absorb my time and attention, and will I fear prevent my compliance with your request. Arrangements made for Monday afternoon and evening prior to the reception of your note, will also interfere with such compliance.

I have felt an earnest and controlling desire that the unfortunate divisions and dissensions of the late contest might be healed and allayed, and the republican party of this district be restored to that harmony which in these times of national peril is of paramount importance. To this end I have sought and labored to the extent of my ability—and I cannot but hope and expect that the republicans of your city, as well as of the whole district, forgetting personal animosities and laying aside personal preferences, will show not only the unity and power of the party—but will thus vindicate those principles and measures of which the party is the exponent.

With sentiments of high regard, believe me

Your obedient servant,
WORTHINGTON C. SMITH.

BUTTER LOWER.—Butter was lower at St. Albans on Tuesday last, common lots selling at 34 cents, and upward; prime lots 40 to 43 cents.

Political.

It is an interesting feature of New York politics that Capt. Rynders has taken the stump for John Morrissey, ex-prize fighter and owner of gambling hells. Morrissey says in his acceptance of the democratic nomination for Congress, that he is one of the humble exponents of his party—which is too true

Among the distinguished Republicans now stumping New York State are Gov. Hawley of Connecticut, Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Gen. Carl Schurz, ex-Vice President Hamlin, Gen. Ashley of Ohio, Gen. Walter Harriman of New Hampshire, Gen. Garfield of Ohio, Judge Warmouth of Louisiana, Galusha A. Grow, ex-Speaker of the House, Horace Greeley and Geo. W. Curtis of New York, Sen. Wilson, and many others.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* in its last issue says that a Tennessee Johnsonite had had a long interview with the President, and reports that the President was disappointed at the result of the recent elections, but *he would not abandon his policy unless New York went against him.* That if it did, he would support the Constitutional Amendment. But if New York sustained him, he would fight the amendment during his term of service.

Schuyler Colfax recently said in a speech in Illinois: "Johnson is the body hanging on the verge of the government, and if he don't mind his p's and q's, he'll drop off."

Ex-Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, favors and advocates the Constitutional Amendment, as does also Ex-Gov Holden of North Carolina. These are the two most notde politicians in the South who have thus far taken this ground.

Col. LeGrand B. Cannon is making a spirited canvass for Congress in the 8th Congressional District of New York city. The N. Y. *Tribune* says of him:

Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, Republican-Union Candidate for Congress in the Eighth district, is one of our ablest and worthiest citizens. Having resided in Troy till within a few years, he is less widely known than he should be; but all who know esteem and confide in him. He served with credit in our late civil war, and has gained "troops of friends" in our city, as the vote of his district will show. He has an indefatigable competitor in James Brooks of the *Express*; but there are under currents working for him, and he can be elected if all who wish it will do their very best. He should have a Committee of one thousand pledged to stand at the several polls of the district from daylight to dark of next Tuesday.

Walton's *Journal* thinks "the suspicion that Mr. Baxter has been driven from the course from fear of an investigation of the charges made against him, is unveiled, for." As Mr. Walton is the only *mouth* we have heard of, whether friend or foe of Mr. Baxter, in any position to know the facts of the case, that does not share that suspicion, or conviction rather, we need not attempt publicly to unkennel him. The "suspicion" is "unveiled for," only because it comes without being called.

The Elections Tuesday.

Tuesday, Nov. 6th, 1866, was an eventful day in the political world. Besides the election of a member of Congress in this district, the following elections took place. The issue of them will decide whether or no the South shall ratify the Constitutional Amendment:

New York—Governor, thirty-nine members of Congress and one hundred and twenty-five members of the Assembly. United States Senator to elect in place of Ira Harris.

Massachusetts—Governor, ten members of Congress and State Legislature.

New Jersey—Five members of Congress and members of the State Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Richard F. Stockton.

Michigan—Governor, six members of Congress and members of Legislature.

Illinois—State officers, fourteen members of Congress and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Lyman Trumbull.

Wisconsin—State officers, six members of Congress, and members of State Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Timothy O. Howe.

Minnesota—Governor, two members of Congress and members of Legislature.

Missouri—Superintendent of Public Instruction, nine members of Congress and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of B. Gratz Brown.

Kansas—Governor, member of Congress, and members of the Legislature. Two United States Senators to elect in place of James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy.

Nevada—Governor, member of Congress and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of James W. Nye.

Maryland—Five members of Congress and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of John A. J. Cresswell.

Delaware—Governor, members of Congress and Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Free Press.]

FROM MONTPELIER.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 1st, 1866.

It really looks as if daylight had dawned at last upon the darkness which has so long brooded over the Third District. A meeting of the republican members from that District was held last evening, at which it was apparent from the first that the ruling desire was, not so much to secure the success of this or that individual, as to harmonize the party and give a united and cordial support to the candidate of the majority Hon. Worthington C. Smith being present, was called for, and took the stand. He was evidently laboring under powerful emotions, but he preserved his self-possession, and spoke very handsomely. It was evident from the effect his speech had upon the audience, that he was the coming man. He denied absolutely that the arrangement by which Baxter withdrew in his favor took place with his knowledge or consent. He defined his past and present political status so fully and satisfactorily as to remove all doubts or suspicions of his complete soundness in the republican faith. He submitted it to the decision of the members whether he, and, if not he, who, should be the candidate of the republican party, and pledged himself to abide by the decision.

At the close of his remarks a ballot was called for, and the roll being called the members went forward and deposited their ballots. All the Senators, and nearly all the members, responded, and the result of the ballot was announced to be—Smith 45, Aldis 16. It will be seen that Smith had not only a very large majority of the votes cast, but a clear majority of all the votes that *could* be cast. There are 76 towns in the District, of which two are unrepresented and six are represented by democrats, leaving 68 republican members, to whom add the eleven senators, and there were 79 persons entitled to vote. If all the absentees had been opponents of Smith, he would still have a clear majority of eleven. But some of the absentees authorized their friends to declare their preference for Smith, making his real strength still greater than the ballot showed it to be. The result of the ballot being declared, Senator Baker, formerly an ardent Baxter man and subsequently of Aldis proclivities, moved to make the nomination unanimous; Henry M. Burt, Esq., of Swanton, the head and front of the Aldis wing of the party, seconded the nomination, and it was carried without a dissenting vote. Mr. Smith briefly expressed his thanks, after which many members went forward and gave their congratulations, and the caucus adjourned, with a better state of feeling than has prevailed at any other time since the session commenced. The proposition of the Lyndon *Union* to the democrats to "go in and lay Worthington C. Smith out in the cold," will probably fail to be carried into effect.

In order to prevent the apprehended stampede of members from the Third District, Senator Hendee of Lamoille yesterday introduced a bill, which, under a suspension of the rules, was passed by both houses in less than hour, authorizing the clerks of the House to open a ballot box next Tuesday, and receive the ballots of such members, and of other voters from the Third District who may then be here. It is doubtful, however, whether the object of the bill will be secured. The members sit very unsteadily upon their seats, and many of them are getting ready to leave. A joint resolution for an adjournment from Friday afternoon till 4 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon has to-day passed both houses, by almost unanimous votes.

In the Senate, this afternoon, a bill to refund to drafted men the amount paid by them as commutation, came up for discussion. Senator Geofrue of Windham County opened the debate in opposition to the bill, and took the Senate and spectators quite by surprise. He had been one of the silent Senators, and no one suspected him of being a debater, but he "broke out, like the Irish rebellion, forty thousand strong," and made a clear, sensible, and forcible speech. Senator Skinner of Orleans spoke in favor of the bill, and Senator Hendee rejoined. The Senate, by a vote of 17 to 11, rejected the bill. W.

The City Water Works.

The question of the mode of supplying our city with water, has of late been under protracted discussion before the Board of Aldermen, and to a considerable extent before our citizens in printed reports. It has practically narrowed down to a choice between two rival plans, each recommended by engineers of experience and reputation.

One is to force the water from the Lake, by steam pumps, into a reservoir containing three million gallons.

The other is to force the water from the river, by pumps driven by water power, into a reservoir containing two million gallons.

The other details will be the same for both plans. Between the two, the Board of Aldermen is almost equally divided.

The first cost of the working of the Lake plan is estimated at $147,500.

The first cost of the work on the river plan is estimated at $140,000.

The friends of the river plan presented to the Board responsible parties, who were ready to contract for the work at the figures named. The friends of the Lake plan in the Board could gain your convention against a proviso making the adoption contingent on the production of satisfactory evidence that it would cost no more than the estimate—a circumstance calculated to excite a doubt whether it is not likely to cost more than the estimate.

Assuming however, that parties can be found to construct the Lake works at the figures named, the two plans are about on a par as to first cost. There is not difference enough between them to warrant one in [illegible] Nor is there any practical question as to the certainty of supply. There will always be water enough in the Lake, and water in the River that proposed, and point of 200 miles to draw from, always enough in the river. All questions of right to take the water have been removed, by the action of the parties owning the Sawdust Mill and water power, to deed to the city land enough for the works, and a preference right to all the water needed for the city supply and for running the pumps, *free gratis for nothing!* This generous offer was made by Messrs. O. A. Dodge and Lawrence Barnes. The question narrows down, then, to the point of cost of raising the water, and quality of water.

On the first of these two there can be no discussion. It needs no engineer to tell any man, that it will cost very much less to pump by water power, from a pond close by, or above the Lake, through a main four fifths of a mile long; than by steam power from the Lake, through a main a mile and four fifths long. We find that Mr. Linsley, in his report estimates the cost of pumping by steam power, with an allowance of but $150 a year for repairs, at $3,312 a year.

On the other hand patriotic responsible parties offered to the board to contract to run the pumping machinery by water power and make all the repairs for $500 a year. The difference is $2,800—equal to a tax of 13 to 14 cents on the dollar, on the grand list of the city. There can be no serious question on that point. The only one left then, is that—last, but by no means least—of the *quality of the water*. This is in effect the prime question. If the water from the river, when properly settled in a reservoir, is as good as that of the lake—then the river plan must be the best. That is a point which we certainly do not feel competent to decide. There are evidently two sides to it. Mr. Linsley thinks the Lake water will be much the best, and has carried with him apparently in this opinion a majority of the Board of Aldermen. The very competent Water Committee of the Board, after considerable investigation and analysis of the water, reported last July, that they were "satisfied that the quality of the River water *is as good if not better* than the Lake water."

If this opinion is a correct one, then the long petition of our citizens to the Board of Aldermen, in favor of the Lake plan, becomes quite another thing. That petition is based upon the assumption that the Lake plan will "afford the best water," and at less cost" than the other. That may be so, but it is clearly begging the whole question, and if the truth should happen to be that the *River* will afford the best water at the less cost, that petition at once becomes one for the River plan.

We are very glad that the decision of so important a point did not rest with us. A majority of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Appleton, Ballou, Blodgett and Peck, have decided it in favor of the Lake plan. Not questioning the sincerity of their convictions, we have only to express our sincere regret that the plan adopted could not have commended itself to the large mechanical talent of Mr. Dodge, the business tact and strong sense of Mr. Barnes—the man to whom more than any other is due the prosperity which permits our city to *think* about such an enterprise as this—the clear head of Mr. Worcester, and the careful judgment of Mr. Taft. That the full confidence of the people can be secured for the measure, with such a decision in the Board seems impossible.

The Montpelier *Argus* contradicts, with somewhat unnecessary heat, the statement taken by us from Walton's *Journal*, that Mr. S. E. Bailey, the new mail agent, "was not the choice of the *Argus* clique." It avers on the contrary that Mr Bailey's petition was drawn up by the editor of the *Argus* and the appointment urged by T. P. Redfield. So much the worse for Mr. Bailey.

PLATTSBURGH.—As a daughter of Mr. Thomas Regan of Plattsburgh—fifteen or sixteen years of age—on Thursday morning last, was handling one of "Elliot's four shooters," it "went off," lodging a ball in her breast, causing a dangerous wound. The ball has not yet been extracted.

The Plattsburgh jail is vacant.

The Baltimore Troubles.

The New York *Tribune* thus sums up the facts of the Baltimore police difficulties, which are occupying so large a share of the telegraphic news reports, and of the public attention:

The trouble in Baltimore is not of recent origin. It began with the rebellion, and dates as far back as the Spring of 1861, when the rebels of Baltimore fired upon a Massachusetts regiment marching to the defense of Washington. A large number of the people of Maryland were rebels, and Maryland regiments fought in the ranks of Lee and Johnston. Fortunately the geographical position of the State placed it, from the first, under the protection of the Government, and the courage of its loyal people prevented it from being dragged into secession. After the war, in self-protection and simple justice, the loyal men of Maryland amended the State Constitution to prevent returned rebels from voting, and by a strict registry law they have thus far succeeded in saving the State from the rule of its worst enemies. Since Andrew Johnson adopted the policy of placing the whole South under the rule of the rebel leaders, the men who sympathized and aided the rebellion in Maryland have made a bold effort to regain the power they had forfeited by treason, and Gov. Swann, elected as a Union man in 1864, has done his best to sustain it. Baltimore, the headquarters of all the rebels north of Richmond was the point of attack. The laws of the State, entirely enforced by the police commissioners, enabled only Union men to vote, and at all the recent elections, including that of Gov. Swann, thousands of known rebels were disfranchised. So long as the police commissioners remain in office it was certain that the laws would be honestly administered, and that the barriers created by the loyal community for its protection would not be broken down or evaded by the men who sought to join Maryland to the Confederacy. This did not suit Gov. Swann, whose change of policy compelled him to depend on rebel votes for political advancement. He determined to remove the commissioners and replace them with men less devoted to their Union; for this purpose the charges were preferred which have been investigated before the Governor of Annapolis, and upon which he has removed the commissioners.

We have carefully examined the evidence on the side of the Governor, and compared it with that for the defense, and cannot see how any respectable lawyer could conscientiously say that the charges had been proved. The witnesses for the prosecution, of whom 80 were summoned, testified that only radical judges of elections were appointed in certain wards; that in some cases there were no boxes used to deposit rejected votes to preserve them for future adjudication; that legal votes were refused; that the police force was used to intimidate voters by violence; that Commissioner Wood had been seen drunk in the streets—in short, that the recent election was illegally and unjustly conducted. Every particle of this testimony—so far as the charges against the commissioners are sustained by it—has been rebutted by the evidence for the defense. It is true, no doubt, that there were abuses and irregularities at the polls, for these are inevitable in all large cities, but it has not been shown that in a single instance the commissioners were responsible. They, on the contrary, appear to have done all in their power to secure a full and fair and legal vote, without respect to party interests; the good character of the judges of elections was fully proved, and their "radicalism" seems to mean that they were Union men and not rebel sympathizers; the ballot-box sets were proven to be those always in use, and used in the election of Governor Swann in 1864; in several cases the use of rejected boxes was proved when witnesses for the prosecution had sworn they saw none; the respectability of the special police was established; the charge of drunkenness against Commissioner Wood fell to the ground, and is not even cited in the Governor's decision; while in many cases the witnesses for the prosecution were proved to be men of immoral character, graduates of the prison, or candidates for its honors. The credibility of the main points of the testimony in support of the charges is destroyed by the overwhelming evidence in behalf of the accused.

But Gov. Swann, from the first, it is apparent, had made up his mind that the commissioners should be removed, and no evidence in their favor could have changed him. His own words have made it plain that the trial over which he presided was a farce and a mockery—that these men were not summoned to Annapolis to be tried, but to be condemned.

The changes had to be made before next Tuesday and they have been made. The new commissioners may be trusted to take care of the interests of the "fourteen thousand disfranchised people of Baltimore," next Tuesday, and the 14,000 friends of the Rebellion may be trusted to take care of the Governor. New Commissioners, new Judges of Elections, a new police, who will have control of the polls, and Baltimore under their rule will send twenty-one members to the Legislature pledged to vote for Thomas Swann as United States Senator from Maryland. This is the meaning of the removal of the commissioners—to wrest the State from the Union men who saved it from rebellion, and make the Legislature the tool of one man's political ambition.

The relations of Secretary Stanton and the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1866.

There have been many rumors afloat during the past two weeks relative to a rupture between the President and Secretary Stanton, and the probable retirement of the latter; and from these clouds of smoke something reliable and definite can now be reached. The reports that the difficulty arose on account of the Secretary's filling the vacancies in the army without consulting Mr. Johnson, and assigning them to duty, are substantially correct. But the fact cannot be sustained that these appointments were made from the political friends or the personal friends of Mr. Stanton, who were inclined to "radical" proclivities, to the exclusion of those of different political opinions. As far as I have ascertained, the selection of officers has been governed almost entirely by their field records—those most distinguished by gallantry and good conduct receiving the appointments. It is true, no doubt, that the Secretary would commission a "radical" sooner than a copperhead, were their field record the same. He has received too much abuse, has been too often slandered and vilified by this estimable class of citizens, to look upon them with great favor. And the forgiving characteristics of his nature are not at all prominent—quite different in fact from those of his worthy superior.

I do not think that the rupture arose by reason of the political antecedents of the appointees altogether; but because Mr. Stanton presumed to make them without submitting them to Mr. Johnson for approval. It is quite true that the more important selections for the higher positions in the new regiments are now being thoroughly revised by the President, assisted by Generals Grant and Sherman; and the fact that Mr. Sherman is called to these consultations in the face of his well-known unfriendliness to Secretary Stanton, is significant.

It was perfectly natural for Mr. Stanton to assume the right to make these appointments. That very independence of action, based as it was in this case upon his excellent judgement and knowledge of the services of the applicants, and his promptness in the dispatch of business, are two great qualities which secured for him the strong regard of President Lincoln, and which, added to his general ability as a war minister, has maintained for him the place as the head of the War Office against the well known wishes of Mr. Johnson. He is one whose bold and active mind will assume responsibility. So bold, so comprehensive, so fertile in resources and expedients, he is one to depend upon and believe in himself, and mould others to his will. His assistants and those around him are never his advisers, but his clerks. War matters are wholly controlled by himself, and from the President alone does he receive suggestions. A decided lack of courtesy is attributed to him. Gen Thomas in addressing a letter to Gen. Grant asking instructions in a case of conflict between the military and civil authorities, was answered by the Secretary, who did not even consult Grant. When the General read the correspondence for the first time in the morning papers, it is said he smoked harder than usual, but nothing else testified to his appreciation of the slight.

Now the breach is wider than ever between the two, the most formal relations existing between them.—Stanton was the man for war times. History will do him credit. Mr. Lincoln, rather inclined to hesitate, knew how to value him, who in times of great emergency was more great than ever.

It would not be at all surprising if he resigned at any time, although in view of his value in the War Office, he may be retained some time longer. When that retirement does come, it will be heralded by congratulatory shouts from all the friends of freedom and the good cause, and will mark the end of a service as brilliant, as loyal, and as noble as men can boast of.—*Cor. Pres. Journal.*

AN ANCIENT PICTURE OF A MODERN ANOMALY.—Readers of Scripture may be aware that a prophet of Israel once had a vision, in which he clearly foresaw the character and fate of Andrew Johnson. The record may be found in the 8th chapter of Daniel, verses 23, 24 and 25. It is as follows:

"And in the latter time of their kingdom (that of the Confederates) when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up.

"And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power (but by that of the people deceived into electing him); and he shall destroy wonderfully, and shall prosper, and practise, and shall destroy the mighty and holy people.

"And through his policy also he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many; He shall also stand up against the Prince of princes; but he shall be broken without hand."

THE AMERICAN.—The American Hotel in this city has passed into the hands of some new landlords. Messrs. P. A. Roberts of Boston and Edwin Goodwin of Keene, N. H. having purchased the lease of the house from the estate of Charles Miller, deceased. The new proprietors have had experience in their business in Boston and elsewhere, and we wish them all success in their purpose to keep a better house than we have known of late years in Burlington.

MESSRS. and Claude Hump have had on their white water caps for several days past.

APPOINTMENTS.—S. M. Bailey, democrat, of Montpelier, has been appointed U. S. mail agent upon the Vt. Central vice B. D. Hopkins, resigned in consequence of ill health. Mr. Bailey for years has been baggage master upon the Central and is called a good man. He was not the choice of the *Argus* clique.

J. H. Williams, Esq., of Bellows Falls, has been appointed Pension Agent for Vermont, on the East side. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Johnson Convention and supersedes Mr. E. D. Redington, republican.

DEATH OF MISS SEWARD.—Miss Fanny Seward, the only daughter and youngest child of the Secretary of State, died at Washington Oct. 29, at the age of 22, from bilious fever. The N. Y. *Times* says of her:

Since the death of his wife, Mr. Seward's affections have clung most closely and fondly to his daughter, whose character, resembling her mother's, was well calculated to win love and tender regard from all who knew her. She was eminently quiet and unobtrusive in her manner, shrinking always from public notice, seeking happiness in the private duties and enjoyments of domestic life, and ministering with constant and solicitous assiduity to the wants and welfare of those around her. Yet she had a strength of character far beyond what any casual observer would detect, and was equal to any emergency, no matter how trying and terrible it might be. The fearless courage with which she threw herself between her father's breast and the uplifted knife of the assassin Payne, and the tenacity with which she clung to his arm, and sought to divert his deadly aim, attest this trait in her character. Payne afterward said that if he could have made up his mind to strike her out of his way he could have accomplished his purpose upon the Secretary, but that her face, between his weapon and her father, disarmed him; he had not the heart to take her life also. Mr. Seward's attachment to her was always most warm and devoted. While travelling in Europe he never retired at night without writing to her full descriptions of all he had seen and heard during the day; she was always in his thoughts when absent and always closely watchful of his comfort and happiness at home. That home, already so shadowed with gloom, will be darker than ever, now.

The Detroit *Post* suggests that the frequent pardons by the President of counterfeiters of the U. S. currency, is probably due to the fact that as the laws against this crime were made while eleven States were unrepresented, Mr. Johnson regards the rascals as aggrieved individuals unrightfully deprived of their liberty.

Walton's *Journal* says of the result of the Legislative caucus: "This should, and we trust will, end the unhappy controversy in the third district, and the freemen of the district can now honorably and satisfactorily settle the whole matter by electing Mr. Smith, who will do honor to the district and the State."

BADLY DONE.—The high water occasioned by the copious rains of Tuesday carried away a bridge over Williams River in Chester, on the Rutland & Burlington Road, and trains were also prevented running North of Rutland that evening, by in