The Free Press.

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G. G. BENEDICT, EDITOR.

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Republican State Nominations.

For Governor,
JOHN W. STEWART,
OF MIDDLEBURY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
GEORGE N. DALE,
OF ISLAND POND.

For Treasurer,
JOHN A. PAGE,
OF MONTPELIER.

Chittenden Co. Republican Nominations.

For Senators,
GEO. GRENVILLE BENEDICT, Burlington.
F. C. KENNEDY, Colchester.
CHAUNCEY W. BROWNELL, Williston.

For Assistant Judges,
NATHAN LINCOLN, Milton.
NATHANIEL PARKER, Burlington.

For States Attorney,
ROMEO H. START, Burlington.

For Sheriff,
LUMAN A. DREW, Burlington.

For High Bailiff,
JAMES W. MILLS, Burlington.

For Judge of Probate,
TORREY E. WALES, Burlington.

The United States Senate has agreed, by a vote of 34 to 23, to abolish the income tax altogether. Of the New England Senators Messrs. Anthony, Buckingham, Ferry, Trumbull, Sumner and Wilson voted to abolish; while Messrs. Hamlin and Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont and Sprague of Rhode Island, voted for a retention of the tax.

The Senate came to a square vote Tuesday on the question of the franking privilege, and refused to dispense with it by a vote of 26 to 28. Several senators were willing to have the whole franking system abolished, provided it would carry with it a general reduction of letter postage to one or two cents. Other Senators were not prepared for this, and accordingly the proposed reform awaits another trial.

The bill to reduce the army has become a law and it will take effect on the 1st of July. The standing army will consist of no more than thirty thousand men, and army officers cannot hold civil office without resigning their military commissions. Under the new bill the General has $12,000 a year; lieutenant-General, $10,000; Major-General, $7,500; Brigadier-General, $5,500; Colonel, $3,500; Lieut.-Colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,500. It is reported that General Sherman regards the passage of the bill as an insult to the army, and he has even threatened to resign his commission.

The surveying party under Commander Selfridge, which was despatched to Panama to discover if possible a new route for the 15th mile of Darien canal, will probably return at an early date. Nothing of importance has been accomplished, according to latest advices. The weather has been extremely unfavorable, and the men are disheartened. The conclusion so far arrived at is that no practicable route for a canal exists. Meanwhile the Pacific railroad has absorbed so much of the traffic which, until its opening, passed over the Isthmus, that several large steamers belonging to the Pacific steamship company, retained at Aspinwall for trade on the Pacific coast, have been transferred to the China trade.

Whittemore, the re-elected South Carolina trader in cadetships, was on Tuesday declared ineligible to a seat in Congress by a decisive vote. Gen. Logan took the ground that Whittemore came under the designation of the statute which says "that persons guilty of misdemeanors or of an infamous crime shall not be eligible as members of Congress." Messrs. Eldridge of Wisconsin and Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois, opposed Gen. Logan's resolution, and Mr. Poland offered a resolution referring all proceedings in the matter to the Judiciary Committee, to report the law and the precedents applicable to the case, and whether B. F. Whittemore is entitled to a seat; but it was ruled out, and the resolution passed, 124 to 29.

Mr. Whittemore was on the floor during the discussion, and when the vote was announced he took his hat and retired. He says that he was advised by General Butler and other Congressmen to return and run for Congress after he was expelled for selling cadetships, and that he shall be a candidate for the Forty-second Congress.

Under the Homestead Act there have been taken for homesteads about thirteen millions of acres of the public lands, while Congress has given away to railroad companies two hundred and fifty millions of acres. We believe in extending public aid to public enterprises, but this wholesale conveying of the public lands must be stopped sometime, or the public domain will be gobbled up, and the Homestead law become inoperative, for there will be no land left. The New York *Financial Bulletin* compiles a statement from the figures of the Land Office, which shows that the grand aggregate given by Congress to all parties is 450,000,000 acres. The *Bulletin* adds:

> This leaves, at a rough estimate, 975,000,000 acres, exclusive of Alaska, yet in our possession, fully one-third, and probably one-half of which is valueless. The territory we have given to railroads alone is more than the entire area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France united; and, besides this, we have loaned these roads Government credit to the amount of $65,000,000. Thus much has been done since 1860. If we go on at the same rate for twenty years more, what will there be left?

The discussion in the British House of Commons on Mr. Forster's bill for compulsory education, is continued with much persistency, and its passage in the form it was introduced to the House is very improbable. The bill makes no attempt to inaugurate a system of common schools, unsectarian in character, like our own; but provides for the support of denominational schools at the public cost, on the plan, probably, of allowing so much per head for each scholar. It is on the sections making this provision that the strongest opposition concentrates itself; and the prospect for their ultimate excision or material modification seems imminent. Tuesday night, Mr. Horsman announced that should the amendment striking out these provisions be carried, he would urge that provision be made for the construction of double school buildings, one part for secular and the other for religious teaching. There is small chance of the adoption of so peculiar an idea, but it affords a fair indication of the lengths to which both parties will go in advocating their special systems of public education in England.

The Plan of the Fenian Campaign.

The Fenian General Donally, in his remarks at the re-union of the 2d Regiment on Friday evening, made the first official statement, so far as we are aware, of the plan of the late Fenian raid on Canada. It was, in brief, to cross the Canada line at Franklin with 1500 men on Tuesday, to occupy a position, hold it on the defensive, compelling the Canadians to attack them or leave them unmolested; in the mean time to march a force to the railroad, seize a train, and surprise St. Johns by railroad. The same operation was to have been undertaken from Derby, and General Donally expressed his conviction that if their men had been on hand they should certainly have taken St. Johns, and Richmond on the Grand Trunk. With so much of success to start with, he believed the entire body of Irish Americans able to bear arms, would have rushed to reinforce them, and they would have taken Canada! The scheme failed, in his opinion, because, instead of 1500 men, less than 100 were on hand at the time set for the invasion. The attack on Eccles Hill, he said, failed because the men behaved badly. At the time he attributed this to cowardice; but on reflection he had come to the conclusion that the men were disheartened by the fewness of their numbers and by the thought that if captured they would probably be hung, and that their motive was the natural instinct of self-protection.

It is hardly necessary to point out the utter folly and recklessness of this plan. Countries like Canada are not taken by mobs. The instinct of self preservation and dislike of the gallows, are pretty strong feelings in most men, and are *fundamental* obstacles in the way of the success of any such unlawful and desperate undertaking. If the Fenians had succeeded in crossing the line and taking a position, they would not have held it against an attack. They did not hold for ten minutes the position they took at Trout River, though they were on the defensive, and had forced the Canadians to attack them in their chosen position. A single train up rail would have upset the railroad foray on St. Johns. If St. Johns and Richmond and Huntingdon had been occupied, the Irish Americans of the States would not have rushed to reinforce them. First because of the instinct of self preservation, second because the United States government would not have permitted them, and third because of the insufficiency of means of transport. They would have been for the most part without arms, or organization, or commissariat, if they had gone, and the more that went the worse they would have been off, after they got there.

General Donally also undertook to answer the common objection brought against the Fenian operations on Canada, that they could not help the cause of Ireland. He owned in effect that they could not. He said that the Canadian people had done the Irish no wrong. The invasion, he said, was not intended to injure the Canadians. It was a simple attack against British power. With that power he declared that he and other Irishmen had a lifelong score to settle, and that they had simply undertaken to strike it at the nearest accessible point. In other words the native was as destitute of reason, as the scheme was of wisdom. We cannot refrain our surprise that really intelligent and honest men, like Donally, should have been concerned in this business. We hope they have learned a useful lesson; and that they see clearly now, that the best service they can do their countrymen abroad and in this country, is to refuse to countenance or listen to, any plan or proposition looking towards a repetition of the Fenian folly.

The Chinese Question.

Two bills have been introduced in the Senate, intended to put a stop to the introduction of Chinese laborers. One by Senator Williams, of Oregon, prohibits the importation of laborers under the contract system, and does away with the outrageous system which throws so many Chinese women upon the shores of the Pacific for the purposes of prostitution. The other, offered by Senator Stewart of California, as a substitute to the first, is general in its provisions, and includes the importation under contract of laborers of all nationalities; it being claimed that Government has a right to regulate the admission of aliens, especially when the payment of their transportation forms part of the contract. It is probable that the two bills will be combined into one, the California Senators insisting upon the clause relating to Chinese women. The Pacific coast Representatives and Senators feel very strongly upon the question, and have the assistance of Senator Wilson of Massachusetts. Some of the friends of these measures assume the ground that the Fifteenth Amendment does not apply to the Celestials, and that we are not obliged by its terms to grant them the privileges of citizenship; and a chance was, it now appears, interpolated in the recent treaty with China, that nothing in its provisions should be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon citizens of China in the United States.

One thing would seem to be pretty clear.—that Congress must make any law it passes apply to immigrants from all foreign nations, alike.

The danger, held up by Mr. Wilson, of a tremendous importation of "the degraded portion of mankind, to lower the price of labor and degrade the workingmen of the United States," does not seem to be very imminent, in view of the fact, reported from San Francisco, that the heads of the Chinese companies in that city have despatched a circular to the Chinese seaport towns, recommending that emigration be discontinued, inasmuch as large numbers of Celestials on the Pacific Coast are now out of employment, and reduced almost to want.

On the whole it would seem to be well, (unless Congressmen fear the immediate fulfilment of the threat of the New York workingmen's Union, that it will remove the U. S. government by force unless it keeps out the Chinese), not to rush through a bill on any such important and little understood subject, just at the close of the session.

We have been interested in the report of an interview with Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., (brother of John Bright) who introduced the woman suffrage bill in the British Parliament, given by a correspondent of the New York *World*. To a remark of the correspondent that the bill was, as he supposed, an entering wedge and first step toward giving the suffrage to all women, Mr. Bright is reported as saying that it was no such thing. It was, he said, the object of his bill to apply the principle of the late Reform bill to the spinsters and widows of the kingdom who are householders. That principle is that there shall be one person in every family who shall have a voice in the legislation of the country. The married woman may be content with being represented by her husband, and the daughters at home may be satisfied with the representation of their father. If they are not "weak women" they can influence their representative to any desirable extent. But there are a large class of women—300,000 of them in the entire kingdom—who have no such representative. They are householders and heads of families; they own property, pay rates, and bear their share of the burdens of the State. It was these women whom his bill proposed to enfranchise. He simply sought to extend to them the application of the vital principle of household suffrage. Had he succeeded he believed it probable that, as the cry for manhood suffrage died away when household suffrage was extended to men, the cry for universal womanhood suffrage would also have died away when household suffrage had been given to women.

Mr. Bright went on to say, as reported, how wide was the gulf which divided the advocates of woman suffrage in the United States and England, and that he had no sympathy whatever with the reformers of America, like Tilton, Stanton and Anthony; "who sought the suffrage for women] in order that with it they might overturn society and bring about a reign of free-love, free-divorce, and the abolition of the head-ship of man in the family." Happily, in England, the agitation in favor of woman suffrage had been kept wholly free from such issues as these, and the persons engaged in it regarded the doctrines preached on the rostrums of woman's rights meetings in America with horror and disgust.

Canadian Annexation.

In the House of Representatives on the 20th of June, Judge Poland of Vermont, on leave, introduced the following joint resolution:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Requesting the President to open negotiations for the admission of the British Provinces of North America, as States of this Union.

Whereas the relative geographical position of the United States and the British Provinces in America; their intimate commercial and business relations with each other, the similarity of their laws and institutions; their common origin and language, all render it in the highest degree desirable for the prosperity, peace, and safety of both countries that they should be united under a common government. Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be requested to open negotiations with the government of Great Britain, and with the local governments of said provinces, with a view to the admission of said provinces into our Union with such number of States, and upon such terms and conditions, as shall be mutually satisfactory to all the said governments, and the people thereof.

If this action has been taken after consultation with and at the request of Canadian statesmen, who represent a predominant sentiment among the Canadian people, it is well. If not we should fear that its effect would be unfavorable, rather than otherwise, upon the result it contemplates. When Canada is ready to request admission to the Union, it seems to us that it will be time enough for the United States to open negotiations on the subject. That a considerable portion of the Canadian people do now greatly desire annexation, is doubtless true. That a controlling portion is of that mind, is by no means clear. There will be no difficulty on the part of this country, at any time, in the way of a union of the two countries. The question is as to the disposition of Canada in the matter. And Canada therefore, as it seems to us, should take the initiative step in the business.

Delegates and Substitutes.

The question propounded by our correspondent "X." in reference to the rights of a delegate appearing to take his seat in convention after the roll has been completed, reported by the Committee on Credentials and accepted by the Convention, is one of some importance under our delegate system, and one that we should be glad to have authoritatively settled. On the one hand is the right of the voters to be represented by the man of their choice, rather than by a substitute. If this is made paramount to all other considerations, as perhaps it ought to be, then questions arise as to when the roll of a convention can be considered complete, and whether a simple parole statement to the floor can properly be allowed, as was the case in the Convention last Saturday, to invalidate the written credentials presented by a set of delegates. Our impression is that the decision of the Convention, though perhaps correct in principle, was contrary to precedent—in other words that it is not customary to change a roll of delegates duly prepared and reported by a regular Committee on Credentials, and accepted by a formal vote of a convention.

The confirmation of Mr. Akerman as Attorney General of the Senate, on Thursday last, was a gratifying evidence of the cordiality existing between the Senate and the administration, to which Senator Edmunds bore such distinct testimony in his speech at the State Convention. If anything was needed to invest this action of the Senate with additional force, it was given in the manner in which it was done. When Mr. Akerman was nominated, it was asserted that he could never be confirmed, certain Radical senators being opposed to him on the ground that he was a Southerner and a rebel whose disabilities had to be removed by Congress. But the Senate confirmed the nomination without question or debate. The whole thing was done in the short interval which elapsed between the departure of the nominee from Georgia and his arrival at Washington.

The office of Attorney General is one of the most important ones in the Cabinet, and is to be still more so, under the new act of Congress establishing a Department of Justice, and centering the whole legal force of the Government in it. Of this most responsible department the Attorney General will be the head. That Mr. Akerman is personally just the man to fill so important an office, is perhaps open to doubt. We do not suppose he would have been the choice of the Senate for it, under any circumstances; but the Senate has been willing that the President should have his choice. The effect of the appointment ought to be good upon Georgia and the entire South. The South is once more represented in the Cabinet. It should accept the fact as strong evidence of the conciliatory policy of the President, and of acquiescence in such a policy on the part of the Republican Senate, and should bring forth the fruits of loyalty and obedience, which alone can vindicate the continuance of such a policy.

The Albany *Journal* sharply arraigns the New York Democracy for the shiftlessness and imbecility of the management of the canals, as shown especially in the Champlain canal. It says that instead of deepening the locks in the spring, as they ought to have done, the contractors paid no attention whatever to them, so that now the inspectors require boats drawing only three feet and eleven inches to lighten up two inches in order to get through the locks and over the three mile level above Waterford. New gates are needed at the lock at the State dam, and it was known as well last spring as it is now. Yet it was not done then, and the contractors talk of putting them in now, to the serious impediment of navigation by compelling boatmen to go around by Cohoes, which section is sadly in need of water. All along boats are crowding, and trade is sadly embarrassed by the incompetent management of political hacks and scheming contractors. For all this the *Journal* holds the Democrats responsible. The last Legislature, which was under control of democratic majorities, was earnestly urged to take effective action in regard to the Champlain canal, but it temporized and faltered. And what the Legislature failed to do toward stripping this important channel of commerce, the contractors have largely succeeded, by culpable negligence, in accomplishing. The democratic party demanded for its officials entire control over the public works of the State, and the Legislature invested the canal authorities with vast and irresponsible powers; and the Democracy must "stand the blowing" for the existing bad condition of the canal.

PENSION BILLS.—A pension bill has been passed by the House and is now before the Senate granting a pension to Chauncey H. Goodale, late of the Fourth Vermont Volunteers.

The hot weather has a peculiarly exasperating effect on the New York rough, the consequences of which appeared on Sunday in fifteen violent deaths, resulting from pistol shots, knives, or accidents reported for that single day in the city of New York.

A SWIM FOR LIFE.—An old man, over 60 years old, named E. T. Lasher, fell from one of the Hudson river steamers recently into the river. The boat was in motion, and no one hearing him call he was compelled to make his own way ashore which he did by swimming over half a mile. When he reached the shore he was too exhausted to stand up.

A huge mastodon, the largest in the world, has been discovered in Dry Creek, California. It measures four feet between the eyes, the tusk is 14 feet in length and 18 inches in diameter.

Advices from North Adams are to the effect that twenty-five of the striking Crispins have bought the shoe-factory of A. R. Smith & Co., intending to run it on the co-operative system; and another company has been formed for the same purpose, for whom a new factory is to be immediately erected. This is a much more sensible course than threatening violence to the Chinese, or death to those that employ them.

It is recorded that a Miss Hoag entered the Freshman class in the Northwestern University, this year, being the first female to avail herself of the privilege. The class treated her with unvarying politeness; and recently, having adopted a new class cap, they had a beautiful cap, suitable for lady's wear, but as nearly as possible like theirs, made for their lady classmate, and presented to her with compliments.

The reports submitted to the Senate as the result of the investigation into the San Domingo treaty are remarkable documents. One of them acquits Gen. Babcock, the American Commissioner, and the President, of using any improper influence, while the other report reaches exactly an opposite conclusion. Important official documents are submitted including all the diplomatic correspondence. The most important of these documents is a copy of the protocol of the annexation scheme which was agreed upon in September last, in which President Grant agrees to use all his influence to make the annexation acceptable to a majority of Congress before he submits the treaty.

The Springfield *Republican* appears to have some pretty unreliable sources of Vermont news. It states that Hon. Worthington C. Smith "declines a renomination" to Congress from his district, and that as the Vermont Central railroad naturally wants to make his place good by the election of another of its men, probably Bradley Barlow of St. Albans." This is incorrect. We have the best authority for the statement that Mr. Smith does not decline a renomination. What Congress will do with the new apportionment is as yet uncertain, and till that is decided nothing can be decided; but Mr. Smith has not declined a renomination, and if the district remains unchanged, we have strong and well founded hopes that he will not decline. Of course the best part of the business being incorrect, the last is equally so.

From the Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, just issued, we learn that this season has thus far been favorable for growing crops, except that in some sections slight injury has been occasioned from excess of rain. The average of winter wheat has decreased nearly five per cent. Winter Barley has shared the same fate as last winter. The superiority of the early sown winter wheat, though sown after spring of spring, has been duly maintained up to the present time. The spring sowing has been increased, the acreage of oats the same, and the promise is general of an abundant supply of fruits. As regards the corn crop, estimates are very favorable. The acreage has probably increased in every State, and the aggregate addition of this crop is much better than at this time last year.

General McNamara, who was recently seized by the Dominion authorities, upon Dorly Gun, in Canada, appeared to be rather bad case. At some trial at the time of the demonstration at Frelighsburg, McNamara and Scanlan had a small Revolutionary of Indians a few miles into Canada, for that a speedy retreat on learning of Neilly arrival. Most of the force, including Sanson, escaped across the lines, General McNamara and the rebel had fired upon the British, for which they were arrested and sent across the lines. Here he fell into the clutches of the Canadians, and is now confined in Sherbrooke jail. The Boston Commercial Times says he is strongly urged by military men to shoot him, and hope to convince him of impropriety of such a course, and if he persists in it, he will probably be tried.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The appropriation bill, as the Senate now amends it, was reached on the 14th inst. Wednesday, and at date left it is still the Senate was going against and the Western land grants. The main question to be decided by the full Senate will be—Is to be—shall we do that it will pass with the provisions increasing the House to the Senate, or the strength as it now is be held together.

Judge Poland's report on the internal policy in the matter of the publication of the stories about the Cabinet being at last merely carries the course of the independent press. He states that while newspapers should exercise caution and be held to accountability for all publications, it is of the highest importance that the people have means of information as to the conduct of their representatives upon all matters of public concern. The public press should, therefore, be allowed the greatest freedom consistent with individual rights and reputations. All conduct of public men upon public matters are fair subjects of discussion and comment in the public press, subject only to the qualification that they are made honestly and upon reasonable grounds for belief in their truth.

The receipts from the several sources of Internal Revenue from January 1, 1869, to February 28, 1869, were $64,539,959 90, and from March 1, 1869, to April 30, 1870, the receipts were $204,[illegible] 90, showing a total gain of $[illegible],040,917 87, or thirty-two and three-tenths per cent.

It is now pretty certain that no effort will be made to secure a continuance of the office held by Mr. David A. Wells in the revenue department. The western Senators had agreed to offer a section to the tax bill, continuing the office for two years, but having satisfied themselves that the president, owing to the opposition of Secretary Boutwell, would not support Mr. Wells, they will probably drop the matter.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Democrats have settled that Senator Thurman shall be their next candidate for the Presidency. Experience teaches that there is nothing in the world so unsettled as the political settlements of the Ohio Democracy.

The New York papers say that efforts are being made with some success to compromise the difficulties heretofore existing between the friends of Senator Fenton and Ex-Senator Morgan, to the end that the latter be made acceptable as Collector.

The Constitutional Amendment, striking out the word white from the Constitution of Connecticut, passed the House last week—yeas 175, nays 86—by a party vote. It now goes to the next Legislature for a two-third vote.

A strong feeling of enmity is growing up between the American and Irish element in the Democratic party in New York. The latter have monopolized most of the tax offices wherever Democracy is in the ascendant. An American official in New York is said to be as rare as an honest man in the city ring. This is a source of bitter complaint, and a political revolution is threatened.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Republican* says: "Mr. Ackerman is well known to the people of Georgia as one of the ablest lawyers in the State—as able as Toombs or Ben. Hill. We believe him to be by far the most influential Republican in the State, and his appointment will do much to settle the difficulty in our party. In the name of the Republicans of Georgia, we thank the President for selecting this able lawyer and Christian gentleman for a place in the Cabinet."

The other day the Chicago *Times*, in commenting upon the platform of the Irish Democracy, remarked that there was nothing to be gained by keeping up a public agitation on the "nigger question." Whereupon the Cincinnati *Enquirer* flies to arms in defence of that question, and asks the pertinent question: "If we cannot have that, what is the use of a political organization?" Sure enough! If Democrats are not allowed any longer to d—n the nigger, they might as well turn Republicans.

COMPLIMENTARY.—"Burleigh" speaks this pleasantly of Rutland, in a recent communication to the Boston *Journal*:

> There are few towns in New England more beautiful than Rutland. The lay of the place is delightful. The hotels are new and first-class. Handsome churches adorn the town. An air of elegance and thrift is impressed on all things. Marble is plenty as coals at Newcastle. The pavements, cross-walks and ways are paved with this aristocratic material. A few years ago Gen. Baxter made a purchase of some quarries, and the price he gave—$20,000—indorsed his friends to believe that he needed a guardian. But the purchase proved a splendid investment for himself and all who were associated with him. Rutland is but a specimen of the towns and villages that lie thickly stabbed along the whole route from Boston to Saratoga.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican convention of Chittenden county met in the City Hall on Saturday, June 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Mr. A. H. Chesmore, Chairman of the County Committee, who read the call for the Convention, and presented the name of Hon. G. G. BENEDICT of Burlington, as temporary President of the Convention. Mr. Benedict was duly chosen.

Mr. George H. Bigelow of Burlington, nominated Mr. Edgar Nash of Shelburn as temporary Secretary, and Mr. Nash was elected.

On motion of Hon. P. D. Ballou of Burlington, a committee of five on credentials was appointed by the chair as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

P. D. Ballou, Burlington.
A. H. Barker, Charlotte.
J. W. Brown, Milton.
G. B. Andrews, Huntington.
A. C. Ballard, Colchester.

The committee on credentials reported the following gentlemen as entitled to seats in the convention:

ROLL OF DELEGATES.

Bolton—J. H. Whitcomb, Frank Briggs, Rufus Harris, Daniel Shaw.

Burlington—W. W. Henry, G. G. Benedict, P. H. Catlin, J. M. Knox, P. D. Ballou, Wm. H. Root, A. L. Catlin, Geo. H. Bigelow, C. Noyes, W. A. Crombie, E. A. Jewett, E. W. Peck, A. W. Allen, Wm. Reimmuth, C. P. Button, A. G. Watson, N. Parker, E. W. Chase, D. C. Barber, C. C. Currier, John Brooks, T. E. Wales, W. Gibbs, E. R. Hard, J. W. Mills.

Charlotte—A. H. Barker, A. W. Sherman, H. McNeil, H. W. Prindle, Dan L. Spear, H. C. Leavenworth, H. Thorp.

Colchester—W. V. Reynolds, S. H. Weston, L. F. Haynes, Homer Potter, A. C. Ballard, E. G. Balcock, Saml. Bigwood, L. F. Burdick, E. I. Morton, Geo. McBride.

Essex—E. F. Whitcomb, Jas. Nichols, B. A. Stevens, Norman Brownell, L. M. Bates, C. C. Field, E. A. Beach, C. C. Morse, C. G. Williams.

Hinesburgh—I. Daw, E. Beecher, J. Landon, F. Marsh, S. C. Bay, A. Curry, H. Mead, Chas. Weed.

Huntington—H. M. Judson, N. A. Carpenter, A. H. Chesmore, J. P. Chipman, R. C. Rowley, G. B. Andrews, A. D. White, H. H. Brewster, H. Brewster.

Jericho—A. Benham, E. Martin, J. C. Stone, L. Stimson, L. M. Stevens, F. Beach, B. H. Day, C. Bishop, W. T. Lee, H. Booth.

Milton—H. G. Boardman, D. H. Onion, E. Barnum, C. W. Witters, A. G. Whittemore, W. A. Thompson, S. Flynn, A. B. Ashley, J. H. Leach, J. W. Brown, R. S. Lincoln.

Richmond—Giles Rowe, J. L. Mason, R. Gleason, U. S. Whitcomb, E. Hildreth, M. M. Bates, J. G. Walston.

Shelburn—Wm. H. Harmon, J. V. S. Mazck, E. Nash, Jas. Tracy, J. B. Sutton.

South Burlington—E. S. Drew, J. A. Thatcher, J. J. Van Sicklen, A. Comstock.

St. George—S. Isham, Silas Isham.

Underhill—M. Wires, A. C. Dixon, A. L. Lane, F. W. Church, Jas. Robinson, G. W. Roberts.

Westford—L. M. Bates, A. C. Robinson, J. C. Harmon, A. Weed, S. H. Macomber, Geo. Roach.

Williston—E. Whitney, Wm. Miller, T. C. Narramore, L. J. Chapin, S. S. Douglas, S. Wright, L. F. Brownell.

On motion of Judge Wales of Burlington the temporary organization was made the permanent organization of the convention.

Mr. Noyes of Burlington moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of County officers, but subsequently withdrew the motion to allow the appointment of committees before adjourning for dinner.

Mr. Bullard of Colchester moved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate a county committee for the two years ensuing. The motion was objected to by Mr. Button and Mr. Bigelow of Burlington, and was withdrawn.

Mr. Barker of Burlington, moved the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions, amended on motion of Mr. Noyes, so as to instruct the committee to report on the morning of the convention in the afternoon, and carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. C. P. Button, C. W. Witters, C. Noyes, G. Beecher, G. H. Bigelow.

On motion the convention then adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The convention convened at 2 o'clock P. M., the President in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Noyes of Burlington, Mr. A. R. Stearns of South Burlington was admitted to the Convention as one of the delegates from that town, in place of A. Comstock, appointed to the delegation to fill a supposed vacancy.

On motion of Mr. H. M. Judson, of Huntington, Mr. E. Judson was admitted to the convention as delegate from Huntington.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we re affirm the great principles of free government upon which our institutions are founded.

Resolved, That as a party we will do our utmost to enforce obedience to law.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the administration of President Grant and desire to express our confidence in the wisdom, prudence, and patriotism of his administration.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the nomination made at the late Republican State Convention.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully support the candidates who may this day receive the nomination.

Resolved, That in giving freedom to the slave, and by the passage of the 15th Amendment, we have as a people, in a spirit of justice and liberty, but carried out the declaration of our forefathers when they asserted that all men were created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Mr. C. W. Witters of Milton, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each town to nominate the County Committee for the two years ensuing.

The following were appointed such committee:

C. W. Witters, Milton.
J. H. Whitcomb, Bolton.
W. Gibbs, Burlington.
H. W. Prindle, Charlotte.
A. C. Ballard, Colchester.
N. Brownell, Essex.
A. Curry, Hinesburgh.
H. M. Judson, Huntington.
R. Booth, Jericho.
J. L. Mason, Richmond.
Wm. H. Harmon, Shelburn.
J. J. Van Sicklen, So. Burlington.
S. Isham, St. George.
M. Wires, Underhill.
S. M. Gates, Westford.
Wm. Miller, Williston.

On motion of Dr. Onion of Milton, the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the several county offices.

For first Senator, Mr. E. W. Peck of Burlington presented the name of G. G. BENEDICT, of Burlington.

No other name being presented, Mr. Benedict was nominated by acclamation.

For second Senator, Mr. A. C. Ballard of Colchester presented the name of F. C. KENNEDY of Colchester.

No other name being presented, Mr. Kennedy was nominated by acclamation.

For third Senator, Dr. Chesmore of Huntington presented the name of Dr. J. F. MILES of Hinesburgh. Mr. Whitney of Williston presented the name of C. W. BROWNELL of Williston.

A ballot being ordered, the chair appointed as tellers Messrs. Chesmore, of Huntington, Whitney of Williston and Peck of Burlington.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole No of votes,	128
C. W. Brownell,	72
J. F. Miles,	66

And Mr. Brownell was declared the nominee.

For Assistant Judge of the County Court, Mr. Wright of Williston presented the name of NATHAN LINCOLN of Milton, and Mr. Lincoln was nominated by acclamation.

For Second Assistant Judge, Mr. Mason of Richmond presented the name of NATHANIEL PARKER of Burlington, and Mr. Parker was nominated, viz: voce.

For States Attorney, Mr. Onion of Milton presented the name of ROMEO H. START of Burlington.

Mr. Wales presented the name of HENRY BALLARD of Burlington.

The chair appointed as tellers, Messrs. Onion of Milton, Wales of Burlington, and Judson of Huntington.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes,	123
R. H. Start,	64
Henry Ballard,	59

And Mr. Start was declared the nominee.

On motion of Mr. Ballard of Colchester, the nomination of Captain Start was made unanimous.

For Sheriff, Mr. Bigelow of Burlington, nominated the incumbent, LUMAN A. DREW of Burlington, and Mr. Drew was nominated by acclamation.

For High Bailiff, Mr. Witters of Milton presented the name of J. W. MILLS of Burlington.

Mr. Judson of Huntington, presented the name of HENRY BREWSTER of Huntington.

Mr. Jewett of Burlington, presented the name of H. M. JUDSON of Huntington.

Mr. Wires of Underhill, presented the name of JOSEPH BARTON of Charlotte.

The Chair appointed as Tellers, Messrs. Witters, Wires and Jewett.

First Ballot.

Whole number	89
Necessary to a choice,	45
H. M. Judson,	29
J. W. Mills,	27
Jos. Barton,	22
H. Brewster,	7
Hiram Cook,	4

There being no choice, the ballot proceeded to a second ballot.

Mr. Button of Burlington, presented the name of Mr. HIRAM COOK of Huntington.

For the second ballot the Chair appointed as Tellers, Messrs. Button and Root of Burlington, and Bates of Essex.

Second Ballot.

Whole number,	87
Necessary to a choice,	44
J. W. Mills,	46
H. M Judson,	19
Hiram Cook,	11
J. Barton,	10
H. Brewster,	1

Mr. J. W. Mills was declared the nominee of the convention.

For Judge of Probate, Mr. Peck of Burlington presented the name of the present incumbent, Hon. TORREY E. WALES, and Mr. Wales was nominated by acclamation.

The committee to nominate a County Committee, reported for County Committee, for the two years ensuing:

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Henry N. Newell, Shelburn.
Byron N. Stevens, Essex.
John E. Mason, Richmond.

The report of the committee was accepted and adopted.

On motion the Convention then adjourned, *sine die*.

LUCIUS NASH, *Secretary*.

REPUBLICAN TOWN COMMITTEES.—The following Town Committees for two years to come, were reported to the Secretary of the County Convention, on Saturday:

Bolton—Daniel Shaw, A. L. Cox, H. P. Tomlinson.

Burlington—Henry C. Tenney, Warren Gibbs, Wm. W. Henry.

Charlotte—T. H. H. Varney, D. C. Spear, H. W. Prindle.

Colchester—R. B. Hoe, T. S. Brownell, Chas. Lafountain.

Essex—Pearl C. Alley, Edgar A. Beach, Geo. H. Brown.

Hinesburgh—Wm. Sanctuary, James Degree, Chas. Livermore.

Huntington—James Mix, A. D. White, O. H. Ellis.

Jericho—M. H. Chapin, P. C. Shaw, James Safford.

Milton—C. O. Blake, H. C. Boardman, A. B. Caswell.

Richmond—Smith W. Hatch, J. G. Brownell, Edward Hildreth.

So. Burlington—Geo. A. Sheldon, L. S. Drew, J. J. Vanecklen.

Shelburn—Wm. H. Harmon, J. V. S. Mazck, Edgar Nash.

Underhill—A. C. Humphrey, S. M. Mead, C. W. Roberts, Jr.

Westford—Geo. Beach, S. H. Macomber, F. M. Brigham.

Williston—Smith Wright, Geo. Hamlin, Lewis Talbett.

ADDISON COUNTY.—At the Addison County Republican Convention, held in Middlebury, Thursday, June 23d, the following named persons were put in nomination for County officers:

Senators—Jas. W. Grandey of Ferrisburgh, Calvin Hill of Middlebury.

Assistant Judges—Thomas Hutchings of Shoreham, J. N. Strong of Cornwall.

State Attorney—Jas. W. Lyons of Middlebury.

Judge of Probate—Addison District, W. E. Cooke; New Haven District, J. D. Smith.

Sheriff—C. Tripp, Middlebury.

High Bailiff—J. L. Gorham, Addison.

The Last Railroad Disaster—Explosion on Board a Freight Train.

The Boston *Herald* gives additional particulars of the late terrible explosion on board a freight train near Worcester, Mass.

It seems that the train had stopped, as usual, to allow the passage of one coming from the opposite direction, as it had just started when the explosion took place. At the time of leaving the railroad ran along an embankment about 25 feet high, and at a distance of the rear of the train stood Mr. Sullivan, who was engaged in the act of fastening the brakes, all, with one exception, of which had each contained from three to seven tons of oil.

In the twinkling of an eye the rear portion of these boxes were literally torn to fragments, boards, timbers and iron bars being spilt as thick as blackberries in a berry patch, of which a quarter of a mile was strewed. Some of the narrow buildings the cabins and decks were blown out, leaving the hull bottom of one and chaingles, and in two or three instances whole sides of houses several rods distant were blown out. It is supposed by many any adequate idea of the scene. The train was torn up for a distance of nearly a mile, the rails being twisted and bent, the ties, some nearly half a rod in length, and the bridge was taken bodily and laid down alongside the track, and the timber in all directions.

There other cars, the train were shattered, but none of the cars on the train, whether full or empty, escaped injury, having demolished the roofs. For continuing having conducted the train in front, proceeded with the train. A moment before a man had been seen walking on the track, and as it was certain that he was injured or killed, an immediate search was made. Just as the train was shattered a piece of one leg was picked up, and soon the lifeless body of a person in the vicinity, the head and entrails were found by the side of the embankment. It was soon ascertained that they formed a portion of the remains of Timothy Crosman, large and very powerful man, who was employed in Blanchard's