County Clerk

Burlington Weekly Free Press.

VOL. XXXV. NEW SERIES VOL. XIII. BURLINGTON, VT., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1867 NUMBER THIRTY-SEVEN

Poetry.

The Grave by the Lake.

FROM WHITTIER'S TENT ON THE BEACH.

The grave of an Indian propounds to the poet's mind an inquiry as to the destiny of those to whom there was no revelation of the truth.

"O, the generations old,
Over whom no church-bells tolled,
Christless, lifting up blind eyes
To the silence of the skies!
For the innumerable dead
Is my soul disquieted.

"Where be now these silent hosts?
Where the camping-ground of ghosts?
Where the spectral conscripts led
To the white tents of the dead?
What strange shore or chartless sea
Holds the awful mystery?

"Then the warm sky stooped to make
Double sunset in the lake;
While above I saw with it,
Range on range, the mountains lit;
And the calm and splendor stole
Like an answer to my soul.

"Hear'st thou, O of little faith,
What to thee the mountain saith,
What is whispered by the trees?—
Cast on God thy care for these;
Trust him if thy sight be dim:
Doubt for them is doubt of him.

"Blind must be their close-shut eyes
Where like night the sunshine lies,
Fiery-linked the self-forged chain,
Binding ever sin to pain,
Strong their prison-house of will,—
But without He waiteth still.

"Not with hatred's under-tow
Doth the Love Eternal flow,
Every chain that spirits wear
And the penitent's desire
Opens every gate of fire.

"Still Thy love, O Christ arisen,
Yearns to reach these souls in prison!
Through all depths of sin and loss
Drops the plummet of Thy cross!
Never yet abyss was found
Deeper than that cross could sound!

"Therefore well may Nature keep
Equal faith with all who sleep,
Set her watch of hills around
Christian grave and heathen mound,
And to cairn and kirkyard send
Summer's flowery dividend."

Miscellaneous.

A DARKEY IN SEARCH OF AN HONEST PATRON. A man at Memphis wishing to hire a plantation hand, the darkey subjected him to the following inquiry:

"What was you raised anyhow?"

He did not receive any satisfactory response, and went on: "Cos last year I hire to a gemplum [illegible] way yander for three hundred dollars, [illegible], we lay by cotton. That gemplum he sell [illegible], he say, and another one took place, but [illegible] one, he [illegible] pay me, and the nex one, he say he's got nothing to do with it. Well, I wait till [illegible] by we begin to pick cotton, and bale it, and send it to de landing. Den dis [illegible] gemplum he leave, and another one come in and say he done bought the others out, but he didn't know nothing about paying we all; about the time he gets the last of the cotton hauled off he left to go to New Orleans to get money to settle up. Next day one of the neighbors cum and claim the corn in the field, and I never see nary one of dese gemplums since.

"Why did you not apply at the Bureau?"

"De man and de cotton all gone. We complain on de corn, but what was 175 bushels [illegible] de field 'mongst six families? Now, sir, [illegible] somebody dat knows you, and will [illegible] dat you'll be here next Christmas, [illegible] you will trade, but if you is one of dese [illegible]about gemplums, as I call them, I can't afford to lose nary another year's work on them."

ON THE HEAD-DRESS OF THE LADIES.—A writer in the Spectator, a long time ago, said "There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-dress. Within my own memory I have known it to rise and fall above thirty degrees. About ten years ago, it shot up to a very great height, insomuch that the female part of our species were much taller than the men. * * * I remember several ladies who were very near seven feet high;" and he adds, "In Juvenal's time, the buildings grew by several orders and stories, as he has very humorously described it:

With curls on curls they build her head before,
And mount it with a formidable tower;
A giantess she seems; but look behind,
And then she dwindles to the pigmy kind."

NEW ACCEPTATION OF MORAL CHARACTER.—During a brief term of Court held by Judge Hall, at Martinsburg, Va., several applications were made for naturalization papers. Among the applicants was a native of "Faderland." He took with him a German friend to prove his residence in the country. Of this witness the Judge asked:

"Do you know the applicant, Mr. ——?"

"Yesh, I well knows him."

"Is his moral character good?"

"Oh, yesh, yesh, Shudge, he's all right—he votes mit us!"

HOW THE PRINTERS TREAT EDITORS.—One day last year, Mr. Greeley wrote an editorial entitled "William H. Seward." Imagine his rage when it came to him in proof as "Richard the Third!" Yet anybody familiar with his chirography, if his inky jerks can be so designated, will readily see, not only how such a mistake could be made, but how it probably would be. Again he wrote about "three men in buckram," and the prosaic type-setter got it "three men in a back room." And this, notwithstanding the fact that two compositors of sagacity and experience are hired at an extra salary, because they can read his copy. But George Ripley has been the victim of the grossest outrage in this line. In one of his book notices he took the liberty of quoting from Shakspeare, "Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true." And the wretched bungler got it, "'tis two, 'tis fifty; 'tis fifty—'tis fifty-two!" That is some worse than James T. Babcock's martyrdom, when he wrote, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" and read next morning, to his consternation, "Is there no barn in Guilford?" Mr. Crawford, a member of Parliament, recently sent to India the message, "the news from America favors the holders," and it arrived there with the information that "news from America savors of soldiers!"

The recent murder of Kate White by her husband John White, on Tippecanoe street, was one of the most brutal that we have for a long time had occasion to record. A drunken husband finished a long course of violent ill-treatment and shocking brutality to a wife, whose only fault was that she endured so long and so uncomplainingly, by deliberately choking her to death because she would not give him money which proved really not to have been in her possession at the time.

On her body were found the traces of bruises received from him in previous affrays, and the fresh wounds with which he prefaced the horrible grip, which crushed the organs of the throat and was the immediate cause of death. Even in her last expression she declined asking for his arrest, and when inquired of as to whether he had been beating her, said, "not much."

TWO NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia—20s imitation; said to be well done.

A new and dangerous counterfeit of the twenty-five cent fractional currency has appeared. Upon close examination it may be detected by noticing that the scroll work around the "25," on the upper left hand corner, touches the fine lines around the edge of the note which forms the bordering, while on the genuine no part of the scroll work touches the line. When these notes become worn and soiled, they will defy detection, and be as good as any.

A Frenchman named Gustave Lambert proposes to explore the open Polar Sea by a new route, entering if possible, the open sheet of water at the North Pole through Behring's Strait.

The Free Press.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1867.

Corruption in the New York Custom House.

Nobody supposes that the New York Custom House is a very clean place. Few doubted that the Congressional committee appointed to investigate some of the dark corners in it would run upon some ugly looking messes. The rumors, after the committee got well into their work, that they had struck some rich veins of corruption, and that their report would contain some disgraceful disclosures, touching individuals in pretty high position, consequently created little surprise. And all must own that the promise of interesting developments has been pretty well borne out in the report of the committee which was published in the New York papers last week. It seems that a portion of the multifarious business of the Custom House in that great seaport is known as the "general order" business. By the usage of the department, the large quantities of merchandize arriving at the port which is not claimed on arrival, are sent to what is known as "general order" store houses. The proprietors of these warehouses, which are private property, are allowed, apparently, to charge about what they choose for storage and cartage, when the owners claim their merchandize, and consequently are able to make a good thing out of it. So good a thing, in fact, is the general order business that immediately on the appointment of Collector Smythe, who succeeded Preston King, certain parties offered him (Mr. Smythe) $40,000 a year for a share of the business, and apparently it would have been a trade if another party had not offered $50,000 for same share.

In pursuance of a declaration he had made, on taking the office, that certain influential parties to whom he was under obligation must be taken care of, Collector Smythe arranged to divide his $40,000 "plum" about as follows: To G. F. Thomson, of the copperhead *Daily News*, $5,000; to Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, the President's son-in-law, $5,000; to a son of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, $5,000; to a certain Mrs. Perry, known as a "Washington woman," $5,000; and to various lesser personages lesser amounts, leaving $10,000 for Mr. Smythe, as a "political fund," to be at his disposal without any accountability for its use. We cannot undertake to even allude to the mass of testimony, which accompanied and seems to strongly sustain the assertions of the Committee; but select one little piece to give our readers some idea of how "plums" are disposed of at Washington and New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

Edward R. Phelps sworn and examined.

BY THE CHAIRMAN.

Q. Did you have any negotiation in reference to the general order business before or after Mr. Smythe became collector? A. Yes.

Q. State with whom it was. A. Myself and Thos. J. Barr of New York decided on applying to the President, through a Mrs. Perry of Cincinnati, for the general order business from pier 50, N. R., to the Battery.

Q. Did you meet her at the President's house? A. I did meet her there several times in the months of February and March; we went there at one time on an appointment made by the President; the President requested us to call there at six o'clock in the evening, when he would see us alone; we went and had an interview with him, and he assured me that Phelps and Barr should have the general order business, as above stated, they bringing proper testimonials. He remarked that he gave this to Barr and Phelps as much for the benefit of Mrs. Perry as for their benefit, because he wished to help her; he said: "I suppose you will make it all right with Mrs. Perry;" and I went on to state the arrangement, and he said: "Never mind—you need not tell me all that."

Q. Was it not then determined what portion she was to have of this business? A. She told Mr. Johnson the arrangement or interest she was to have, and Mr. Johnson then replied he was satisfied if she was.

Q. What was the portion she was to have. A. She was to have one-third of the net profits.

Q. Did you produce the testimonials required? A. Yes.

Q. Tell the committee about the substance of that interview. A. I said to the President there would be a great deal of contention among the New York politicians, who would try to get this, as it was a great thing; he patted me on the shoulder and said: "Never mind, young man, I will stand by you;" he then remarked to Mrs. Perry: "This will be all right;" we left the matter in Mrs. Perry's hands, and she was to inform us when we should call again on the President; she sent word to me to come to Washington again shortly before Mr. Smythe was appointed, and we went and called upon the President, and had an interview with him alone—myself and Mrs. Perry; after we had a private intercourse with him he called out his private Secretary—Col. Browning, I think his name—and he told me to state to him what I wanted to have written down; I stated to him what I wanted, and he then wrote to the collector, to give the general order business of the North River, from pier No. 50 to the Battery, to Edward R. Phelps and Thomas J. Barr, of New York; the President was present while the private secretary wrote this letter, and was talking in a low tone to Mrs. Perry, and when the letter was written he signed it; I think I can produce that letter; I came back with the letter, and as soon as Mr. Smythe was nominated and confirmed I presented the letter to him; he appeared to be very much confused, and put his hand up to his head and thought for a moment, and then remarked that the general order business was all disposed of; he said, "It is very strange that the President never told me to reserve this for his friends;" and he also remarked that he had to agree to give a portion of the general order business to Senator Doolittle's son, and a portion to Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, and one other person whom I cannot now think of, before he would be confirmed; Mr. Smythe then remarked, he didn't have a chance to spare only a small interest in it for himself, and he asked us if we would not take one-fourth interest in the whole business—that perhaps he could let us have that; we felt confident we could get what we wanted through the President, and we declined; he then asked us to wait until the middle of the week; in the meantime Col. Cooper—another of the President's private secretaries—came on from Washington and had an interview with Mr. Smythe; and when we called on Mr. Smythe again, he told us that the general order business was all disposed of; we then abandoned any further idea of it.

There is plenty more of similar evidences, calculated to open the eyes of the innocents who are disposed to believe in the incorruptibility and purity of the present "powers that be" at Washington; but we have no room for it. It is fair to say that Mr. Collector Smythe denies that he meant to do anything wrong or that he made anything personally out of the "general order" business, and that others of the parties implicated sustain his assertion; but the things he *did* confess to, and the prevaricating nature of a good deal of his testimony, taken in connection with the other evidence, have doubtless convinced the public, as they did the Committee, that there is considerable of a cat under the meal, somewhere.

The fact is, we suppose, about the N. Y. Custom House, that it will very soon make a dishonest Collector rich, and that it will drive an honest Collector, like Mr. King, to insanity and suicide.

The Republican Caucus on Impeachment.

There was a large caucus of Republican members at the House, on Wednesday evening, Gen. Banks presiding. Mr. Ashley introduced a resolution reciting the charges which he made in the House in the last session against the President, recounting the course of the Judiciary Committee thereon, and directing that the same committee further prosecute the investigation, with ample power to send for persons and papers, and with leave to sit during any recess of the House.

A long discussion followed on the advisability of appointing a select committee on the subject; Butler, Covode, Logan and others advocating a new committee and Bingham, Blaine, Farnsworth and others urging that the matter should be left with the Judiciary committee as before. A passage between Messrs. Bingham and Butler is said to have been quite sharp. The question was finally settled by adopting Mr. Ashley's resolution.

A resolution by Mr. Stevens that when Congress adjourns it be to meet on the 8th of May was adopted, and another by Mr. Pomeroy of N. Y. that Congress adjourn on Monday next. The vote on this last stood 57 to 54.

STANDING COMMITTEES.—In the Senate on Thursday the following committees were appointed:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Chairman; Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson of New Hampshire, Johnson.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Morgan, Williams, Van Winkle, Cattell, Henderson, Morrill of Vermont.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Cole, Conkling, Guthrie.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Morrill of Maine, Morgan, Sprague, Corbitt, Patterson of Tennessee, Doolittle.

Manufactures—Messrs. Yates, Cole, Dixon.

Agriculture—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Morton, Tipton, Guthrie.

Military Affairs and the Militia.—Messrs Wilson, Howard, Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, Doolittle.

Naval Affairs—Messrs Grimes, Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Drake, Hendricks.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsay, Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Harlan, Morrill of Vermont, Dixon.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Stewart, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams, Howard, Ferry, Riddle, Norton.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Henderson, Morrill of Maine, Ross, Corbitt, Thayer, Buckalew, Doolittle.

Pensions—Messrs. Van Winkle, Edmunds, Trumbull, Fowler, Tipton, Saulsbury, Davis.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Nye, Chandler, Howe, Saulsbury, Patterson of Tennessee.

Claims—Messrs. Howe, Willey, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Morrill of Vermont, Cole, Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Harlan, Sumner, Henderson, Willey, Patterson of New Hampshire, Corbitt, Patterson of Tennessee.

Patent and Patent Office—Messrs. Willey, Sherman, Thayer, Terry, Norton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Terry, Johnson.

Territories—Messrs. Yates, Nye, Cragin, Fowler, Ramsay, Terry, Davis.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Howard, Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Ramsay, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, Drake.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Gragin, Drake, Buckalew.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fowler, Sumner, Norton.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Conness, Stewart, Chandler, Yates, Conkling, Saulsbury.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Ross, Riddell.

Library—Messrs. Morgan, Howe, Fessenden.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Ross, Patterson, Dixon.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment—Messrs. Edmunds, Williams, Buckalew.

To Revise and Fix the Pay of the Officers of the Two Houses—Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman, Buckalew.

Mr. Anthony stated that Mr. Fessenden had been relieved from the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance at his own request.

In the House the Speaker announced the following committees:

Committee on Elections—Messrs. Dawes, Scofield, Upson, Shellabarger, McClurg, Cook, Poland, Nicholson and Kerr.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, Boutwell, Thomas, Williams of Pa., Woodbridge, Lawrence of Ohio, Churchill, Marshall and Eldridge.

On Mileage—Messrs. Anderson, Planks, Van Aernam, Raum and Getz.

On Rules—The Speaker, Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, Banks, Blaine and Brooks.

Joint Select Committee on the Equalization of Pay of the Employes—Messrs. Woodbridge, Eckley and McCulloch.

Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment—Messrs. Schenck, Van Wyck, Randall, Logan and Washburn of Massachusetts.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL was signed by the President, but with the following protest:

To the House of Representatives:

The act entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," contained provisions to which I must call attention. These provisions are contained in the second section, which in certain cases virtually deprives the President of his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and in the sixth section, which deny to the States of the Union their constitutional right to protect themselves in any emergency by means of their own militia. These provisions are out of place in an appropriation act. I am compelled to defeat the necessary appropriations if I withhold my signature from the bill. Pressed by these circumstances I feel constrained to return the bill with my signature; but to accompany it with my protest against the sections which I have indicated.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, March 2, 1867.

The military bill is supinely received here, and will be readily submitted to. That people who have endured several years the absolute despotism of the Confederacy, will find this new status by no means unbearable. It is amusing to hear them moan about the Constitution. They who made such a desperate effort to destroy it, express solicitude about its integrity and preservation, as if they had always been its special guardians! The negroes are in good feather here, though perfectly respectful and orderly. When I—re-calling the old pretext of the slave power and the Northern democracy, that the slaves were so attached to massa and missus that they did not wish for and would not accept their liberty—asked one of the Southern ladies if the slaves were grieved or glad when they got their liberty, she laughed in my face, and admitted that liberty was very willingly accepted.—*Charleston Corr Boston Traveller.*

A CONTRAST OF STRIKING CHARACTER.—A gentleman yesterday had occasion to call on business at the White House, at the same hour one year ago the President had commenced his harangue to the riotous mob in front of the Executive Mansion. He was shown into the President's office, and there sat Andrew Johnson, leaning over a couple of bills recently engrossed on parchment, with scowling brow and anxious expression. A quick glance at the table revealed the titles. They were the "Reconstruction" and "Tenure of Office" bills. The twelvemonth's rapid progress was all photographed in that one glance, and the President seemed to feel it also.—*Washington Cor. Detroit Post.*

Another Fenian Outbreak.

ATTACK ON DROGHEDA BARRACKS.

Railroad between Cork and Dublin torn up.

NO ALARM FELT BY GOVERNMENT.

A dispatch from London of March 6th says:

An attack was made by a body of Fenians upon Drogheda barracks, Tuesday. The attacking party was received with great gallantry by the military and police stationed in the barracks, and several volleys were given. The assailants retired in confusion, losing a number of killed and wounded, whom they took from the field. The repulse was complete. Several of the government troops were wounded, including three of the police.

The Fenians have torn up the rails and blocked up the roads between Cork and Dublin, completely suspending railroad travel between those cities. The government does not feel any alarm at the aspect of affairs, as very efficient measures have been made, and are now making, to suppress all attempts at insurrection throughout Ireland. There have been as yet no serious outrages committed by the Fenians upon either the persons or property of private subjects, the rebels appearing to be a state of strict military discipline. In the House of Commons Lord Naas, the chief Secretary of Ireland stated, Wednesday, that the Fenian rising round Dublin was supposed to number from 1000 to 4000 men.

An attack was made by a small force of Fenians upon Castle Martyr, Tuesday, but the enemy was repulsed.

One of the attacking force, said to be an American officer, was shot.

Gen. Massey, supposed to be a Fenian leader, has been arrested in Limerick.

There was great excitement in New York Friday among the Fenians, on the receipt of this news; throngs of Fenians held possession of the stairs, lobbies and anterooms of the headquarters in Chatham St., opposite the City Hall, canvassing the latest despatches from Ireland, and the ultimate issue of the rising in Ireland; and recruits for the Fenian cause came in rapidly. A resolution calling on the President and Congress to grant belligerent rights to the Irish people in rebellion, was passed at the meeting of the executive directory.

The Fenian Rising.

SKIRMISHES IN LIMERICK & MUNSTER.

TIPPERARY THREATENED.

Proclamation of the Irish Republic.

Cable despatches from London Friday say:

A fight took place Tuesday night at Tallaght, about eight miles south of Dublin, between the armed police and a large body of Fenians. One of the latter was killed and five wounded. The police captured eighty persons and six loads of ammunition; up to dark to-day over two hundred persons had been brought into Dublin. The main body of Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills north of Dublin with the commander of the British forces in Ireland in vigorous pursuit.

The Police Station at Kilmallock, 19 miles south of Limerick in the County of Munster, was attacked by 200 Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving 80 of their number dead upon the ground and losing 14 prisoners.

The Barracks of the Police at Dromore, County Down in the North, had been fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed.

The manager of the Union Bank and a mounted police messenger have been shot in Dromore.

Reports from Dublin state that various bands of Fenians appear to be well supplied with rations and they seem to have risen suddenly in all parts of the island. They attacked the coast guard stationed at Killibgah, in the County of Clare, and took away their arms.

Assaults have been made upon the stations at Caryfort, in Wicklow County, and upon that at Holy Cross, and supplied themselves with arms from all these places. The excitement in Tipperary is intense. General Gleason is reported to be there.

A body of Fenians, 1500 strong, are reported to be threatening the town of Tipperary.

The troops had a battle with a band of insurgents near Kilfinane, in the county of Limerick, and defeated them, killing one man, wounding several and taking thirty prisoners. Among the latter was the Fenian chief Gen. Lane.

A force of rebels, some 500 strong, was also beaten by the soldiers at Clonmel. Several of the former were killed, 18 prisoners were taken and a quantity of arms captured.

The Fenians strip private houses of all the guns and other weapons. Armed bands of men are moving through the counties of Clare, Tipperary and Limerick, and have frequent conflicts with the police and the constabulary.

A Dr. Cleany is reported to have been killed at Kilmallock. Incendiary fires are frequent in the city and county of Limerick.

Large quantities of snow fell near Dublin, Tuesday, and it is said that the insurgents who took refuge in the mountains are suffering severely from cold and exposure. Donahue, the leader of the Fenians in the fight at Tallaght, has since died, and three of his companions are also dead. A police constable has been killed by the Fenians in Cork. The rails of the railroads running into Waterford have been torn up. Large quantities of ammunition and materials for producing Greek fire have been discovered and seized by the soldiers and police in various parts of the country.

On Friday troops were rapidly despatched to Ireland from all parts of the country. Several Irish and English papers have received and published a proclamation purporting to come from the Government of the Irish Republic. It declares that after ages of outrage and vain appeals to reason and justice, they have at last resolved to appeal to arms to rescue Ireland from serfdom and establish a National Union, public safety and political freedom, and bring about the consequent separation of Church and State. As republicans they appeal to republicans throughout the world for sympathy and support.

The Irish correspondent of the London *Times* says Ireland is full of Irish Americans, and urges that severe punishment in their cases is imperatively necessary. But he adds that it is very difficult to apprehend them, for the people, though they give them no aid, refuse to betray them to the authorities. He states that Col. Dunn led the Irish in their attack on the station at Kilmallock. He concludes by saying that the present rising is considered a failure in Dublin.

The Fenian Rising in Ireland.

The London *Times* of February 19th gives the following:

The story of the Fenian rising, which formed the subject of a short conversation in both Houses of Parliament last night, can now be told with completeness and certainty, except upon a single point. As the insurgents have never been actually encountered by the military, and have been only seen in the distance or heard of from the reports of the peasantry, it is impossible to say what numbers may have been assembled for the purposes of the insurrection at any particular time or spot. With this exception, however, we can relate the history of the plot and its execution with very little difficulty.

At the south-western extremity of Ireland, in a district exceedingly wild and desolate, but well known to travellers from its natural beauties, lies the whole scene of this abortive insurrection. Its events were confined to the forty-five miles of road between the squalid village of Cahirciveen and the town of Killarney, in the County of Kerry. Cahirciveen is on the coast, at the head of Valentia harbor, and from that spot the road runs in a north easterly direction by the side of Dingle Bay to Killorglin and Milltown. Then it turns abruptly to the south east, and leads directly to Killarney, on the celebrated lake of that name. The country in the neighborhood is mountainous and barren, but thickly wooded round the borders of the lake. English pleasure-seekers have given the town a character of some importance, for it contains nearly 6000 inhabitants, and has several excellent hotels. The shops and banks, too, speak for the consequence of the place, and the prospect of plunder had its share, no doubt, in directing the movements of the insurgents on this town as their first rendezvous.

On the afternoon of Tuesday last a little barefooted girl brought a letter to Mr. Thos. Gallwey, the agent of Lord Castlerosse, saying that it had been given to her by an old man whom she did not know. This letter, which was anonymous, stated that on that night a stranger would come by the mail car to Killarney, from Cahirciveen, for the purpose of heading an insurrection of Fenians in the town. A description of this person, by which he might be recognized, was given in the letter, and it was added that certain papers would be found in his possession. On this information the magistrates acted. A party of constabulary was despatched to meet the car, and in one of the passengers they identified, without difficulty, the stranger mentioned in the letter. He proved to be a "Captain" Moriarty, an Irish-American, well known to be connected with the Fenian conspiracy, and on his person were found the documents which have been described. He was, of course, detained in custody, and with his arrest was frustrated the intended rising in Killarney town. From this point the story relates to the proceedings of the insurgents who were to have joined the "Captain" after the capture of Kilney, and marched on with him to Cork.

On the night of Tuesday a party of Fenians of uncertain numbers, but said to be well armed, did advance along the coast road from Cahirciveen to Killorglin. They were first met at Kells, a little village about 15 miles from Cahirciveen, by a mounted orderly of the constabulary force, named Duggan, who had been sent to warn the police station at Cahirciveen of the coming danger. He was stopped at Kells by a body of 60 or 70 armed men, who summoned him to surrender his despatch and his horse. To this challenge he returned a courageous defiance, drew his sword and succeeded in cutting his way through the party, but was afterwards wounded and captured. After this, the insurgents, still advancing, came upon a small coast guard station and summoned its single occupant to surrender to "the Irish Republic"; but, though they fired upon him, he appears to have escaped unharmed.

At a later period they fell in with the mail-car on its way from Killarney to Cahirciveen, and inquired anxiously after the insurrection in Killarney, expressing great disappointment when they informed that no rising had taken place. Still, however, they advanced until they approached within a few miles of Killarney, when appear to have discovered that the town was protected from attack, and that their design must be abandoned. Accordingly they took to the mountains in the neighborhood, and in this country, enclosed and pursued by the military, they have since been endeavoring to conceal themselves.

It is supposed that the remnant of the party still holding together are Irish Americans, the probable leaders of the movement, and if this surmise is correct the capture of the fugitives would be of some importance. The belief that they are making for the coast is in accordance with this impression, and it is, perhaps, not improbable that the landing of a few desperate men in the neighborhood of Valentia formed the commencement of the proceedings.

Otherwise there is nothing which could have recommended a place like Cahirciveen for opening scene of the plot; nor, indeed, could Killarney have contributed more than a few recruits, a certain amount of plunder, and a halting-place on the road to Cork, even if the rising had been so far successful. It is said that the insurgents, when encountered on the road, were under the command of a certain J. J. O'Connor, formerly an officer in the American army; and even the ubiquitous Stephens is believed by some to have been present in person with the Fenian force. How far those suppositions are correct remains to be proved, but the fact that a few well-armed men are holding together after the rest of the band have dispersed renders them not improbable.

Personal and Political.

Dr. Joseph Perkins, of Castleton, is recovering. It was feared at one time that he would not get well.

Mr. Poland, at the drawing of seats in the House, being one of the last ones, had to take a place on the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Kelly of New York took Mr. Morrill's desk behind Thad. Stevens, and Butler the next.

Semmes, the pirate, has left the chair of English Literature in the Louisiana University, and become the editor of the Memphis Bulletin.

Madame Euphrosyne Parepa and Mr. Carl Rosa were united in matrimony by the Rev. Dr. Tyng on Tuesday last.

Ristori talks of making this country her future home.

Robert Toombs has arrived home at Washington, Ga.

Lord Shaftsbury has apprenticed one of his sons to a celebrated London engineer.

The Empress Eugenie has received from the "National Society for the encouragement of Virtue" the gold medal awarded her for her visit to Amiens during the prevalence of the cholera epidemic.

It was noticeable, on Monday, that Messrs. Stewart, of the Sixth, and Robinson, of the Third New York Districts, voted for Colfax for Speaker. Both have been Republicans, but were elected by Democratic votes.

Senator Fessenden retires from the Finance Committee, Mr. Sherman succeeds him, and Mr. Morrill takes Mr. Sherman's place. Mr. Edmunds takes the place left vacant by Mr. Poland's departure in the Judiciary Committee.

Gov. Swann has sent in to the Maryland Legislature his declination of the U. S. Senatorship. He says the honor was conferred on him without solicitation or agency on his part.

Senator Edmunds has returned home, and other Senators will leave this week, but a majority will remain to act on nominations.

Collector Smythe of New York denies *in toto* all the statements sworn to before the Congressional committee, and claims for his administration immaculate purity, and a great saving of public money in expenses.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by a servant, has gone from Fortress Monroe to Charleston, South Carolina.

Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, has been killed by the Caffres.

Mr. Poland is on the House Committee of Elections in place of Stokes of Tenn. He has also been appointed Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of Patterson.

The Rev. Joshua Soule, formerly Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but for the last twenty years of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has just died at Nashville, Tenn., at the age of 84 years.

George T. Williams the clergyman who was charged in New York with picking pockets, has arrived at Annapolis, Md., in a condition of helpless insanity.

A despatch from Toronto yesterday says: it is understood that orders have been received from headquarters to put two thousand volunteers in readiness for immediate service on the frontier. It is supposed that the authorities have received information of an intended Fenian movement.

Fortieth Congress--First Session

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate of the Fortieth Congress was called to order at noon, and the new Senators, sixteen in number, including two from the new State of Nebraska, were qualified. The name of Thomas Swann, of Maryland, was called, but he was not present to respond. The President and House were informed that the Senate was ready to proceed to business, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

At noon, Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, called the House to order and proceeded to call the roll of members of the Fortieth Congress. Mr. Brooks, on a motion to proceed with the election of a Speaker, rose and read a protest against the organization of the House while seventeen States entitled to an aggregate of eighty representatives were unrepresented, and made a long speech in advocacy of its provisions. The Clerk refused to entertain it until the House was organized. Schuyler Colfax was elected Speaker by 127 votes over Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, who received 30. He was escorted to the chair, the new members were qualified and the President and Senate were informed that the House was ready to proceed to business. Edward McPherson was declared Clerk of the House and took the required oath. The Army Appropriation bill was signed by the President during the closing hours of the last session, with a protest against two of its provisions. The protest was read and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 5th.

SENATE.

Mr Sumner gave notice of a bill to guaranty a republican form of government in the lately rebellious States; also a bill to prescribe the form of oath to sustain the republican form of government.

Mr Sumner presented a resolution of thanks to Geo. Peabody for his munificent gifts for educational purposes, and directing the President to cause a gold medal to be struck for presentation to him; it was laid on the table.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to extend the time for the taking effect of the tariff act on wool and woollens to ten days from its passage. This bill passed both Houses yesterday, but not in time to receive the signature of the President.

Mr Trumbull, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that the President had no communication to make at this time.

The Senate at 12.30 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE.

The usual resolution as to drawing seats was adopted, but on motion of Mr Dawes—as an act of courtesy toward members having the longest continuous service—seats were reserved for them, the drawing was temporarily postponed, and the Committee to wait on the President reported that he had no communication to make to Congress at this time.

Mr Dawes then offered a resolution declaring N. N. Ordway duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms, Chas. E. Lippincott, Doorkeeper, and Wm. S. King, Postmaster for the present Congress.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted. The Speaker administered the oath of office to the officers elected.

The claims of the two gentlemen claiming a seat from Colorado, were referred to the Committee on Elections, and the names of the delegates from the other territories were placed on the roll.

The members proceeded to draw for seats. The drawing occupied about an hour.

On motion of Mr Baldwin, the House proceeded to re-elect Rev. Dr. Boynton, Chaplain of the last House.

Mr Ashley, of Ohio, presented the credentials of Mr Tappan, of Nebraska, who was sworn in.

Mr Woodbridge introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and three Representatives to revise and equalize the pay of the employes of both Houses. Adopted.

The Chair stated that if the House were in session next Thursday he would announce the Committees on Rules, Mileage and Elections—Committees that were necessary whether the House were in session three days or three weeks. He would not, however, for obvious reasons appoint any other Committees at present, unless the House should otherwise order. He would also, if the House gave its consent, appoint on the Committee on Rules Mr Washburne, of Illinois, although he was not duly qualified as a member of the House on account of his absence in Europe, but had to-day been recognized as a member in having his seat reserved for him.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Mr. Anthony introduced a concurrent resolution to revive and continue the joint com. on retrenchment; agreed to.

Mr Anthony introduced a resolution to add to the standing committees of the Senate, a com on appropriations, to consist of 7 members; agreed to.

Mr Doolittle rose and made a personal explanation in reply to the report of Mr Hulburd of the House com on the New York Custom House.

At the close of his remarks Mr Patterson rose for a similar purpose, and also denounced the charges and insinuations in Mr Hulburd's report as false in its charges, false in its intentions and false in its inuendoes.

Mr Harland introduced a bill to admit Colorado, and gave notice of a bill to construct a military and freight railroad from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast.

Mr Sumner, according to motion, introduced a bill to provide for a republican form of government for the late rebellious states. In doing so he said he did not forget that Congress had already passed what is known as the military bill, which has in it certain elements of reconstruction, but at the time of the passage of the bill he did not disguise his sense of its incompleteness. It is not enough. It is not what the loyal people of the South have a right to expect from Congress. It contemplates reconstruction, but does not supply the proper machinery. Something more is needed in order to give the loyal people of those states the protection which they have a right to expect.

The bill is very lengthy and provides for the re-establishment of civil government on a basis of loyal voters. Ordered to be printed and tabled till the committees are formed.

Mr. Wilson introduced "a joint resolution declaring the municipal offices of Alexandria, Va. to be vacated," because the persons holding the municipal offices of Alexandria have refused to obey and execute the laws of the United States. Without action on it the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Thomas presented the petition of J. J. Stewart, contesting the seat of Mr. Phelps of Maryland; referred to committee on elections.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hubbard directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish statements showing what number of collectors of customs, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors of customs, revenue, and other officers, have been removed since the 3d of March, 1866, the amount of increased compensation paid to their successors, &c. Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

SENATE.

Bills and resolutions were introduced to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in the capitol building; providing that no State shall prohibit any of its citizens from voting, or holding office on account of color; to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in Utah; supplementary to an act to provide for the efficient government of rebel States, and to facilitate the restoration. All were tabled or referred. The last directs the commanding officer in each district to cause a registration of voters to be made before Sept. 1st, and giving the form of oath to be taken before registering. Mr. Sumner introduced resolutions which go over till next day, requiring that the existing governments must be vacated and have no part in the reconstruction. That provisional governments must supersede present illegal governments. That none but loyal persons shall take part in the formation of the new State governments. That public schools must be established, open to all, and that a homestead must be secured to the freedman.

The bill concerning the act construing the wool tariff bill to take effect 10 days after its passage, was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Morrill was agreed to, that the printing com. inquire what further legislation is necessary to perfect the arrangements for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress, and whether it be advisable to make the *Globe* reporters responsible to the Senate.

HOUSE.

Mr Stevens introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 for the expenses of the commission to the Indian country; passed.

Mr Pomeroy as a question of privilege offered a concurrent resolution that when the House adjourn on Monday next it be to the 8th of May.

The resolution was adopted without a division.

The Senate concurrent resolution to revive the joint com on retrenchment was adopted.

A resolution instructing the judiciary com when appointed to report a bill declaring who shall call conventions for the reorganization of the rebel states, and providing for a registration of voters, and that in all elections, until the constitution of such states shall have been approved by Congress, the voting shall be by ballot,—was adopted.

The Speaker said he would regard the resolution as instructions to appoint a judiciary com immediately.

Mr Ashley offered the resolution agreed on in caucus, that the Judiciary Committee again take up the Impeachment investigation, and spoke in support of the resolution, denouncing the President in such terms that the Speaker called him to order. No action was taken on the resolution; but a motion to lay it on the table was rejected by 119 to 32.

Gen. Butler made his first speech, in favor of the resolution, as follows: "Mr Speaker, I assume that the action of the 39th Congress and the report of the com that there is reason to seek for the investigation of the grave charge made against the President of the U. S. by the gentleman from Ohio, forecloses the question and that this Congress would be false to their country, and false to the principles of the American government if it shrank from the investigation."

WASHINGTON, Mar. 8.

SENATE.

The resolution of thanks to Mr Peabody for his gift of two million dollars for education in the South, and ordering a gold medal to be presented to him, was passed. A bill was introduced for construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Discussion was held on the resolution to prevent sale of liquor in the Capitol, after which the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.

Mr Wood of N. Y. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House extends its sympathy to the people of Ireland in their pending struggle for constitutional liberty. If the despotic governments of Europe shall be allowed to establish monarchical institutions in America, so should the U. S. foster and promote the extension of republican institutions in Europe.

Under suspension of the rules, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr Stevens moved to suspend the rules so that he might introduce a joint resolution reappointing the com of 15 on reconstruction. Rejected by 86 to 50.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business the House at 2.30 adjourned till Monday.

In Cincinnati, last week, a horse took fright, ran, and at the basement of the Metropolitan Hotel, plunged through a window among the servant girls, flat-irons and clean clothes, leaving his driver sitting in the wagon at the curbstone, looking amazed at the antics of Bucephalus in the laundry.

The broad Lake is open water again, after only eighteen days imprisonment in its icy fetters. Parties have crossed on skates between Willsboro and Burlington this winter; but the open streaks further north have prevented any crossing to Port Kent. Of course there have been no roads bushed or horses ventured on the broad lake this winter.

LIGHT HOUSES.—S. W. Clark & Co., of Willsborough, contractors for building light houses on the Lake, for which provisions had been made, have completed the nine in the narrows, and the work has been accepted. The two intended for the Plattsburgh Breakwater they will commence next week, and finish by the opening of navagation.

MONTPELIER.—The grand list of Montpelier is $13,256,83 The tax voted this year was 60 cents; and a highway tax of 20 cents. The liquor Agent reports sales for 94 months of $1.135 to citizens, $1.852 to people of other towns and $325 to town agents; the net profits of the agency were $160.

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.—A circular from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that by the act just passed, the assessment heretofore made in May must be made in March. All incomes under $1000 are exempt from tax. Profits on sales of real estate since Dec. 31, 1865, are taxable as income.

PATENTS.—It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1866 that the number of applications was 15,269; patents issued, including re-issues and designs, 9,450. The total receipts of the Patent office were $495,665, being a surplus over expenditures of $139,941. The surplus fund on hand January 1, 1866 was $130,184, which is now more than doubled.

LIQUOR SEIZURE.—A barrel of beer and two barrels of cider were seized on the premises of Mr. White at Colchester Centre, Friday. At the hearing, Mr. White pleaded guilty of selling contrary to law on five occasions, and was fined $50 and cost. The beer was spilled, and the cider stored to await its turning to vinegar, when it will be restored to Mr. White.

RUTLAND.—A proposition is under consideration for the village to buy the gas-works and furnish the gas hereafter.

At town meeting on Tuesday a tax of 80 cents on the dollar was voted. The Auditors had recommended a tax of 135 cents, and 34 cents additional if certain roads were made.

The vote in town meeting was 699, and the full straight Republican ticket was elected.

THE FENIAN RISING.—The intelligence which we publish to-day of the Fenian movements in Ireland would seem to indicate a very general rising of that organization. Seven or eight collisions with the government forces are reported, and other movements showing that in ten or eleven counties the Fenians are stirring. One despatch says "they seem to have risen suddenly in all parts of the island." Troops were hastily sent over from England on Friday, and that the Fenians can make any headway against the strong forces opposing them is hardly credible.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.—The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Harlan, for the admission of Colorado, is substantially the Edmunds amendment bill, so-called, with an additional clause continuing in force in terms the present Territorial Equal Suffrage law of Congress, and reserving the right to enforce it and the Civil Rights law in the State. The change in the Senate and the House of Representatives since the last Congress leaves little doubt in the minds of the friends of Colorado that the State will be admitted at an early day.

Judge Russell at New York the other day sentenced a man to two years imprisonment and $10,000 fine for extorting money by pretending to be a policeman.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR.—A. J. Crane, Esq., took possession Monday of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for this District.

A Protective Association was formed in Swanton, on the 5th inst., for the suppression of unlawful sales of intoxicating liquors in that place. All dealers were notified to stop the traffic at once, with the promise that if they did so it would be satisfactory, otherwise the full penalties of the law would be applied to former as well as subsequent offences.

Town Officers Elected March 5, 1867.

SOUTH BURLINGTON.

Moderator—E. W. Brownell.
Clerk and Treasurer—J. E. Smith.
Selectmen—P. E. Smith, H. H. Harrington, S. K. Isham, Jr.
Listers—E. Van Sicklen, L. S. Drew, R. M. A. Barstow.
Constable and Collector—H. Bean.
Overseer of Poor—H. Bean.
Auditors—Geo. M. Slocum, H. Chittenden John Williams.
Town Agent—E. W. Brownell.
Superintendent—A. Kimball.
Town Grand Juror—A. Kimball.
Town Tax—35 cents on the dollar.

PREVENTION OF INJURIES BY RABBITS.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

Last fall I was relating my troubles to an old pear grower of Kentucky, when he at once said he knew of a perfect remedy, which was to take the rind from a piece of fat bacon, as large or larger than your hand; leave considerable fat upon it—say a quarter of an inch; cut a hole through one side of the piece large enough to insert the thumb, and holes in the opposite side for the fingers; rub the fat side of the bacon round the body of the tree from the ground up, a little higher than a rabbit can reach and the trees are safe so far as Mr. Rabbit is concerned.

My kind friend said he had applied this remedy to his orchard of six thousand trees and had never lost a tree.

RAILROAD MEETING.—There was a large meeting of citizens of Bennington and Rutland counties at Bennington last week Wednesday, its object being the consideration of measures for the speedy construction of the connecting link of road between the Harlem and Bennington & Rutland roads. There was but one feeling manifest in the meeting, and that was that a railroad connection between Bennington and points West and South was an actual necessity, and that in view of the action of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, there appeared to be no other alternative than the construction of this road.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Park, Miner, Stewart, Nicholson, Clark, Smith, and others. Mr. Park, who is the principal owner of the Bennington and Rutland railroad, said that he had within a few days been offered $500,000 cash for his interest therein, by parties hostile to its welfare, but that he would sacrifice every dollar of the road before he would be instrumental in placing it in the hands, and under the control, of such parties. When he sold out the road to such management he would dispose of all his other property within the limits of the State, and move away.

Several projects have been considered, but the most desirable and feasible is to connect with the Harlem road at Chatham Four Corners. It is estimated, upon careful computation, that this road will cost about $1,400,000. Over $500,000 has already been subscribed at the other end of the road, and the subscriptions are daily increasing.

HOME EVANGELIZATION.—The White Street Congregational Church was crowded full Sun. evening, to hear the report of the Secretary of the Union Committee, Mr. Hungerford, on the late religious canvass of the city. The report was exceedingly interesting and we understand it will be presently published. It showed the total population of the city to be 7934, of whom 5817 are attendants on the eight churches of the city; adding 1000 for those too young or too old or disabled, and there remain 1117 who never attend any church. Those registered as Roman Catholics number 4270. There are 1094 professed Christians, members of the six Protestant churches, and 660 persons calling themselves Protestants who never attend church. The attendance at the Protestant churches on the morning of Sunday, March 3d, by actual count was 1224.

The above are but a few of the many facts and figures gathered by the canvass of the city.

The report was followed by addresses from Rev. Mr. Wilcox of the Baptist church on the means of promoting the efficiency of the Sabbath schools; by Rev. Mr. McAnn of the Methodist Church, on religious visiting and neighborhood prayer meetings; and by Pres. Angell of the University on the work to be done by the Church for the young men in the city, of whom five hundred are not church members.

The exercises of the evening, though lengthy, were listened to with unabated interest to the last, and the effect of the meeting cannot fail to show itself in the increased activity of Christians of all the denominations represented.

PUBLIC DEBT.—Secretary McCulloch's statement of the public debt on the 1st of March is regarded as very satisfactory. Compared with the statement for February 1, it shows that during the month of February the debt bearing coin interest has increased $44,700,050. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased $32,643,860. Matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $1,214,765 24, and debt bearing no interest decreased $6,037,276 40, making increase of total debt during the month $4,813,749 36. The amount of coin in the Treasury during the same period has increased $7,916,427 43, and the amount of currency increased $7,483,100 66, leaving a total amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, March 1, of $12,585,858 47 less than on February 1.

The particulars of a gold swindling operation in May, 1865, by which a broker named John Ross fraudulently obtained $600,000 in gold from various bankers in New York, have finally come to light. The money was obtained by gold certificates, apparently signed by the Continental Bank. Ross escaped with his booty in a vessel named the "Dakota," which was kept in readiness for the purpose of carrying him away. He is now presumed to be in Brazil, where he is safe from the clutches of United States officials, there being no extradition treaty between the two countries. Several suits have grown out of the case, two of the firms suing the Continental Bank for the sums named on the gold certificates, and claiming that the signatures are genuine.

A Chinese restaurant with Chinese waiters and China service is to be opened in Paris.