

tachment and execution unless turned out to the officer to be taken on the attachment or execution by the debtor, to wit: Such suitable apparel, bedding, tools, arms, and articles of household furniture, as may be necessary for upholding life, one sewing machine kept for use, one cow, the best swine, or the meat of one swine, sheep not exceeding in number ten, and one year's product of said sheep in wool, yarn, or cloth, forage for keeping not exceeding ten sheep and one cow through the winter, ten cords of firewood, twenty bushels of potatoes, such military accoutrements as the debtor is required by law to furnish, all growing crops, ten bushels of grain, one barrel of flour, three swarms of bees and hives, together with their produce in honey, two hundred pounds of sugar and all lettered gravestones, the Bibles and other books used in a family, one pew or a slip in a meeting or religious place of worship, live poultry not exceeding in amount or value the sum of ten dollars; the professional books and instruments of physicians, and the professional books of clergymen and attorneys at law, to the value of two hundred dollars; also one yoke of oxen or steers, as the debtor may select in lieu of oxen or steers, but not exceeding in value the sum of two hundred dollars, with sufficient forage for keeping the same through the winter; provided, however, that the exemption of said horses and forage therefor, is not to extend or effect any attachment issued on any contract made on or before the first day of December next, or to any execution issued on a judgment founded on any such contract.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 1, 1866.

An act to provide for the restoration and preservation of fish in the State of Vermont.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. The Governor of the State is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint two persons to be styled fish commissioners, whose duties it shall be to confer with the fish commissioners of the New England States and Canada; to direct and superintend, in their discretion, the construction of fishways in the streams of the state; and also at the expense of the state to introduce shad and salmon or other good varieties of fish, into such streams, lakes, or ponds as they may deem suited to the habits and successful cultivation of such fish. Provided: That the entire expense incurred under this act shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Said commissioners shall hold their offices for the term of five years, unless others shall be appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or inability to attend to the duties required.

SEC. 3. No person shall be allowed to take any shad or salmon in any of the waters in this state, or contiguous thereto for the term of five years from the date of the passage of this act. Provided: That the states adjoining and the province of Canada enact similar prohibitory laws respecting the waters tributary to and flowing from the lakes and streams of this state; and provided furthermore, if the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts enact similar laws, then this section shall prohibit the taking of shad or salmon in the Connecticut river and the streams, lakes or ponds tributary thereto; and provided further, if the government of Canada and the state of New York shall enact a similar law, then this section shall prohibit the taking of shad or salmon in Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog and the ponds and streams tributary thereto, but not otherwise.

SEC. 4. No person shall be permitted to take any trout or hunge in this state, with any hook, net, or other device, for the term of five years from the passage of this act, except from the first day of May to the fifteenth day of August of each year; provided however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the taking of fish in private ponds, constructed expressly for the raising of fish by the owners thereof; and provided further that any person wanting spawn for the propagation of fish, may take fish from their spawning beds or elsewhere during the spawning season, provided such person first obtain a written permission from a majority of the board of civil authority of the town in which such fish are to be taken.

SEC. 5. Any person violating the third or fourth sections of this act, shall be liable to prosecution before any Justice of the Peace for the county in which the offence is committed, and shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than three months in the jail of the county in which the offence is committed, or both penalties, in the discretion of the court, together with costs of prosecution—one-half of the fine to go to the person making the complaint, and the other half to the treasury of the state. Provided: That nothing in this act contained shall prevent any person from taking trout or maskalunge with hook and line, from the fifteenth day of May to the thirty-first day of August in each year.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 19, 1866.

An act relating to the rights and liabilities of husband and wife.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Sec. 1, of chapter 71, of the general statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

When any married man shall leave the State, abandoning his wife and not making sufficient provision for her maintenance, or when any married man shall be under guardianship by virtue of the laws of this or any other of the United States, or if the wife is of the age of eighteen years, the Supreme Court, may, on her petition, authorize her to sell and convey her real estate or any part thereof, and also any personal estate, which shall at the time have come to the husband by reason of the marriage, and which may remain in the State undisposed of by him.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 2, 1866.

An act to prevent the depositing of poison on lands, and in amendment of section thirty of chapter one hundred and thirteen of the General Statutes.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section 30 of chapter 113 of the General Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: If any person shall deposit any poison or poisonous substances upon the lands belonging to himself or to any other person, or in the buildings of another person, he or they shall be punished by fine not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, and such person or persons so offending shall be further liable in damages to any person injured by the loss of sickness of any domestic animal occasioned by the deposit of such poison or poisonous substance.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 19, 1866.

An act to provide for the repair of highways.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. When in the opinion of the highway surveyor or road master of any district in any town in this State, it shall become necessary to take the gravel, earth, or stone, for the purpose of repairing or building any road under his charge that does not lie within the limits of the highway as surveyed, or beyond the limits of his district, and the owner thereof will not permit him to take the same without paying more than in his judgment he ought to pay, then the highway surveyor or road master shall have the right to call on the selectmen of the town in which such material is located, and they shall at once make an examination of the matter, and if they are satisfied that the public good requires the taking of such material, then the selectmen shall give notice of the intent to take the gravel, or stone, to the owner or occupant of the land from which the material is to be taken, and proceed to appraise the damages by the year or otherwise, and shall pay or tender the same to said owner or occupant, and they may then direct the surveyor or road master to take the material so appraised to the amount necessary for the purpose set forth in this act.

SEC. 2. And it is further provided, that if the owner of said land is not satisfied with the amount of damages allowed by the selectmen, then he shall have all the rights of appeal from the appraisal of selectmen in opening highways.

SEC. 3. Any highway surveyor or road master of any highway district in this State may, when in his opinion it becomes necessary to take any gravel, earth, stone, or other material for the purpose of repairing or building any road under his charge, that lies within the limits of the highway, whether the same is to be used at or near the point where the same is taken from, or other places on said highway.

SEC. 4.—This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved November 19, 1866.

An Act to prevent injury to public highways.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to draw, or cause to be drawn, any logs or timber, on any public highway, in any manner that may injure such highway, more than it would be injured in the ordinary way of drawing such logs or timber on a wagon, or cart, sled or other vehicle, which would keep such logs or timber from dragging on the ground; provided, the selectmen of any town may in their discretion give any person permission to draw logs or timber in any way, when in their opinion the highways would not be greatly injured thereby; provided any person may draw logs or timber in any way at such times, when by reason of frost highways would not be liable to injury thereby.

SEC. 2. If any person shall violate the provisions of the preceding section, such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the use of the town in which such offence shall have been committed the sum of not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars, in the discretion of the Court, together with costs of prosecution, to be recovered on complaint of town grand juror before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof. Such person shall be further liable to the town in which such offence may have been committed for all damages to any public highway, by reason of the violation of this act, to be recovered in the name and for the use of such town in any action on the case.

Approved, November 16, 1866.

An act in relation to the earnings of married women, and in addition to chapter 71 of the general statutes.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Whenever any married

woman shall be abandoned by her husband, such married woman shall be entitled to her own earnings, and all the proceeds thereof, and the same shall be under her sole control, and the husband shall have no power over the same; and the wife may maintain an action therefor in her own name in the same manner she could do if sole and unmarried.

Approved Nov. 19, 1866.

An act in amendment of section 2 of chapter 118 of the General Statutes relating to offenses against public health.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. The second chapter of 118 of the General Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz: every person who shall kill or cause to be killed, for the purpose of sale, and to be used as a family meat, any calf less than four weeks old, or shall sell, or have in his possession with intent to sell, in any town in this State, or to send the same to any foreign market to sell for the purpose aforesaid, the meat of any calf killed less than four weeks old, he shall be subject to the same punishment that is provided in section one of said chapter.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved November 15, 1866.

An act defining the jurisdiction of town clerks.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. The clerks of the several towns in this State, are hereby authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments required by law, throughout the county in which said clerks respectively reside.

SEC. 2. Any town clerk is hereby authorized to administer oaths in cases in which instruments are required to be sworn to, and returnable to the office of such town clerks.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 19, 1866.

An act in amendment of section 1, 2, and 3, chapter 17, of the General Statutes, relating to registry and returns of births, marriages and deaths.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. That chapter 17, section 2 of the General Statutes shall be amended by striking out of the sixth line in said section, the word March, and by inserting therein the word February, and that the word February in the second line be struck out, and the word January inserted.

SEC. 2. That from the 3d section of the same chapter there shall be struck out the word February, and inserted therein the word January.

SEC. 3. That from the first section of the same chapter there shall be struck out the word June, and the word March inserted.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 15, 1866.

An act in addition to chapter 79 of the General Statutes, entitled "Of money of account and interest."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. The rate of interest on the sum allowed for the forbearance or use of money shall be six dollars for one hundred dollars for one year, and the same rate for a greater or less sum, and for a shorter or longer time; and no higher rate shall at any time be allowed.

SEC. 2. On all notes, bills, or other similar obligations, whether made payable on demand or at a specified time with interest, when payments shall be applied, first to liquidate the interest that has accrued at the time of such payments, and secondly, to the extinguishment of the principal.

SEC. 3. On all notes, bills, or other similar obligations, whether made payable on demand or at a specified time, with interest annually, the annual interest that remains unpaid shall be subject to simple interest from the time they become due to the time of final settlement; but if, in any year, reckoning from the time such annual interest began to accrue, payments have been made, the amounts of such payments at the end of such year with interest thereon from the time of payment shall be applied:—first, to liquidate the annual interests that have become due; secondly, to the extinguishment of the principal.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as to affect existing laws relating to banks and banking institutions, nor to notes and contracts existing before the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 19, 1866.

No. 1.—An Act to establish a State Normal School.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

SEC. 1. The Orange County Grammar School at Randolph Centre is hereby constituted and established a Normal School for the State of Vermont, for the term of five years, and the present trustees of said grammar school and their successors are constituted trustees of said Normal School.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to nominate a principal teacher for the school and no person not so nominated shall be employed as such principal, but the principal when nominated and employed shall be allowed to select his assistants and to provide for the discipline of the school.

SEC. 3. The Board of Education shall arrange two courses of study for the school and wholly control

the examinations for admission and graduation, and shall have power to grant certificates in the cases and with the effects hereinafter mentioned, and to revoke the same for cause shown, and in a manner to be by them established. One course of study shall include all the branches required by law to be taught in the common schools of Vermont; the other course shall include all contained in the first course and higher branches; and shall require for its completion at least one full year of study; and certificates of graduation shall be granted to all who pass the required examination in the first course or both courses.

SEC. 4. The certificates of graduation from the lower course shall have the effect of licenses to teach in the common schools of the State for five years from the date thereof, and certificates of graduation from the higher course shall have the effect of licenses to teach in such schools fifteen years from the date thereof.

SEC. 5. The Board of Education at its first meeting after the passage of this act, and at each of its annual meetings thereafter, shall designate one of its members whose duty it shall be, together with the Secretary of the Board to attend the examinations for graduation, and determine who shall receive certificates and also to visit the school at least twice a year on other occasions; and for such attendance and visits such member shall receive such compensation as is or shall be allowed for attending the stated meetings of the Board.

SEC. 6. The Board of Education shall in their annual report, state the condition of the school, the terms of admission to it and of graduation from it, and the time of commencement of its sessions; and they shall cause to be printed on the cover of the school registers, a statement of the terms of admission and graduation and time of the commencement of the sessions.

SEC. 7. The Board of Education may consider similar proposals from other academies in the State, and establish not exceeding one normal school in each congressional district, and arrange for them courses of study, conduct, examination, give certificates, nominate teachers, and generally exercise over them the same supervision as provided in this act. And the trustees of such academies as may be designated as State normal schools, shall be respectively trustees of such normal schools, and have the same powers and rights as the trustees of the normal school hereby established; provided that the State normal school hereby established, and such others as the Board of Education may establish, may be established and maintained without any expense to the State, excepting the payment of the Board of Education for their services.

SEC. 8. This act shall not apply to or be binding upon the Orange County Grammar School until the trustees thereof shall in writing notify the Secretary of State of their acceptance of the same.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1866.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Office of Secretary of State, Montpelier, Nov. 21, 1866.

I hereby certify that the foregoing 37 numbers, published in pursuance of section 11, chap. 5, of the general statutes, are true copies of acts passed by the general assembly at its annual session, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, as appears from the files of this office.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

The State debt of Indiana is \$6,955,889.

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.—The Southern loyalists met to-night, Judge Durant of Louisiana presiding. Delegates were present from every non-constructed State, with one exception. After a full interchange of opinion a programme was adopted which contemplated an entire abolition of the present State governments in the South, and their reconstruction with the loyal element. Judge George Paschal of Texas was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress embodying these points.

PARIS, DEC. 17.—It is stated semi-officially that Gen. Almonite has received assurances by telegraph that Maximilian has abandoned his intention of leaving Mexico and of an avowed determination to put himself at the head of the loyal Mexicans and fight for his crown.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"Mr. Johnson has so changed his message that those who have heard him read it privately at different times scarcely recognize the document. The proposed three constitutional amendments, which I know were in, have been left out, and the allusions to France have been wonderfully toned down. It is said that Hon. Leveley Johnson revised and partially re-wrote what he says about our domestic affairs."

Representative Ashley of Ohio has prepared a resolution of inquiry into the alleged charges against President Johnson, which is the first step toward impeachment.

The temperance work in Grafton is making much progress, and the number who have recently signed the pledge is 283.

National Opinion.

A. A. EARLE, Editor.

BRADFORD, FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1866

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One column, one year.	\$75.00
Half column, one year.	40.00
One fourth column, one year.	25.00
One square, one year.	8.00
One square, three weeks.	1.50
Legal notices at 15 cents per line for three weeks.	

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

In advance.	\$2.00
At the end of the year.	2.50
No variation whatever from these rates.	
Age is paid, except at the option of the publisher.	

Please notice advertisement of Hallett Brothers, on 3d page. They are closing out their business, and selling goods at low figures.

See also J. M. Wardens advertisement of Christmas and New Year's presents.

A handbox was picked up in the street, near the town house, in this village, on Tuesday, Dec. 18. It contains a bonnet and veil. The owner will find it at this office.

A few weeks since, Jason Parker of Brookfield, was out hunting, his weapon being a cavalry revolver. From being too heavily loaded, or some other cause, the hammer flew back, and struck one eye with so much force as to destroy it, which misfortune fell heavily upon him, he being a young man dependent upon his industry.

A NEW BOOK BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press and will publish on Saturday, December 15th, a new book by Mrs. D. E. N. Southworth, entitled "The Bride of Lewellyn," which will, beyond all doubt, prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever been written by her, for she is beyond all question the most powerful female writer in America, if not in the world. No one ever read a chapter of one of her books without admiring the rare genius of its author, and wishing that she might soon write another. Her scenes are life pictures, her incidents are founded on facts, and her sentiments are characterized by a singular purity both of conception and expression. She has the rare faculty of saying what she means, and of saying it in such a manner that her meaning cannot be misinterpreted. In short, she possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications which are the peculiar prerogatives of a good writer; and while she delights the reader's imagination with her descriptive beauty, she applies home truths to his understanding with the force of rational conviction. The "Bride of Lewellyn" will be welcomed by all such readers especially; and those who have never read the works of this gifted woman should not fail to buy and read this new novel by this gifted American authoress.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the State Temperance Society will be held at St. Albans, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th of December.

The exercises will be as follows:

Tuesday, A. M.—Organization and Report of the General Agent, Rev. W. W. Atwater of Vergennes.

Tuesday, P. M.—Report of Statistical Secretary, Rev. P. H. White of Coventry; and an address by C. M. Willard, Esq., of Castleton.

Tuesday Evening—Address by Prof. Henry E. Parker of Dartmouth College.

Wednesday, A. M.—Report of the Committee on Finance, by Mr. Sheldon of Rutland.

Wednesday, P. M.—Report of the executive Committee, by Rev. B. E. Ray of Hartford.

The subjects of the various reports will be open for general discussion.

All Churches and Temperance organizations are invited to send delegates.

The Rutland and Burlington Railroad will carry passengers for fare one way.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.—A very distressing accident happened at Allen, Ill., last Monday. While a number of school children were playing on the ice on a pond near the school house, it suddenly gave way, and two boys, named John J. Monti, aged 10 years, and Robert Smiley, aged 9, were precipitated into the water where it was quite deep. A young girl named Orleans J. Monti, sister of one of the boys, rushed to their rescue. The ice gave way under her, and in a moment all three disappeared under the water, and before they could be rescued all three had passed into the dark valley.

The Franconia murderer has been traced from Island Pond to Montreal, where his pursuers are now searching for him.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

CONFEDERATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—Ottawa, C. W. Dec. 15.—Intelligence is received from England to the effect that the Lower Province delegates are about to return, having come to a favorable understanding in reference to Confederation.

As there will be some difficulty about funds for the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, some discussion may arise concerning allowance to Prince Edward Island, but it is expected that it will be satisfactorily arranged.

Mr. I. S. Thorn, of Plattsburg, lately convicted of smuggling, at the United States Court held at Auburn, was sentenced to pay a fine \$220 and to be imprisoned in the Rochester Penitentiary for sixty days.

A man hailing from Vermont, lately sold to some citizens of Franklin County Ohio, what purported to be a number of splendid black Spanish bucks. The citizens were proud of their prizes until the first rain that came washed off their hue, and they proved to be ordinary white "scrubs." The enterprising Vermonters is at present in an Ohio jail.

There are panthers on the mountains in Bennington County, Vt. One of the "varmints" has lately killed 100 sheep and five calves, which makes him expensive to keep, and when snow comes so as to track him easily, the hunters propose a *battue*.

FIGHT WITH BUSHWACKERS.—St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15.—A special dispatch from Jefferson City, says the bushwackers came into Lexington in force yesterday, under command of Pool and Clemens. Col. Montgomery demanded the surrender of Clemens, and upon his refusal a fight ensued, in which Clemens was killed and other bushwackers were mortally wounded. Col. Montgomery arrested several of the most prominent secessionists and holds them as hostages for the safety of loyal citizens.

A private of the 100th Regulars, stationed at Ottawa, yesterday received fifty lashes. The prisoner was tied to the gate by the thumbs, and in that position was flogged in the presence of the entire garrison, for stating that Canada would be annexed to the United States before two years.

The total number of enlisted men in the United States Navy at the present time, as given by official returns to the Navy department on the 1st inst., is thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty.

Some one having lavishly lauded Longfellow's aphorism, "suffer and be strong," a matter of fact man observed that it was merely a variation of the old English adage, "Grim, and bear it."

An Imperial ukase has been issued declaring all the relations of Russia with the Pope of Rome abrogated, and annulling all special laws of the empire which have heretofore been made in accordance with said relations.

The *Manchester Examiner* follows the *London Times*, and calls for an early and satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims. It believes that the popular voice is strongly in favor of an amicable adjustment.

The Fenian troubles are coming closer home to England. Such is the excitement among the large Irish population of Liverpool and Glasgow that it is thought advisable, as a measure of precaution, to send troops to those places. Meanwhile martial law has been proclaimed in Limerick, and reinforcements, both military and naval continue to be dispatched to Ireland.

RIDING A HORSE.—The Arch-bishop of Dublin tells of a horse-man, who, having lost his way, made a complete circle. When the first round was finished seeing the marks of his horse's hoofs, and never dreaming that they were those of his own beast, he rejoiced and said: "This at least shows me that I am in some track." When the second circuit was finished, the signs of travel were doubled, and he said: "Now surely I am in a beaten way," and with the conclusion of every round, the marks increased, till he was certain that he must be in some frequented thoroughfare, and approaching a populous town; but all the while he was riding after his horse's tail, and deceived by the track of his own error. So it is with men that ride a hobby.

A dispatch from St. Louis, the 7th inst., says "forty miners arrived at St. Joseph to-day with \$200,000 in treasure. Other parties are coming down the river with nearly a million and a half in gold dust."

There will be four or five ladies acting as correspondents in Washington, this winter, to chronicle the gossip of the drawing rooms. One of them is from the staff of the New York *Tribune*.

Game is very abundant in Central Illinois this year, and besides the local sportsmen, popping away incessantly at the prairie chickens, wild geese and brant, there are parties from the East and Canada camping in the best localities.

Artemus Ward says that, as a Son of Temperance, he believes in temperance hotels, though as a general thing, they sell poorer liquor than the other sort.

A Vermont soldier, entering the fight at Fredricksburg, saw a rabbit running off the field. "Go it, Cotton Tail," he exclaimed; "if I didn't have a reputation to sustain, I'd be going too."

Sidney Tompkins, a wealthy farmer, in Stillwater, N. Y., was trying to get a potato from the gullet of a choking cow, when she caught him on her horns, threw him in the air—when he fell on a fence and was killed.

It is estimated that there are about 1,200,000 Freemasons in the world. Of this number some 150,000 are in England, 100,000 in Scotland, and 50,000 in Ireland. There are about 300,000 in the United States, and 50,000 in other parts of the world.

Some days since the telegraph reported a sister of Hon. John Morrissey as starving in Chicago. John counselled inquiries to be made, found that it was indeed a sister whom he had not seen for seventeen years, and caused to be advanced to her the sum of \$250.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.—A Washington dispatch says that an investigation by the House Military Committee into the serviceability of the artificial limbs furnished by various manufacturers to the soldiers of the late war shows that but a small proportion of them prove durable. In many cases they prove entirely useless, or so imperfect as to involve as much expense in repairing them as was paid for them at first. The Government pays \$75 for artificial legs; and it is probable that Congress will endeavor to compel the manufacturers to do justice to the soldiers whom they have swindled. They certainly should do so, for good artificial legs is but poor substitutes for those that the soldiers lost in the war, and they ought not to be put off with poor ones.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Among the petitions presented to the House to-day was one from Athens county, Alabama, signed by six persons, asking for the impeachment of President Johnson.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The mail bag of Saturday's New York mail was taken at the depot at Essex Junction, and all the letters abstracted, the bag being ripped open. The bag was taken from the platform at the Junction, and was found about twenty-five rods from the depot, with the papers remaining in or by it. We have not heard how much of a haul was made by this bold operation. No clue of the robber or robbers has been obtained as yet. Mr. Sanson went to Essex Junction and obtained the missing bag and papers on Tuesday.—*Messenger*.

DON'T CHARGE THEM A CENT.—The ninth chapter of Matthew was under consideration by a class of young boys, the chapter being read as usual, verse by verse, and then questions were asked by the teacher on the passage read. The account of the raising of Jairus' daughter concludes the chapter, and the last verse of the narrative is as follows: "And he charged the man straightly that no man should know it, and commanded that something might be given her to eat." The teacher asked in connection with this verse:

"What did Christ command?"

"That something should be given them to eat," was the reply.

"What did Christ charge them?" was the next answer.

"A brilliant youth exclaimed: "He didn't charge them a cent."

It is rather amusing that at the time the *Herald*, is coming out in favor of the territorial theory of government the South as they govern the territories, Mr. Greeley is moderating his tone regarding the South till he has got ready to give the rebels amnesty before they give us satisfaction.

A little ragged urchin, begging in the city the other day, was asked by a lady who filled his basket if his parents were living.

"Only dad, marm," said the boy.

"Then you have enough in your basket now to feed the family for some time," said the lady.

"Oh, no, I haven't neither," said the lad, "for dad and me keeps five boarders; he does the housework and I does the market."

There is a certain town in the state of Vermont which has four churches in the village. Only one of these has a bell, but inasmuch as the other denominations refuse to assist to pay for the ringing of it, the owners of the bell will not allow it to be rung at all.

RECONSTRUCTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' bill for the reconstruction of North Carolina provides for the assembling of a Convention, chosen by all male citizens of age who can read and write, to assemble May 30, 1867, at Raleigh, and to consist of 120 delegates, to frame a State Constitution, which shall be submitted to Congress for approval, modification or rejection preparatory to the re-establishment of the State and the re-vesting of loyal citizens with all the rights, privileges and immunities appertaining to the citizens of the other States of the Union; that there shall be no distinction of color or race recognized in the case of voters for such delegates; that delegates shall, before being qualified to act as such, make oath that they did not favor the continuance of the rebellion from and after the issuing of the proclamation of President Lincoln, in December, 1863, &c. The bill has been read twice and referred.

A Vermont soldier, entering the fight at Fredricksburg, saw a rabbit running off the field. "Go it, Cotton Tail," he exclaimed; "if I didn't have a reputation to sustain, I'd be going too."