MANCHESTER JOURNAL.

MANCHESTER, DEC. 29, 1868.

The full pardon and amnesty proclamation just issued by President Johnson includes Jefferson Davis, Breckinbridge, Jacob Thompson, Mason, Slidell, and all others who were directly or indirectly engaged in the late insurrection or rebellion. The parties above named are now in foreign countries.

Pennsylvania, under democratic rule, reached the verge of bankruptcy, and disgraced the American character by seriously adopting the rascally principle of repudiation. When the republicans acquired power they found a debt of $70,000,000. This debt, under wise and honest administrations, has been reduced to $35,000,000; and today, notwithstanding the heavy burthens of the war, all the liabilities of the State are promptly met without the necessity of levying a farthing's tax upon real estate.

The report comes from democratic sources that in a meeting preparatory to the holiday adjournment, the republican members of the United States Senate agreed that no more Executive nominations of any kind should be confirmed until after the 4th of March unless it should be an exceptional case where the public interest demanded immediate action. We trust this report will prove true. In the election of Grant and Colfax the people have decreed an entire change in the management of the Executive Department of the Government. It is not that Johnson only, and his Cabinet and a few of his higher officers are to go out, but that all of that class of politicians are no more wanted, and hence those who are now out should stay out. It would be only an unkind embarrassment to Gen Grant to install such men in office for a couple of months, when he must displace them for permanent appointees. Propriety and the public interest equally acquire that, so far as possible, the field should be left clear to him. It is possible—though by no means probable, as the past has too abundantly shown—that Johnson may send in the names some unexceptionable men; but even in such cases, if the state of the public business will allow it, it would be more advantageous, and we have no doubt much more agreeable to the wishes of the men themselves, that they should have the chance to date their official service from the incoming administration, rather than from the last hours of one condemned and ignominious. The people will approve this discreet and timely action of the republican Senators.

WHO IS MENARD?—A Washington paper answers this question—relating to the colored member of Congress elect from Louisiana—by saying that he is dark mulatto, about thirty years of age, and of medium stature. He speaks fluently and has some pretensions to political knowledge. He says he is the grandson of Gen Menard, who emigrated from the province of Louisiana to Illinois before that state became a member of the Union. Menard labored on a farm in southern Illinois until he was nineteen, when he removed to the northern part of the State. There he worked during the summer months and attended school during the winter. In 1859 he entered Liberia College, Ohio, where he remained until 1861, when he visited Canada, returning to the United States in 1863. He entered the army as hospital steward, but remained only a few months, when he was assigned a desk in the Immigration Bureau of the Interior Department. The prejudice exhibited toward him in his official position soon induced him to resign, and he sailed for British Honduras. Here he was employed by the British Honduras Company to make an exploration of the country, which he did to the satisfaction of the government. He next visited Jamaica and Hayti, returning to New York in 1865. Here he remained but a short time, and again shipped for New Orleans, where he arrived in September, and, as he says, commenced to organize the republican party of the South.

HEARTH AND HOME is a weekly illustrated Agricultural and Fireside Journal of sixteen handsome pages, devoted to the interest of Farmers, Gardners, Fruit-growers and Florists. Edited by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, assisted by a large corps of practical Agriculturists. The Fireside department edited by Harriet Beecher Stowe assisted by Mrs Mary E. Dodge, Grace Greenwood Madame La Vert and other able contributors. Terms for 1869: Single copies, $4, invariably in advance; 3 copies $10; 5 copies, $15. Any one sending us $45 for a club of 15 copies (all at one time), will receive a copy free. A specimen copy of the first number sent free. Address Pettingill, Bates & Co., Publishers, 37 Pard Row, N. Y.

THE MONTHLY NEW ENGLAND FARMER for December, contains a copious index of the contents for the year, which testifies to the value of the work as a repository of useful knowledge, for the farmer, stockgrower, horticulturist and family. This magazine occupies a place otherwise unfilled in the agricultural literature of New England, and deserves all the popularity it has attained. It is published by R. P. Eaton & Co., Boston.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Among the various Life Insurance Companies that are established all over the country, there is one, and that but lately organized, which stands pre-eminent among its fellows. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America is an institution chartered by Congress, and entitled to do business and hold estate in every part of the Union. Its capital, all paid in, is one million dollars, and its affairs are directed by such men as Clarence H. Clark, Jay Cooke, E. A. Rollins, and others of the very highest financial rank. The security of such a large paid-up capital, and the well-known integrity of its directors, place it at once upon the most substantial basis. Its plans of operation are both simple and thorough. There is to be no extra, invalid, or vexatious combinations of payments and premiums. Instead of offering participation in certain unknown and future profits, which may never be realized, this Company offers policies of insurance at such reduced rates as really to give the insured a dividend, in cash, in advance. The difference between the rates of the mutual companies and those of the National Life Insurance Company is not only a positive cash advantage to the insured, but is often much more than they have reason to expect from the most favorable workings of the dividend-declaring companies. Everything relating to the plans of insurance of this Company is definite and plain; there is no possibility of incorrect calculations, on the part of agents or the insured themselves—so much promised cash, at such stated times, for so much cash paid in at fixed periods, is the plan of the Company. Not depending upon future business for ability to make its promises good, there is no reason to doubt any of them; and it must be remembered that a capital, at the outset, of one million dollars, is worth more than double the amount in the treasury of a company whose liabilities are about to fall due. What the capital of this Company will be in thirty or forty years, (the period when policies begin to become rapidly payable,) it is impossible to surmise, for its charter allows the indefinite increase of the capital stock. By a provision of its charter, its policies are made secure from attachment by the creditors of the insured, but at the same time they are negotiable, and may be used for the purpose of raising money, like any other bond or obligation to pay.—Should a party insuring in the National Life Insurance Company become unable to meet his annual payments, he does not thereby forfeit his policy, but a paid-up policy will be issued to him for an amount proportional to the total sum he has paid in. The system of extra charges is also abolished by this company. There is nothing to pay for policy-fee, medical examination, stamps, &c., and when females are insured there is no extra rate charged upon their lives. The association offers several distinct and easily understood methods by which one may take out a policy of life insurance.

In the first place, an ordinary policy is furnished at rates less than those charged by other companies. Again, should the party desiring insurance choose it, he can take out a policy on a plan by which, at the end of every year, the amount of his policy will be increased by the amount of annual premium he has paid and when he dies, his heirs will receive the full amount for which he was insured, with the addition of every cent he has ever paid to the Company.

By another plan, a man can receive at the end of a specified time (ten, fifteen or more years), a regular income, in addition to the amount of the policy which will be paid to his family at his decease. By the endowment plan, the sum for which the policy is taken out will be paid to the insured, himself, at the expiration of the term agreed upon, and if he should die before the time specified in the policy for said payment, the amount will be paid over to his heirs within three months after his death. Should it be desirable, policies can be taken out at reduced rates for periods of seven years, thus enabling persons to provide for some expected contingency, or giving an opportunity to creditors to insure for a time the lives of their debtors, making the policies payable to themselves.

These features, many of them novel, present peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure their lives; and when it is remembered that the Company is founded upon a cash basis of such solid character, and under the control of such well-known capitalists, there is no reason to doubt that it will soon be the leading Life Insurance company of the country.

—Lieut-Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, telegraphs to the Louisiana Senators in Washington, that he apprehends difficulty on the reassembling of the State Legislature next month. The Orleans "thugs" and rebel plug-uglies threaten to clean out the Republican members of that body if they attempt to meet and transact business. The Tribune editorially says of this report: "Let us tell these rioters and murderers an open secret. On the fifth day of March next Phillip H. Sheridan will resume command in New Orleans. The fact may be of service to them."

VERMONT DIRECTORY.—We have received from the Claremont Manufacturing Company the Vermont Directory for 1869, neatly printed and bound in cloth. The Company have now the right to publish both the Directory and Walton's Vermont Register. For sale by the trade generally.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January opens with the beautiful poem entitled the Silent City of Greenwood. The other articles are: The Buffalo Range—illustrated; Paul Du Chaillu Again—illustrated; South Coast Saunterings in England—illustrated; Learning Common Sense; My Old Woman and I—illustrated; Chivalrous and Semi-Chivalrous Southrons; My Visit to Utopia; A Public Building; Christmas Creed; The New Timothy; The Bishops of Rome; The Murder of Escovedo; My Enemy's Daughter; Abras Pacha of Egypt; Book Table; Current Events, and Drawer.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 1282, for the week ending Dec. 26th, contains Clever Women, Blackwook's Magazine; The Country House on the Rhine, part VI, by Berthold Auerbach, author of "On the Heights," &c., translated for the Living Age from Die Presse; The Bulwer Scandal, London Correspondent; Lettice Lisle, part II, Cornhill Magazine; Will Emigration Last? Spectator; Animal Reverence, Spectator; English and French Cities, Saturday Review; Barter in the Nineteenth Century, Pall Mall Gazette; A Japanese Grammar, Saturday Review; The Future of Photography, Imperial Review; William Mothwell's Poems, Churchman's Family Magazine; besides short articles and poetry.

To new subscribers, remitting to the publishers for the year 1869, the LIVING AGE is sent from the beginning of Auerbach's romance (No. 1277) to January 1st, *free of charge*. Littell & Gay, Publishers, 30 Broomfield Street, Boston.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Among the various Life Insurance Companies that are established all over the country, there is one, and that but lately organized, which stands pre-eminent among its fellows. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America is an institution chartered by Congress, and entitled to do business and hold estate in every part of the Union. Its capital, all paid in, is one million dollars, and its affairs are directed by such men as Clarence H. Clark, Jay Cooke, E. A. Rollins, and others of the very highest financial rank. The security of such a large paid-up capital, and the well-known integrity of its directors, place it at once upon the most substantial basis. Its plans of operation are both simple and thorough. There is to be no extra, invalid, or vexatious combinations of payments and premiums. Instead of offering participation in certain unknown and future profits, which may never be realized, this Company offers policies of insurance at such reduced rates as really to give the insured a dividend, in cash, in advance. The difference between the rates of the mutual companies and those of the National Life Insurance Company is not only a positive cash advantage to the insured, but is often much more than they have reason to expect from the most favorable workings of the dividend-declaring companies. Everything relating to the plans of insurance of this Company is definite and plain; there is no possibility of incorrect calculations, on the part of agents or the insured themselves—so much promised cash, at such stated times, for so much cash paid in at fixed periods, is the plan of the Company. Not depending upon future business for ability to make its promises good, there is no reason to doubt any of them; and it must be remembered that a capital, at the outset, of one million dollars, is worth more than double the amount in the treasury of a company whose liabilities are about to fall due. What the capital of this Company will be in thirty or forty years, (the period when policies begin to become rapidly payable,) it is impossible to surmise, for its charter allows the indefinite increase of the capital stock. By a provision of its charter, its policies are made secure from attachment by the creditors of the insured, but at the same time they are negotiable, and may be used for the purpose of raising money, like any other bond or obligation to pay.—Should a party insuring in the National Life Insurance Company become unable to meet his annual payments, he does not thereby forfeit his policy, but a paid-up policy will be issued to him for an amount proportional to the total sum he has paid in. The system of extra charges is also abolished by this company. There is nothing to pay for policy-fee, medical examination, stamps, &c., and when females are insured there is no extra rate charged upon their lives. The association offers several distinct and easily understood methods by which one may take out a policy of life insurance.

In the first place, an ordinary policy is furnished at rates less than those charged by other companies. Again, should the party desiring insurance choose it, he can take out a policy on a plan by which, at the end of every year, the amount of his policy will be increased by the amount of annual premium he has paid and when he dies, his heirs will receive the full amount for which he was insured, with the addition of every cent he has ever paid to the Company.

By another plan, a man can receive at the end of a specified time (ten, fifteen or more years), a regular income, in addition to the amount of the policy which will be paid to his family at his decease. By the endowment plan, the sum for which the policy is taken out will be paid to the insured, himself, at the expiration of the term agreed upon, and if he should die before the time specified in the policy for said payment, the amount will be paid over to his heirs within three months after his death. Should it be desirable, policies can be taken out at reduced rates for periods of seven years, thus enabling persons to provide for some expected contingency, or giving an opportunity to creditors to insure for a time the lives of their debtors, making the policies payable to themselves.

These features, many of them novel, present peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure their lives; and when it is remembered that the Company is founded upon a cash basis of such solid character, and under the control of such well-known capitalists, there is no reason to doubt that it will soon be the leading Life Insurance company of the country.

Local Intelligence.

MANCHESTER.

—There are yet a large number of our subscribers who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to save 25¢ cents by paying for the JOURNAL previous to January 1st. They should do so at once, as the time in which $1.50 will pay the bill is short. They can pay our agents in the several towns or remit direct to this office.

—At the annual election of Adoniram Lodge, F. & A. M., holden on Saturday evening last, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: F. A. Clark, W. M.; L. C. Orvis, S. W.; K. L. Wymen, J. W., A. J. Gray, Treasurer; F. W. Hoyt, Secretary; L. A. Way, S. D.; J. T. Beach, J. D.; H. S. Paddock, Wm. Vaughn, Stewards; H. E. Fowler, Marshal; F. A. Smith, Tyler.

—Last Thursday evening, Jerome Wheeler, Jacob Wheeler, Hannah Wheeler, Mary Wyman, Villa Wyman, Henry Wyman and Joseph Wyman, of Sandgate, were arrested at the instance of Daniel Wright of that town, for larceny, and committed to jail in this village. On Friday afternoon they were brought to trial, when Jerome and Jacob Wheeler and Villa and Henry Wyman each paid the State $10 and costs of prosecution and were released from durance vile. The balance of the party were found "not guilty," and discharged.

—On Saturday evening, the 19th, Charles Hersey robbed Patrick Breslanhan of a silver watch valued at about $40, and a cap, and also attempted to throw him off the bridge at Factory Point into the water, but Breslanhan escaped from him and ran for dear life. The thief immediately absconded for parts unknown, and has not as yet been apprehended. He is a man from 20 to 30 years of age, about six feet in height, slim built, has dark curling hair, and wore a metallic and dark beard. He was last seen near Cambridge, N. Y., en route, it was thought, for Saratoga. $25 reward is offered for his apprehension.

BENEVOLENT.—There will be a meeting in the Baptist Church at Factory Point, on Friday evening next, at 6½ o'clock, to consider and discuss matters that appertain to the schools of this town. All persons who have been, who are, and who ought to be interested in them are earnestly invited to be present. Let no one feel that this is a matter in which they have no interest. The future usefulness, prosperity and happiness of many of the young in our town are now at stake. Let us who love education, mankind and our republic (the right arm of which is the common school) prove ourselves equal to the demands of the hour. In conclusion, let us urge those who do attend to come putting aside the disposition to stand by and look on with critical indifference, and be prepared to contribute each his own earnest efforts, that this convocation may prove a blessing to our schools, and with the new year the beginning of a new era in its educational history.

The order of exercises will be as follows: From 6½ to 7, reports from the several schools; 7 to 7½ an address by Rev. Mr. Austin on the general subject of education; 7½ to 8 a discussion—Question—What can be done to increase the interest in our schools? opened by C. A. Batchelder and W. H. Utley; 8 to 8½, subject not chosen; 8½ to 9, an address to teachers by Rev. Mr. Cushman.

EAST DORSET.

—Joseph W. Morse and John L. Cochran are erecting a steam grist-mill and feed and flour store a few feet north of the Catholic church. Most of the frame is already up, the lumber is on the ground, and they are pushing forward their new enterprise with all possible haste.

—Parties have been here recently from New York "prospecting" for opening a new marble quarry, on the farm of Mr. McDebit, and have taken out some favorable specimens of marble, and made some purchases with reference to the further prosecution of their enterprise.

—Mr. Brown, of the late firm of Wood & Brown, is busy getting together his lumber to build a new mill next spring.

—Mr. William Landfear is building him a new house on the East Road, nearly opposite the late residence of Daniel G. Williams, and will have it completed the first of April next.

—The East Dorset Lyceum has organized for business, and intend to devote an evening each week of the present winter to a discussion of some one of the questions that profoundly agitate the world's mind. M.

ARLINGTON.

—At the annual election of officers of Red Mountain Lodge, No. 60, F. & A. M., held at their rooms in Arlington, Dec. 25th, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year: J. H. Hobart, W. M.; W. Russell, S. W.; W. Holden, 3d., J. W.; H. S. Hard, Treasurer; J. B. Lathrop, Secretary; A. H. Wolfe, S. D.; Albert G. Canfield, J. D.; W. L. McAuley, Clark Hamilton, Stewards; A. W. Phillips, Chaplain; Parley D. Cass, Tyler; D. W. Elmore, Marshal. There will be a public installation of the officers elect on Thursday evening, Dec. 31, at 7 o'clock, at their lodge room by Lodge Deputy N. B. Loomis, after which there will be a grand masonic ball and festival at Barthel's Hotel.

—In our statement last week of the amount of milk given by A. H. Wolfe's cow, we were in error. The amount should have been from 60 to 70 pounds, instead of as many quarts.

SUNDERLAND.

—Willard Moffit, of Sunderland, caught an owl last week which measured five feet from tip to tip of its wings. He had been in the habit of dining on Willard's turkeys.

—G. W. Bradley, of Sunderland, recently sent to New York a box, measuring 2½ feet in length, 2 feet high and 20 inches wide, containing mink skins, which sold for the handsome sum of $2,[illegible].

RUPERT.

—The West Rupert Dairy Association held their annual meeting for the election of officers on Monday, the 14th inst. The following persons were elected: President, E. S. Sherman; Vice Presidents, L. D. Hopkins, C. P. Sheldon; Secretary and Treasurer, T. L. Sheldon; Directors, T. L. Sheldon, W. A. Stearns, L. D. Hopkins, Auditors, Elisha Hawley, S. H. Rising and F. W. Hopkins. The company have manufactured during the past season, 1,015,474 pounds of milk, making 99,631 pounds of cheese; average price of cheese sold, 13¼.

NORTH BENNINGTON.

—At the annual communication of Tucker Lodge, No. 48, F. and A. M., held Dec. 23d, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

C. D. Phillips, W. M.; E. C. Houghton, S. W.; C. M. Colvin, J. W.; N. B. Loomis, Treasurer; G. H. Simmons, Secretary; G. Hindehill, S. D; E. Mattison, J. D.; E. A. Holden and L. R. Brown Stewards; O. F. Mattison, T.

—On Tuesday evening, the 22d, J. Essex lost a valuable horse by death. Cause, inflammation of the bowels.

—Over $300 was realized at the donation visit of the Rev Mr. Parker, one evening last week, held at the Methodist Church.

—It is said that Frank Reno, one of the express robbers lynched the other day at New Albany, Ind., alone knew of the place where was deposited ninety thousand dollars, the proceeds of one of his many robberies. His sister visited him some days before he was hanged, and tried to induce him to tell where this hoard was concealed, but he refused, telling her that if he could not live to enjoy it, no one else should.—The secret died with him.

—The progress of the Pacific Railroad is one of the great marvels of modern times. Last week the President accepted two sections, of twenty miles each, of the Union Pacific Railroad, and directed bonds upon the same amounting to $1,280,000. This extends to the nine hundred and fortieth mile post, which is as far as has been reported by the commissioners. Forty miles more, 1000 in all, are completed.

Correspondence.

Correspondence of the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1868.

Congress has adjourned to January 5, and most of the members of both houses, as also many heads of Bureaus, having gone to their respective homes to enjoy themselves during the holidays, the facilities for getting news from ordinary sources are quite meagre. It was, therefore, with great pleasure that I heard, last night, while thinking of what to write about of interest to your readers, that Hon. John H. Goodenow, of Maine, our Consul General at Constantinople, is at present in Washington. He is on a visit to his native country, on furlough, after an absence at his foreign post for about three years. I availed myself of a social evening with him at a mutual friend's to make myself inquisitive concerning the far-east land, to which the extreme western nation sends, in him, at once her offer of amity, and an illustration of her civilization. Besides the enjoyment of extraordinary opportunities for information, Mr. Goodenow has superior endowments and culture to entitle his observations to special respect.

Turkish civilization, he says, is doubtless inferior to that of western Europe and the United States; but not so low as it is supposed to be by most Americans. There was less knowledge and more misapprehension in this country regarding the Turkish nation than in relation to any other nation of Europe. Among the higher classes of Turkey, there were to be found respectable attainments in knowledge, cultivation and general intellectual and moral development. Neither in numerical proportion, however, nor in degree of excellence in these respects, would they bear well a comparison with corresponding classes in western Europe and the United States. The greatest distinction he made in our favor was in the departments of exact knowledge—in science, physical and metaphysical, and of human development—elevation—for its own sake. Of the difference between the respective social and political systems, and the various customs, conventionalisms and institutions existing thereunder—excepting so far as they were affected by the greatly superior material appliances in this country, resulting from greater inventiveness and more prevalent general skill and thrift—he did not make so much account.

He surprised me by the generally favorable description he gave of the Turkish men. One of the favorite arguments used against polygamy is that its unnaturalness and sinfulness is proved in its injurious effects upon the men; that the Turks are a weak, efferminate, enervated, effete race, not to be compared in any respect with the men of any monogamic nation. But if Mr. Goodenow's opinion is to be trusted, this is chiefly a gratuitous fancy—a thought to which the wish of our good people who entertain it, is the father. Mr. Goodenow says that the well-off classes—and they are the very ones who are most indulgent in their polgamic custom—would be remarked by any strangers from western Europe or America, as a fine set of men—large, well made figures, and good-looking faces, with distinguishing dignity of manner and appearance.

Moreover, he says the women are fine looking. Respecting their faces, however, he speaks with less confidence, their features all, excepting their eyes, being pretty well concealed whenever they go abroad out of their harems, or are liable to be seen by men. And being a bachelor, Mr. Goodenow had no convenient wife—like Lady Mary Montague, for example—to enable him observe by proxy. But this privation, I may venture, has not been without some compensation. The alert eyes of a handsome bachelor surely has not always, even under Mussulman institutions, had to penetrate veils, while their owners had nimble fingers, prompted by women's hearts and vanity, to lift them.

Georgian and Circassian women justify in a reasonable degree their world-wide reputation for beauty; but he was not all enthusiastic on the subject. He thought the Hungarian women the handsomest of all the nationalities of women he had seen.

The national legislature of Turkey is a body of about 100 members, appointed severally by the different municipalities of the empire, to enact the laws therefor. The Sultan, in his absolutism, can, at pleasure, reject or remove any legislator, but he cannot, in regularity, appoint any. About one-third of the present legislature consists of Christians. There are also five Jews in the body. This toleration of foreign religions in a branch of the government of this old, so-considered semi-barbarous nation, and certainly despotic Mohammeuden monarchy, is an exceedingly cheering fact. It is a recent thing, and I understood Mr. Goodenow to say, the result of the Sultan's late visit to western Europe.

Constantinople is separated into two quite distinct divisions: the native and the foreign parts. Stamboul is the part inhabited by the Turks exclusively, and Pera, or the Frank quarter, that occupied by the foreigners—principally French, Greeks, Italians, English and Germans; fewer of the two last than of any of the other three. The Turks speak in the main only the Turkish language. French is most used in Pera; English and German least; but English is becoming more common.—A great number of tongues are spoken there. At a table at which Mr. Goodenow formed one of a party of *thirteen* persons, *fourteen* languages were spoken. It is a common thing there for a person to speak several languages.—A lady whom the Consul married to an American citizen, spoke five quite well.

The narrow streets, dirt and dogs, in Constantinople, justify the unenviable notoriety of that city in those respects.

Mr. Goodenow is personally acquainted with the Turkish Minister here, and expresses a favorable opinion of him.—His father was French and his mother Armenian, and Blacque Bey is regarded as an Armenian himself. He has had long experience in diplomatic situations. His appointment to this mission was preceded by twelve years as Secretary of Legation at Paris, and after that, some time as *Charge des Affaires* at Naples. He is a large fine looking man. And—what will be read generally with more interest than all—he is a christian.

Our hostess informed her kinsman that Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, had made, in his message to the Legislature, very handsome acknowledgement of the voluntary and valuable services our Consul Gen. General at Constantinople had rendered those poor misled distressed people who emigrated from Maine to the Holy Land, under the fanatical fancy that they would be so much nearer to the place of the Lord's mundane arrival at his second coming; they were led to this by a man named Adams, whom I remember in New York city as a preacher and actor by turns. It is said that he is now in England trying to drum up recruits for the broken ranks of his followers, who still remain, and continue to struggle on in Palestine.

J. E.

State News.

The Brattleboro Baptists immersed four converts last Sunday through the ice, one of them being a woman of 50 years.

A Mr Kenedy of St Albans has patented a clock that runs by electricity. It has but three wheels, no weights or springs, and never requires winding up. A single clock and battery can be connected with many dials.

A project is on foot to connect Claremont by rail with Gasset's Station or Cavendish, via Springfield and Black River. A committee has been appointed to go to Concord, N. H., to negotiate with the Hon Onslow Stearns in reference to its eastern terminus, and another committee appointed to lay the project before the Rutland railroad.

Brooks Bennett of Shrewsbury fell in a fit the other day, while trading in a Rutland store. When he revived, fifteen minutes after, his first words were, "What did you say that was a yard?" his mind resuming its journey at the place of its sudden halt.

VERMONT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Vermont State Agricultural Society will be held at the Island House, Bellows Falls, on Tuesday January 5, 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the same place on Monday evening January 4, 1869.

HENRY CLARK, Sec'y.

DEATH OF HON. S. P. FLAGG.—The death of Hon. S. P. Flagg, which occurred at his residence in Willmington, on the 22d inst., will be received with regret by his many friends in different sections of the State, who have long known and honored him in his private life and public relations. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1845—1848—1849—1861, and 1862. He was Senator from the county of Windham in 1864 and 1865, and was a member of the committee on the Judiciary, in which position he displayed a well grounded knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law. He was not a frequent speaker, but when he addressed the Senate upon any point, it was concise and to the point, and commanded weight with his associates. He leaves a widow and several children, one of whom is John H. Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, the accomplished Clerk of the House of Representatives.

—The oldest savings bank in Vermont is the Windham Provident Institution for Savings, at Brattleboro. L. G. Mead, father of the sculptor, started the bank in 1847, and has been its treasurer since. The deposits now amount to $816,000.

—The steam mill of N. & H. Gallup, of Brownington, Vt. was burned last week. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

APPRAISAL OF REAL ESTATE IN VERMONT.—In the grand list of Vermont for 1868 the several counties rank as follows in the appraisal of real estate. Windsor county ranks highest, $9,631,661. Rutland next, $9,525,919. The remaining counties rank in the following order: Windham, Addison, Washington Orange, Chittenden, Caledonia, Franklin, Bennington, Orleans, Lamoille, Essex, Grand Isle. The whole valuation of real estate, including non-organized towns and gores, is $71,275,113.

—Andrew Johnson has cast Barlow's ready reckoner, S. J. Tilden, into the shade in the financial exhibit in his famous Message. Andy declares that the bonds of the United States have all been issued at three or four hundred per cent discount. As three or four hundred per cent discount is just two or three hundred per cent less than nothing, it becomes a very curious and interesting question where the government obtained the money to carry on the war.

A PENCLEMITIARY.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

Whereas the President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations of amesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of November, 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 29th day of May, 1865, on the 7th day of September, 1867, and on the 4th day of July, in the present year; and

Whereas the authority of the federal government having been established in all the States and territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as at the date of said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper may be wisely and justly relinquished, that an universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion, extended to all who have borne any part thereon, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence among the whole people, and their respect for and attachment to the national government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the constitution, and in the name of the loyal family of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare unconditional and without reservation to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights and privileges and immunities under the constitution and laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, on the 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the independence of the the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,

F. W. SEWARD,

Acting Secretary of State.

—The supply of guano on the Chincha Islands is decreasing. Only two years' supply remains.

—The actual majority for the Seymour and Blair Electors in New York was 9963.

—George A. Delaney, a clerk in the New York Postoffice, was yesterday arrested for embezzling.

—On the recommendation of Mr. Beecher three deaconesses have been chosen by his society.

—A justice of the peace at Alexandria, Minnesota, offers to marry all couples free who will buy their stock of housekeeping, drugs and spices, &c., of him.

—A young lady has been admitted as a student to the law school at Washington University, in St. Louis, by a unanimous vote of the Faculty.

—H—Rasin has been appointed Uni-States Ganger for St. Louis. Most of the appointees to this position are Raisin H—.

—P. P. Stewart, the celebrated stove founder and inventor, died at his residence in Troy, N. Y., on the evening of the 14th, aged upwards of 70 years.

—The decline in the price of wool and the prevalence of foot-rot among the sheep has caused a panic among the wool-growers of Ohio and other states. Farmers are reducing their stock rapidly, slaughtering the sheep and selling the pelts and meat. Within two months past as many as forty thousand sheep have been slaughtered in Knox county, O., alone.

—The rent of Libby prison has been paid by the United States authorities for one year. Which year? A good many people are interested to know—old boarders in that institution. The barrel of gunpowder was wasted which was not put under that accursed den in 1865, and touched off.

—Some of the Michigan papers favor the making of a new State or territory from the northern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin. It will embrace nine counties in Michigan, and the upper tier of counties in Wisconsin, and will have an area of about 35,000 square miles, and a population of about 100,000.

—The New York World is pushing its investigations into the false weights and measures of the retail dealers in New York, and finds gross frauds in the articles which are generally sold in packages, cream tartar, prepared spices, &c. Besides being short in weight many of the preparations are adulterated with poisonous ingredients, of which terra alba is one of the worst and most frequent. It costs 2½ cents per pound, and supplies 18 per cent of some compounds.

—The Boston Transcript pointedly says: "Mr. Johnson's salary is $25,000 a year. We think it would not be a bad idea to pay it in a treasury bond for that amount, on interest, due in seventeen years, with the provisions that the interest as it accrues be deducted from the principal, instead of being paid to Mr. Johnson."

—A very destructive fire occurred at Lynn, Mass., on Saturday morning, destroying several valuable blocks, and among others, the one in which was the postoffice. The total loss will reach $300,000. About 600 people are thrown out of employment.

—The Chicago Journal says: "Since Seymour was weighed in the balance and found wanting, the N. Y. World is showing up the short weights of other merchantable commodities in the metropolis.

—A shocking accident occurred in Philadelphia, Friday. John McDonald and family went to sleep in a room with a coal fire in the stove, the gas escaped into the room and the whole family were suffocated. One daughter is dead and another is not expected to recover.

—The Washington national monument society has published an appeal to all the pastors in the country, asking them to take up contributions in their churches on the Sunday next preceding the 22d of February, the proceeds to be devoted to the progress and completion of the monument.

—Edward A. Pollard, in a magazine article recently published, says that the bulk of the valuable documents of the Confederate Government, including the correspondence of Jefferson Davis, exists to-day in concealment; that many days before the fall of Richmond there was a careful selection of important papers, especially those in the office of the President, and letters which involved confidences in the North and in Europe, and that these were secretly conveyed out of Richmond, and deposited in a place where they remain concealed to this time, and will probably not be unearthed in this generation.

DEATH OF GEN STOUGHTON.—We take the following account of the death of Gen Edward H. Stoughton from the Burlington Times.

We regret to learn of the death on Friday last, in Boston, of Gen Edward H. Stoughton, eldest son of Hon H. E. Stoughton of Bellows Falls. Gen Stoughton had good natural abilities and received a West Point education, graduating in 1859. He served in the regular army as Lieutenant in the infantry for two years, being stationed for the most part in New Mexico. He resigned early in 1861, and in August of that year received the appointment from Gov Fairbanks of Col in the 4th Vermont Volunteer Regiment. He served throughout the Peninsular campaign, and did brave and excellent service in the field. In November, 1862, he was nominated by President Lincoln as Brigadier General and at once assigned the 2d Vermont Brigade, which had just entered the service. He remained with his command, having headquarters at Fairfax C. H., until the memorable raid of the guerrilla Mosby in March, 1863, when he was captured and taken as a prisoner to Richmond. Here he was detained some weeks until his release was effected by the personal exertions of his friend and classmate, Fitzhugh Lee. Gen Stoughton then left the army and assiduously applied himself to the study of law, and in due time became associated in the practice of his profession with his uncle, Edwin W. Stoughton, a brilliant advocate and jurist of New York city. Some months since symptoms of lung disease became apparent, and in spite of the skill of the best physicians of New York and Boston, Gen Stoughton has, in the prime of life, passed away As a soldier he had fine presence, was an excellent tactician, and popular with his command. His bravery was never doubted. Socially he was brilliant, and his agreeable company was eagerly sought for in all circles of society. He leaves a host of sorrowful friends, not only in his native state but wherever he was known.

HOW COUNTERFEIT NOTES ARE MADE.—A party of men, say from three to dozen, get together and hold frequent meetings, and act according to plan laid down. One or two will find out some copperplate printer in the employ of the bank note printing office—in fact, all such printers are known by the party. These men will manage to meet one of the printers in the evening, get acquainted, drink and have a good time generally with him, and so proceed for a few evenings. Then they offer him from $50 to $150 to procure a certain kind of impression. This impression is made in this wise: The printer will take an impression upon tin foil from the plate from which he is printing, which can be done in a moment. Thus you see every line and size is obtained correctly. From this tin foil an electrotype plate is made. They then get some plate printer that can be found about the city, have a good time with him, and engage him for twenty dollars per day to do the printing. By this plan thousands of copies are struck off which defy detection, except in the quality of the paper, which will slightly differ from the genuine. The place of manufactory is generally some distance from New York, like Staten Island, Flatbush, or sometimes Baxter street, or similar localities in the city. It is a strange fact in every case where a party of this kind exists that every member lacks confidence in his associates. Every move made by one is narrowly watched by the others of the party. It would be death to any informant or spy that did not look well to himself.—*New York Sun.*

—Whalen, D'Arcy M. Gee's assassin, has been refused a new trial