The Free Press.

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING MAY 25, 1866.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

THE BURLINGTON WEEKLY FREE PRESS is published every Friday morning, and contains the latest news; reports of Boston markets and Cambridge Cattle Market; full State, County and local intelligence; well selected Miscellany, &c., &c. No care and outlay will be spared to make it a reliable, interesting and valuable family journal.

The circulation of the FREE PRESS exceeds that of any paper in the region, and it is, therefore, an unrivalled medium for advertisers.

We desire to give additional attention to the local news of the various towns in this and adjoining Counties, in which our Weekly has a numerous circulation, and shall esteem it a favor if our readers will forward us any items of interest.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS—per year $2 in advance, and if not strictly in advance, $2.50.

Representation and its Basis.

The New York *Times* conceding the propriety of some change in the basis of representation, in view of the fact that every hundred of those who while slaves were reckoned but as *sixty*, in the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives must henceforth, as freedmen, be reckoned as a hundred—thus, though debarred from voting, adding largely to the number of Southern representatives—asks, "But how shall the change be made?" and it answers:

"Clearly it can only be done by amending the Constitution;—first, by the action of *two-thirds* of each House of Congress, and next by the assent of *three-fourths* of the States. The action of Congress is easily secured. *How shall the assent of the States be secured?* Thaddeus Stevens, and those who follow him, say *by force*; by excluding the Southern States from representation until they yield their consent. We do not, (1) because we have no right, under the Constitution, to enforce any such terms as a condition of representation; (2) because the attempt would fail, and involve the country in renewed commotion, if not in revolution; and (3) because, if successful, it would not contribute to the peace, concord and prosperity of the nation. The assent of the States must be secured by other means. It must be a willing, not an enforced, assent. We ask the Southern States to surrender a share of *political power*. We must offer them something as an inducement—something which they will recognize as an equivalent—something from which they can derive advantage, material or moral, in some degree commensurate with the sacrifice they are required to make."

Letting pass the allusion to Mr. Stevens, who is able to take care of himself, and to the majority in Congress, who are regularly classed by the *Times* as Mr. Stevens' "followers," though acting on their own convictions of duty and in conformity to the views of the great mass of their constituents, we say that the *Times'* first *"because"* implies that there was no *guilt* in the act of rebellion, nothing punishable, nothing more than a blunder, on the part of anybody—that the States, great and powerful political communities constituted as portions of the nation, every officer of which is bound by solemn oath to uphold the authority of the nation, may at their pleasure apply their organic power to break down the nation by force and arms, and wage fierce war against it for years, and when by the greater power of the nation they are overpowered, the national authority has no right to *demand* of these States any modification of their State organizations, as a safeguard against future acts of the same sort. Now, to this every fair minded, clear-headed and patriotic man says: 'That conclusion is so palpably against the natural sense of right and wrong, the natural instinct of man as to the power of a national government, that it must be *wrong*.' You may tell him as often as you please that the States are either *out* of the Union, or *in* it; if *out*, we have nothing to do with them in any way, except to make treaties with them; if *in* the Union, we cannot *demand* anything of them *now* which you could not have demanded, if they had never made war on the Government; he will reply "I may not be able to chop logic about the matter with you, but my conscience tells me not to believe in your conclusions. The common sense of the race is against it, and the practice of the world has always been against it, and of necessity it must be against it. Governments can never exist with any permanence on such a basis as you advocate."

As to the *Times'* second *because*, we have only to say that the natural effect of such an assertion is to *stimulate* the late rebels to continue in a rebellious state of mind, to encourage them *to stand out* against the rightful National authority, and to make matters worse instead of better. It is in perfect harmony with the continuous ding-dong—"you can never conquer the South"—which the copperheads of the North kept up during the war, to the great encouragement of the rebels. Nor is there any more rational ground for this assertion of the *Times* which it repeats from day to day, than there was for that of the rebel sympathizers during the war.

The *Times'* third *because*, is no better than the others. It is in substance but an amplification of them, with a bill of particulars. We can't *demand* anything of the late rebels, either because of their past atrocious wrong doing or by way of security against future wrongs of the sort, or against their accomplishing their nefarious ends by different means! Their *assent* must be a *willing* one given because you *pay* them well for it, in something which will suit them quite as well as what they have to give up! Was there ever any greater absurdity? As well might it be said "you cannot punish an individual for any great injury done by him to his neighbor or to society at large, nor demand of him security against a repetition of his villainy, without he will comply *willingly!* You must pay him what he is willing to accept for the fine you impose!" A pretty way that would be to make him a good member of society for time to come!

The *Times* says it "will not stop now to consider or suggest what that equivalent may be." But if the temper of the public mind would permit the discussion of the subject from this point of view, it has no doubt there would be very little difficulty "in devising measures upon which the President, Congress and both sections of our common country could cordially unite."

We can tell the *Times* what would satisfy the South on that point. Just let it be conceded that there was no *wrong* in going into rebellion, only a little *mistake* as to the relative power which the Slave States and the Free States could send into the field—and that a State, as such, cannot be *coerced* under any circumstances—that inasmuch as the war of arms is ended, the Representatives and Senators from the Southern States lately in rebellion shall be allowed at once to take their seats in Congress just as they could have done if there had been no rebellion; and furthermore, that if after that is done there is any change agreed upon for the alteration of the basis of representation, it shall be such as to insure for time to come the substantial control of the National policy, foreign and domestic, to the *aristocratic* class at the South, as they had it up to the admission of California as a Free State,—and there will be "no very great difficulty" in settling the basis of representation, and all other matters of detail, as they shall present themselves.

But if it will hardly do to offer to the Southern States such conditions of re-admission as *they* please, how will it do to insist on such terms as please the other party, and to make them such as will insure the ascendancy of true republican principles for all time to come?

The Senatorial Question.

Hon. Justin S. Morrill, for nearly twelve years, has been a member of the House of Representatives, and is a gentleman of wealth, probity, intelligence and ability, whose industrious application to, and aptitude for, the study of all subjects connected with Tariff and kindred matters of legislation, have given him a deservedly high reputation, both in and out of Congress. Now, in spite of all this, which we freely concede, we are not ready to admit that for years Mr. Morrill has been talked of as the *fittest* man for Judge Collamer's successor in the Senate, nor do we agree with our neighbor that there would have been no contest but for "fortuitous circumstances." Public opinion in Vermont has been *for years divided* between the merits of Judge Poland and Mr. Morrill for the place of United States Senator. The eminence of Judge Poland as a jurist, the common sense comprehensiveness of his intellect on all subjects that command his judgment, his large personal dignity, and self possession, have long designated him as a fit successor to Judge Collamer.

His course in Congress thus far has more than justified the high estimate and confidence of his host of friends and admirers in our State, and he will not come up before the Legislature an *untried man*. For the position which he seeks, Mr. Morrill will be the *untried man*, for the questions which naturally come up before the U. S. Senate for consideration are not those directly connected with the specialty in legislation of which Mr. Morrill is the able expounder.—Judge Poland aiming at Mr. Morrill's leadership of the House would be an *untried man*, but Judge Poland aspiring to the Senatorship is in every respect the peer of Mr. Morrill, and is fitted by natural and acquired ability, by character and temperament for the position. Judge Poland's friends mean to keep him where he is if possible, and the personal worth and eminent ability of the two candidates will doubtless make the contest a close and interesting one.—That there should be several candidates for such a position is not remarkable, and the contest has no foundation in any other feeling than the natural difference of opinion respecting the superior fitness of one candidate over another. It need not then develop any bitterness in the discussion and agitation which will naturally ensue between now and the meeting of the Legislature, and in view of the high character, ability and public services of Judge Poland and Mr. Morrill, it ought not. We appreciate the honor which Vermont enjoys in Mr. Morrill's leadership in the House, but while we would not lose that honor, we are still more reluctant to lose Judge Poland from the U. S. Senate, where today he also in a different province from his rival wins honor for the Green Mountain State.—*Burlington Times, 21st.*

The FREE PRESS has not denied that some persons may have talked of Judge Poland as the fittest man for Mr. Collamer's successor, nor do we see how the *Times* can deny that many persons have long talked of Mr. Morrill as the fittest man for that place. The editor of the *Times*, as we have been informed, held that opinion previous to Mr. Poland's appointment. We remain fully of our opinion that were Judge Poland still occupying the place he has ably and acceptably filled on the bench of the Supreme Court, there would be no contest worthy the name over the Senatorship on the East side of the mountain. The Legislature under such circumstances would with substantial unanimity, as we believe, choose to retain Judge Poland on the bench, and send Mr. Morrill to the Senate. The circumstances which have taken Judge Poland from the Chief-Justiceship and made it necessary to fill his place on the bench, have altered to some extent the relations of the case, and have made a question where there was little or none before. But that the final result can be thereby altered, we do not believe.

The *Times* curiously conceives that the questions which now mainly occupy Mr. Morrill's attention as Chairman of the Ways and Means, do not come before the Senate. Has the Senate nothing to do with questions of finance and revenue? Does the *Times* suppose that the tax bill will not pass from the House to the Senate? Mr. Morrill is an influential member of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction—is Reconstruction occupying no share of the attention of the Senate? The idea that Mr. Morrill's experience in one branch of the National Legislature will not avail him in the other, or that he would in any sense go into the Senate an *"untried* man," seems to us absurd in the extreme. He is already well known and influential in the Senate Chamber—is oftener called thither for consultation, probably, than any other member of the House; and any new Senator might well be glad if in years of continuous service, he could reach the position of influence and power in the Senate which Mr Morrill will naturally and easily occupy on his first entrance as a Senator.

There are other points suggested by the remarks of the *Times* which we may allude to another day. Meanwhile we fully concur in its remark that there need not and ought not to be any personal bitterness in the discussions concerning Senatorial candidates which must inevitably occupy the people of the State, and the Legislature on its assembling.

THE TIMES AND THE SENATORIAL QUESTION. The *Times* says the question comes up, whether or no Mr. Morrill shall throw up, unasked, his place in the House, to "thrust Judge Poland from the Senate." As to that, we have to say, that there is *some* limit to the claim which their constituents have on public men. In this case, Mr. Morrill has twice, against his personal wishes, been returned to Congress. He proposes soon to take relief from the most laborious and responsible duties of his position in the House. He has a perfect right under the circumstances to decline to be a candidate, and it is understood he does so decline. He has at least the same right to throw up his place in the House that Judge Poland had to throw up his place on the bench, which, as all know, he might have retained indefinitely had he not desired the appointment as Senator. When the Legislature meets, Mr. Morrill's successor in the Second District will have been elected, and the question will be whether Vermont is ready entirely to dispense with his (Mr. Morrill's) most valuable experience and ability as a legislator. We are of the opinion that if the question is which shall be laid on the shelf, the People of Vermont will decide that it shall not be Mr. Morrill.

To talk of such a result as an "ousting" and "thrusting" of Judge Poland from the Senate, as if the seat belonged to him in perpetuity, is ridiculous. We recognise no personal claims of any man on such office of honor and trust. The people have a right to the best man, if they can get him, and that is all we desire for them. If Judge Poland shall demonstrate his superior fitness, as the *Times* believes he will, there need be no fear that the fact will be unknown, or disregarded at home.

As the case stands at present, Mr. Morrill *has established* his position as one of the "foremost and leading men" in the National Legislature, and what is more, as a true, pure, honest and incorruptible public servant and faithful representative of Vermont Republicanism. When Judge Poland shall have secured an equal or superior position, he will find, we think, that the People of Vermont are not slow to recognize such merit, or to properly reward it.

Gen. Stannard for Congress.

There having been some doubt whether the re-instatement of General Stannard in his position in the Army, would not occasion the withdrawal of his name in connection with the nomination for Congress in this District, we are authorized to say that the General's temporary retention in the army will make no difference with his action in that respect. Grateful for past honors and tokens of esteem from his brother Vermonters, and modestly claiming nothing on the ground of personal desert, the General will gratefully accept such a further mark of confidence and respect, if the citizens of the District choose to tender it to him. We trust that the General's friends throughout the district will note the fact, and see to it that the preferences of the people find due expression at the Convention.

GEN. STANNARD.—The General deserves well of the people whose willing sacrifice he has been. We notice that the Burlington FREE PRESS favors his nomination to Congress.

Certainly Vermont ought in some substantial manner to recognize and reward his valuable services in the field, and as much as possible make good the loss of that right arm.

So says the *Orleans Independent Standard*, and thus expresses but the common sentiment. GEN. STANNARD will make as true, faithful and capable a Representative of Vermont on the floor of Congress, as he has been a faithful and capable representative of Green Mountain pluck and spirit on many a hard fought field and in many a trying and responsible post. He will "do to tie to" every time.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC BURNED.

Several Other Buildings Destroyed.

LOSS SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS.

On Monday night about midnight a fire broke out in the New York Academy of Music in Fourteenth street, and before it could be subdued the whole block was destroyed.

The smoke was first noticed on the north side of the building, near the Irving Place entrance. Owing to the dense volume of smoke, which soon filled the interior of the building, the firemen had great difficulty in locating the exact spot where the fire was burning. It was supposed that the great mass of fire was under the floor of the stage. Streams of water were at once directed throughout the building, but without effect, as the flames gained so rapidly that the firemen were driven from the interior of the Academy, and it is feared that several of the firemen were unable to extricate themselves, and are buried under the ruins. The flames then spread so rapidly that in a few moments the whole of the interior was a mass of flames. It was found that it would be impossible to save the building. The attention of the firemen was then directed to saving the adjoining property. The medical college on Fourteenth street, immediately adjoining the Opera House, was on fire on the roof, and efforts to save this building proved futile. The piano factory of Ihne & Son, adjoining these, took fire on the roof, and in a few minutes flames were seen gushing out of all the windows. The flames then communicated to the restaurant on the northwest corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street, and to seven buildings on Third avenue, which were nearly all destroyed.

All the dwelling houses on East Fifteenth street, with their contents, were almost entirely destroyed.

Worcester & Co.'s piano forte factory on the corner of 14th St. and 3d Avenue took fire, but was not very much injured.

All of the wardrobe belonging to the stockholders of the Academy, and valued at $100-000 was destroyed, as was also that of Mr. Grau's company, valued at $25,000. A great portion of Maretzek's wardrobe was also in the building at the time and was totally destroyed.

Palmer & Co., lost in pictures and other property over $10,000.

Dr. Valentine Mott's valuable anatomical collection was destroyed in the medical university, loss $20,000. The loss of the St. James Lutheran Church was $60,000, partially insured; loss of Col. Frazer, restaurant keeper, $18,000, no insurance; loss of the Worcester Factory, which was not greatly damaged, is covered by insurance, and insurance on the other buildings will reduce the total loss, it is thought, to $1,000,000.

Two firemen, it is supposed, were burned in the Academy, and another barely escaped with his life. A steam fire engine was also destroyed. The heat was so intense, that the firemen could not approach the building, on one side, and all efforts to save it were fruitless.

There had been an opera performance that evening, but it had closed, and the building was empty when the fire broke out. What occasioned the conflagration is not yet ascertained.

Grace Chapel, the Hippotheatron and other buildings on the opposite side of Fourteenth St., were repeatedly on fire, but were saved from final destruction by the efforts of the firemen.

THE NEW ENGLAND AND THE VERMONT STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—We learn from the Boston *Journal* that the officers of the New England and Vermont State Agricultural Societies held a meeting at Bellows Falls on Thursday, and that it was voted to hold the annual fair of the New England Society at Brattleboro', September 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, in connection with the Vermont State Society. The latter had decided to hold its annual fair at Brattleboro one week later, but the fair of the New York State Society at Saratoga occurring at the same time it was deemed best to change the time and hold it in connection with the New England Society. The show grounds, which are to be situated one mile South of the village are now being fitted up. They are large and pleasantly situated two hundred feet above the river, and are supplied with an abundance of running water.

HINESBURGH WOOLEN MILL.—This factory, we learn, has recently been enlarged and improved, new and excellent machinery added, and is prepared to do custom work in the best manner. Those who have been accustomed to send their wool there will need little urging to continue their patronage; those who have not, will do well to call on Messrs. DOW & BOYNTON, and see what nice cassimeres and flannels they manufacture.

AID FOR THE FREEDMEN.—The Auxiliary Society of the American Freedmen's and Union Commission, recently organized in Burlington, propose to raise funds to sustain two teachers among the Freedmen at the South, and the Collectors, MISS CARRIE VILAS for the North Ward, MRS. J. A. SHEDD for the Centre Ward, and MRS. DR. L. MARSH for the South Ward, will soon call on our citizens for their contributions. We bespeak for them a hearty and generous reception. The duty of raising the lowly and succoring the distressed, is in this case a *double* duty. This people cannot shuffle off the obligation to educate and fit for freedom the blacks, to whom the war and its results have given the boon of liberty. We must do our share here in Burlington. Our citizens will, we trust, receive these Collectors, not as beggars, but as those who do a favor to the ones they call on, by taking the trouble to collect their charities; will be prepared to put down their contributions promptly, and not put the ladies to the labor of calling twice for the sums they are to receive for this worthy object.

The Burlington correspondent of the Brattleboro *Record* writes as follows, of certain matters of local interest:

The removal of Mr. Roberts has caused considerable talk and seems to be very little understood. Mr. Roberts has been an energetic, faithful officer and has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Treasury Department. Why then his removal? It is said, (I am not one of those who say it,) that he interfered somewhat with Collector Clapp's plans for catching smuggled goods and letting the smugglers go free. Also that he made several changes in the programme which did not suit Mr. Clapp and hence his removal. A clerk from the Treasury Department was here not long ago "to look over affairs in the Custom House Department of Vermont." He was shown over the state by Collector Clapp and went away very well satisfied, as he ought. The idea of sending "a clerk" to look over any business which has at its head a man with more brains than the whole clerical force of the Treasury Department, is rather rich. If everything was as corrupt as it used to be in Democratic times, it is the best joke of the season to suppose a partially informed clerk could be able to see anything out of the way, while the eagle eyed Clapp was about. I am certain that the compliment paid by the clerk to Collector Clapp was fully deserved, *but I don't believe he knew whether it was or was not.* TRAXUS.

We suppose the above is meant to be complimentary to the Collector.

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.—A correspondent of the Memphis *Daily Post*, who signs himself an "Ex-Confederate Officer," makes the following statements:

"I, too, can testify that there was no premeditated outbreak among the colored people of this city. The feud, as stated, was entirely between the police, Irish and a few negro soldiers—caused, undoubtedly, by the inhuman and brutal treatment of the police upon negroes whenever they had cause to arrest one. I myself have seen a gang of police arrest a negro for some trivial offense, and instead of quietly marching him off to the station house, first fall upon him with their clubs and beat him senseless, and then throw him upon a dray and haul him off. The fact cannot be denied that the police led the mob, and they were backed up by drunken Irish. Most of the negroes killed were quietly disposed. They were fired upon in yards, and even houses of citizens were entered and negroes dragged out and shot down while begging for their lives. I saw an Irishman kick the body of a wounded, dying negro, and then shoot him in the breast again. 'Brave man was he.' Such men, during the late war, made good guerrillas—not brave enough to go to the front, but skulked in the bush to shoot friend or foe, and then rob the corpse. I cannot use language strong enough to denounce such brutality, and I think it is high time for every good citizen to speak out, no matter what his politics or sentiments may be."

Personal.

Wm. Kettles, who won the prize for rapid and accurate telegraphing the other day, has been "at it" again, and on Thursday beat Mr. Gentry of New York, sending 500 words in 12 minutes and 25 seconds, averaging 42 words per minute. Mr. Gentry averaged 37½ words per minute. The Boston *Journal* says:

"The execution of both was far superior to that of the former occasion, Mr. Kettles especially duplicating his written figures by the corresponding numerals and inserting the periods in the proper places, but omitting other punctuation marks, while Mr. Gentry neither duplicated his numbers nor did he punctuate at all.

Mr. Kettles therefore still remains the champion, a title which he well and easily obtained at the first, and most brilliantly retained at the second trial.

Mr. C. H. Burns of Worcester has challenged Mr. Kettles to a trial of 250 words at an early day, and much interest is manifested in the contest, Mr. Burns having a wide-spread reputation among telegraphers as a speedy and skillful sender.

Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, Bishop of the Diocese of Maine died recently on his way home from the West Indies. He had been Bishop for nearly 20 years and was a man of great influence in the Episcopal denomination.

H. H. Powers of Morrisville, has been elected director of the Lamoille Co. National Bank, *vice* Horace Powers resigned.

M. B. Goodwin, for many years operator of the American Telegraph Company at Manchester, indeed ever since the Troy & Canada Telegraph line was built twenty years ago, has resigned from ill health.

Gen Beauregard was in New York on Monday, and sailed, that day, for Europe, in company with John Van Buren, in the steamer Scotia.

On the 29th ultimo, Hon Charles L Austin, an American, died in the city of Mexico, where he had gone for his health. He was born in Orwell, Vt., in 1814. He held several public positions and was highly intimate with Mr. Seward, Peter Cagger, Thurlow Weed and many eminent politicians.

President Johnson has ordered the arrest of Col. E. Whittlesey, on charges of maladministration of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina.

The Senate on Friday, confirmed the appointment of Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., of Vermont, among others, as Brigadier General by brevet. Colonel Blunt is still in charge of the important Q. M. Department of the post at Fortress Monroe.

An order from Maj. Gen. Wood, commanding the Department of Alabama, says that Semmes, the pirate, will not be permitted to hold or exercise any civil or political office, so long as he remains unpardoned. Semmes was lately elected Judge of Probate in Mobile, but the above order interferes with the programme.

General Peter Osterhaus has been nominated as Consul to Lyons, France. He served in Missouri under Fremont, and in the Southwest under Grant and Sherman.

Bishop Lay, of Arkansas, has been elected by the Episcopal Convention successor to Bishop Polk.

Mason, the rebel, of Trent notoriety, is staying at the St. Lawrence Hall in Montreal.

The St. Albans *Messenger* shows an intimate acquaintance with Vermont soldiers, by stating that no such Colonel as A. P. Blunt was ever known in this State. If the *Messenger* will inquire of the old members of the 3d Vermont, of which he was the first Adjutant; of or officers or soldiers of the 6th Vermont of which he was the Lieutenant Colonel during its first year's service and through the Peninsular Campaign; or of the 12th Vermont, of which he was Colonel throughout its entire term of service; or at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe where he has been stationed since his return to the service as A. Q. M., and where his services and ability in charge of millions of public property and at times of government employees by thousands, have won his promotion to another Coloneley and now to the brevet rank of Brigadier General, it will discover that Asa P. Blunt is tolerably well known, to numbers, both in and out of this State.

Vermont Items.

A boy of ten years named Tatro was killed near the Canada line, at Island Pond last week. He was riding on an engine and fell under the wheels, whereby both legs were cut off.

C. S. Kendal, of Granville, Vt., was found dead in the woods April 29th, and it was thought that he had been murdered, but medical examination showed that he died in a fit.

Patrick Daly and Patrick Kennedy got hurt by the accidental explosion of an old blast they were drilling out, in St. Albans the other day. One will lose a hand.

The gale of a week ago Sunday did a good deal of damage in many places. In Ripton every house in one district was more or less injured; several were demolished, and two persons were seriously hurt. In Berlin many barns were blown down; in the doorway of one, two young ladies were standing one of whom was knocked senseless. The spires of the Methodist Church were taken off, and a timber 20 feet long, from a barn, was driven through the wall of a house. The destruction of trees was very great; the sugar orchard of Cyrus Morse of East Montpelier, one of the best in the State, was entirely ruined. Many sugar orchards in Caledonia County suffered greatly. In Barnet, the toll bridge was blown away, and a barn nearly new, the largest in the place, blown over.

Cambridge makes sugar this year. Seventy four orchards, about a third of the whole, yielded 111,970 pounds, one man making 5,700 lbs. At 15 cents, the average rate, this brings in nearly $17,000.

At the April Term of the Franklin County Court, the towns of Fairfax and Georgia were fined $5,000 each for not working and opening the road from Fairfax village to Georgia depot, and commissioners were appointed by the court to open the road.

Jefferson Cowles of Newport, has made, on his farm in Albany, 4000 lbs. of Sugar from 350 trees.

Cambridge has voted to lay out a road through the "Notch" to Stowe, if half the cost can be raised by subscription. This would shorten the distance between the two places from 27 miles to 14. They voted also to build a new Town House, and are getting up a stock company to lay out a road from Cambridge to the top of Mansfield Mountain.

The people of Montpelier are making an effort to secure Newbury Seminary at the capital of the State.

The ringleader of a riot in Middlebury on Fast Day, Thos. Cordon by name, has been arrested at Port Henry, N. Y., on a requisition from Gov. Dillingham and lodged in Middlebury jail to await trial. Another rioter was arrested in Middlebury next day.

A bill has passed the House recognizing as a postroad the railroad bridge across the Lake at Rouses Point.

LOOK OUT!—Photographed Fives on the Commercial Bank of Burlington, Vt., are in circulation, and have been passed recently in Rutland by a man, who is described in the *Herald* as light complexioned, about six feet high, well proportioned, with a light moustache and imperial, and dressed in a suit of light gray. One kind of the couterfeits may be easily detected by a broad red stripe across such ends, with figure five in the red. Another exactly like the former, minus the redstripe, is also in circulation. The signatures are engraved.

THE TAX BILL.—Mr. Morrill remarked in the House on Friday that the action of the House thus far had been of a character to seriously discourage the Committee of Ways and Means, inasmuch as the tendency of the amendments made was to cut down very materially the amount of revenue which the Committee had hoped to raise by the bill. The tax on manufacturers was amended, so that in cases where the yearly value of their manufactures does not exceed $3000, they shall be exempt from taxation to the amount of $1000.

THERMOMETER vibrating slowly between 33° and 40°—North wind—cloudy sky—an occasional snow-flake—winter clothing or blue noses—frequent remarks on "what weather for almost the first of June!"—Such is the weather programme "along these days."

A meeting of Stockholders of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, is advertised to be held in this city June 13th.

The Rutland *Herald*, we presume, saw in the FREE PRESS the editorial on John Cain and Mr. Dorr which it copied from the St. Albans *Messenger*, and knew that the *Messenger* "appropriated" it bodily from our columns. Would it not then, have been as well to credit it where it belonged? especially as the *Herald* is a professed stickler for proper credits.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, which commenced business in 1849 with two propellers, now runs fourteen vessels, and is one of the most successful corporations on the Great Lakes, having carried last year 45,000 tons of freight westward and 75,000 tons eastward. Its steamers take passengers from Ogdensburg and land them at Milwaukie, Chicago and all principal intermediate ports, and are staunch, clean, and fast vessels, some entirely new.

The advertisement of this company may be found in our columns, and any further information desired may be had of the agent, H. N. DRURY, at the Telegraph office. Parties moving West, or going for pleasure travel, will do well to purchase tickets of him.

DEATH OF MRS. D. W. C. CLARKE.—The death of Mrs. D. W. C. Clarke, which occurred Monday morning, was doubtless for her a happy release from prolonged illness and suffering. Gen. Clarke was in Washington this morning, but will probably be here tomorrow. He will have in his bereavement the sincere sympathy of our entire community.

OGDENSBURGH has voted in City meeting, by one majority, to have a Steam Fire Engine, at a cost of $3000.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—Judge Palmer in his History of Lake Champlain, says it was called by several names among the Indians; as "Peta-wa-bo-que," land and water; "Caniaderi-guarunte," the mouth of the country; "Petow-par-gow," the great water; "Sha-ne-togh-ro-wah-na," the largest water. Ticonderoga was "Cheonderoga." Whitehall was called "Kah-cho-quah-na," the place to dip fish.

THE FORT GOODWIN MASSACRE was a canard. General McDowell telegraphed to General Grant, from San Francisco last Friday, that he had information showing it to be utterly unfounded.

City of Burlington.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, May 21, 1866.

Present: Aldermen Appleton, Blodgett, Dodge, Peck and Taft.

A license to keep an eating saloon was granted to A. G. Starkweather.

The appointment of H. A. Clark as special policeman was approved.

Alderman Peck, from the special committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, made a report recommending that the City purchase one thousand feet of hose, five hundred feet for each engine.

The report was adopted, and the Mayor was instructed to purchase said amount of hose.

Leave was granted the "Hippoillosiculum" to exhibit on the 28th and 29th inst., and to use the market lot for that purpose, upon the payment to the City Treasurer of $40.

Alderman Peck introduced the following resolution relative to City taxes, which was adopted:

Resolved, That (in accordance with a vote passed at a meeting of the legal voters in the City, held on the 17th of May, 1866,) a tax of seventy-five cents on a dollar of the Grand List of the City be assessed, to be paid to the Treasurer by the first day of November, 1866, and the City Collector is hereby authorized to charge as his compensation for the collection of said tax, five per cent. upon each dollar by him collected, and paid into the Treasury.

On motion of Alderman Dodge the Mayor was authorized to sell the old Pound, on Willard Street, upon such terms as he deems most advisable for the City.

Adjourned until Monday, May 28th, at 2.30 P. M.

News Items.

Sweden is going to send the world another nightingale, equal, it is said, to Jenny Lind. She is named Marie Taskatt.

Marie Taglioni, the dancer, and Prince Windisengratz of Berlin are to be married. So, also, are a great many other people.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company at Hartford is laying the foundation of a new factory, 310 by 370 feet.

The contract for constructing the Gettysburg Monument has been awarded to James G. Batterson, of Hartford, Ct. The monument is to cost $50,000.

The first vessel propelled by a screw was made fifty years ago in Rhode Island by Jonathan Nichols, a Vermont blacksmith, and Davis Grieve a tailor. The screw operated successfully, but the vessel failed for want of a keel.

A curious accident occurred the other day in Chesterfield, Va., by which Miss Cornelia Ames lost an eye by the explosion of an Old Dominion coffee pot.

The effect of a recent order of the President's has been that the Freedmen's Bureau has been compelled to part with the greater portion of the property once under its control. 400,000 acres of abandoned property have been restored to their former owners, and 14,652 acres of land allotted to freedmen have been restored.

It is quite the fashion now in New Orleans for every spectator at a theatre to be presented with a bouquet on entering the door. The effect is to make the auditorium, in odor and appearance, resemble a large flower garden.

An exchange relates how J. P. Gray, a lad about twelve years of age, residing with his parents in Providence, was so much excited by the passing of a menagerie and circus, that he went up into the attic and hung himself. He was dead when discovered. This was a curious occasion for suicide.

There is something amusing in the legal style of the indictment found at Norfolk against Jeff. Davis. The head of a four years' gigantic rebellion is to be arraigned because he, on the 15th day of June, 1864, did, with "a great multitude of persons," "to the number of five hundred persons and upwards," armed with "cannon, muskets, pistols, swords, dirks and other warlike weapons," "array and dispose themselves against the United States of America."

Sterling King, a notorious horse thief and rebel spy, and who made a confession some time since, declaring that he was an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln, died on Friday, on board the steamer plying between Louisville and Cincinnati, by voluntary starvation, he having refused all but the merest morsel of food for the past forty days.

Probst, the Philadelphia fiend, expresses sorrow that he killed the children, but that he slew Deering he admits of no regret. The only curiosity or anxiety he has yet manifested was on a single occasion, when he asked a keeper if he had ever seen anybody hung, and what was the probable duration of consciousness after the rope had been stretched by the weight of a human body.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, a lady of color, has taken a studio in Rome, and works as a sculptress in one of the rooms formerly occupied by the great master Canova. She is the only lady of her race in the United States who has thus applied herself to the study and practice of sculptural art. Her mother was an Indian and was born in Albany, and her father was a negro. She is now at work upon a marble bust of the late Col. Shaw of 54th Massachusetts regiment.

Another mammoth has been discovered in the frozen soil of arctic Siberia, in the neighborhood of the Bay of Tax, the eastern arm of the Gulf of Obi. The animal was found but partially exposed, having its skin and hair complete. A naturalist has been sent by the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences to make an examination of it. Great results are anticipated from the examination, which will doubtless bring to light the character of the animal and the contents of its stomach.

The General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterians met in St. Louis on Thursday.

Gen. Sweeney says he believes that Stephens, the Head Centre of the Fenians, is an English spy.

Dr. Pusey, the celebrated English divine, whose name has become so familiar, is expected soon to visit this country.

A train of cars was precipitated from the bridge at Clarksville, Tenn., yesterday, a distance of one hundred feet, into the water. One life was lost.

A gentleman in Clockville, Madison County, has a turkey gobbler weighing forty-three pounds, and standing over four feet in height.

The steamer Lion, while on her last trip Thursday afternoon, exploded her boiler opposite Hochelaga, two miles below Montreal. Six lives were lost and seven persons severely injured.

Within the past month flour has been brought to New York from France and sold at a very handsome profit. Ten thousand bushels of American wheat returned to this country from Liverpool last week.

The Postoffice Department has issued orders to discontinue the delivery of the mails, at all offices in South Carolina, where there are no regularly commissioned postmasters. This will compel them to look up somebody that can take the oath, in a number of places.

In Nashville, May 17th was observed as a day of fasting and prayer on account of cholera, in consequence of a supposed proclamation of the President, which it was found out, before the day was over, had never been issued.

The Internal Revenue Bureau requires all citizens of the South to render income returns for the year 1864 as well as for 1865. Some of the rebel officers residing in Alexandria, Va., are startled by the call to furnish the required statements, and are surprised that the rations received by them, in the Confederate army, are estimated at forty cents.

The clerk at the Lookout Mountain House, near Chattanooga, heard screams from the summit of the mountain on Saturday. On reaching the spot and leaning over the precipice he discovered a young lady hanging by a portion of her clothes to some shrubs growing from fissures in the rocks. He let himself down over the cliff, and by preternatural exertions, relieved the young lady from her embarrassing and perilous situation, and restored her to her friends, alive and blushing.

It is now said by San Francisco papers, that the great explosion in that city, supposed to have been caused by nitro-glycerine in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, was caused by some chemicals in Bell's Assay office adjoining that building, as the sole agents for the sale of nitro-glycerine in that city say they never sent any to the express office, and there was none in the city at the time. It is just possible that the nitro glycerine men don't tell the truth or are mistaken.

Last Thursday afternoon a son of General Rousseau, of Kentucky, a young man of about eighteen years, went into a Temperance Restaurant at Washington and asked for a glass of liquor. When informed of the peculiar principles of the place, he remarked—from some abstruse reason—that the proprietor must be from New Hampshire. That individual replied that the case was worse; he was from Vermont. Then young Rousseau observed that he was a Southerner, and was proud of it. The proprietor did "not envy him the honor!" Rousseau then threatened to cut out the liver of his obnoxious interlocutor, and started off, observing that he would go and get the "old man." He returned with a pistol, and pointed it at various persons, accompanying his gestures with many huge oaths. At last some one took it from him, when he pitifully promised good behavior.

POLICE COURT.—Before Recorder Read Monday morning, Nick Brunelle was fined $3 and costs for intoxication, and Maxime Poirier and Edward Amblo $10 and costs each for selling liquor.

Important from Peru.

BOMBARDMENT OF CALLAO. REPULSE OF THE SPANISH FLEET BY THE SHORE BATTERIES. NEW YORK, May 21. The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall 13th, with $1,291,000 in gold, has arrived.

The U. S. flagship Vanderbilt and monitor Monadnock arrived at Panama on the evening of the 12th inst., having sailed from Callao on the 3d. By these vessels we have news of the bombardment of Callao. On the 2d inst., at noon, the action commenced from the shore batteries. The fire was returned by the Spanish fleet. The Villa de Madrid and Berenguela were so badly damaged early in the fight that they were obliged to withdraw to San Lorenzo, and were afterward followed by the Numancia and the rest of the fleet, all more or less damaged. The Spanish Admiral Nunez is said to have been badly wounded.

During the engagement Senor Galvez, Peruvian Secretary of War, was killed by the explosion of a battery. The fight lasted until 4 in the afternoon. Very little damage was done to Callao, only a few hundred dollars worth of property being destroyed.

Exclusive of what the batteries suffered ten Peruvians are reported killed and 20 wounded. Nothing reliable has been heard of the Spanish loss, but it is supposed to be very heavy.

On the important subject of the liability of the Government for the redemption of national bank notes, U. S. Treasurer Spinner has written the following letter:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1866. }

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant has just been received. You ask to what extent is the Government liable for the redemption of the notes of the national banks. I answer to the full nominal face value of every note issued by the Comptroller of the Currency to a bank, and by the banks put in circulation. You ask, should the bank deposit with the United States Treasurer to secure the circulating notes with the banks depositing them be inadequate to the redemption of the notes of the bank, by reason of the decline of the securities deposited, is the Government bound to redeem the notes at par? The forty-seventh section of the National Currency Act not only gives the right to forfeit all the securities held, but for any deficiency the Government has a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of a defaulting bank. I therefore answer this question affirmatively. You ask again, Could the absolute failure of a national bank impair the value of the circulating notes of the bank making such failure? I answer no. On the contrary, the notes of the national bank that has failed are rather better than those of a bank in good standing, if away from the business marts or commercial centres of the country, for the reason that the Treasurer of the United States becomes the cashier of such defaulting bank, and will, through his assistants and all other Government officers, redeem such circulation. You ask, fourth, are the notes of the United States Treasury, beyond the fact of their being legal tenders, a greater security to the holders than the currency of the National Banks. The United States legal-tender notes afford no greater security to the holder than the notes of National Banks. The only real difference between the two is, that while the latter are only a legal-tender from and to the Government, the former are such legal tender from and to all parties, whether municipalities, corporations, or individuals.

Very respectfully yours,
F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer U. S.

R. C. DANIEL, Esq., Merchants' National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

GETTING WISER.—The Christian *Examiner*, one of the most respectable periodicals, was not long since a warm advocate of the President's policy, and had large confidence in his statesmanship. It now begins to see its mistake:

"We were disposed," says the May number "to think the President not more extreme than some part of Congress. But, while Congress has been growing temperate, he has been growing hot, and exhibiting an obstinacy, an over confidence in his private judgment, which it ill becomes a President to show in the presence of direct representatives of the nation's wishes. Himself an accidental President, it would better become him to be as passive as his station allows. His temper has proved hasty; his self-reference, mortifying; and his demagogical tendencies, alarming. It looks very much as if the President were going to prove that most difficult of all persons to deal with, a self-made man, jealous of those educated to statesmanship, hating refinement, despising any philanthropy not his own, and obstinate in proportion to his narrowness and inexperience."

THE "NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE ON THE ST. ALBANS RAID.—The "fourth and last" volume of the "New Gospel of Peace" has the following chapter on the St. Albans Raid:

Now Philecurrydown was small of stature, and he was of the race of the Pahdees.

And while he was driving Jew Bahluriee and his army out of the valley of the Shining door, and laying waste that valley, certain of the Phiretahs who had gone into the land of the Kahnux, that they might work evil against the Iangkies, and who were made much of in that land,

Banded themselves together, and took arms in their hands, and went over into the land of Unculpsalm into a village of the Iangkies.

And they hid their arms under their garments, and the Iangkies knew not that they were Phiretahs; for the Iangkies and the Phiretahs being of one blood and one speech, when the Phiretahs carried themselves peaceably and went not about blaspheming and slaying, no one could tell that they were Phiretahs.

Now in this village there was no army, nor any fighting men, neither did the armies of Unculpsalm dwell in the country round about or pass through it, as the armies of the Phiretahs did in the valley of the Shining Door.

And after they had sojourned many days in the village and dwelt with the inhabitants thereof so that they might spy out the land, they dispersed themselves through the village, and at a certain hour with one consent they entered the stables and the shops of the artificers, and began to lay hands upon their gold and their silver and horses and their cattle.

And because of the war there were few in the village save old men and women and children; for most of the young men were in the armies of Unculpsalm.

And before the few that were in the village could gather themselves together, the Phiretahs mounted the horses they had taken and began to ride out of the village. And those that attempted to hinder them, they fell upon and wounded sorely.

But the young men that were left in the village assembled quickly, and got other horses and pursued the Phiretahs. Yet could they not come up with them before they had passed the border of the land of Unculpsalm into the land of the Kahnux. So they escaped.

Then Billie Zoord issued a decree in the name of Abraham,—saying that no man might come from the land of the Kahnux, into the land of Unculpsalm unless he had a writing sealed with the seal of the ambassador of Abraham in the land of the Kahnux, showing that he was neither a Phiretah nor other robber. And the writing cost five pieces of silver.

The Fourth Volume of the New Gospel is published, in the same form as the others, by the American News Company of New York and is for sale by Fuller.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OVERWORKED.—The people are literally wearing themselves out. They go round and round like machines, as though muscle and bone and fibre could withstand the wear of iron and steel. Anything to gain an object. Everything to acquire wealth. No matter what weakness and nervous derangements it may entail upon children, the spirit of the country is that of work—progress—and the goal must be reached. What if young men grow old at thirty, or young women lose their freshness and vivacity at twenty—there are great things to be done; and if the body is worn out in doing them, why the repair must be an after consideration. The wheels must go round, no matter how many are crushed. Flesh and blood are not to be taken into account. Shatter the nerves, ruin the eyes, grow gaunt and consumptive—never mind, the spirit of the people must not be contested. Progress is the word. Wealth first, body afterward. And when the little monitors of ill-health begin their insinuating advances, the used up man or woman immediately plans a trip to the seaside or mountains, and a month or two of rest. As though life could be toyed with in this arbitrary way! As though one long strain is balanced by a total relief.

As a people we try to do too much. There is one constant strain and effort to go higher—further, to be greater—richer. Young men are brought forward into places of responsibility that are too much for them. Their ambition is excited by every possible motive, and they grow gray and old when they ought to be fresh and light-hearted. Young women are hurried into society and to the use of its wretched artifices long before they are ready to sustain so much care and anxiety. Instead of freshness and buoyancy, they are weighed down with discontent and peevish repining, and they are old five years before they ought to have any place in society. And not only is this contagion of work and progress the curse of the young, but it bears down with intensified force upon those who have been longer in the harness. The struggle is to get rich at thirty-five, and then "retire." So far in this country these men who have "retired" early have carried with them a broken down constitution, a disarranged physical condition, which no rest, no money, can repair.

The remedy for this state of things is the suggestion of plainest sense. The English have learned it most fully, and, as a consequence, they live better, longer and happier. What is needed is more moderation in work, and more intermingling of daily labor with pleasant recreation. The physical part of our being must be attended to as we go along, not once in a year at some resort of fashion. We must be satisfied with less, and thus shall we have more real happiness. We need more quiet, less chafing and worry. In this way will all the forces of life have a better opportunity to perform their varied functions, and we shall be a nation of happier, healthier and more buoyant men and women. There may not be so many societies for the diffusion of universal knowledge, but there will be a better development of the individual.—*Round Table.*

The Bostonians have got Prof. Blot on the brain. They alternate with Emerson and Blot, and hardly know which to most admire, Blot's gravy or Emerson's transcendentalism—but as Beau Brummell used to say, both are "very much recherche."—*Worcester Spy.*

POINTED.—After the vote for Senator in the House on Wednesday was announced, by which it appeared that seven Union votes were cast contrary to the agreement made in the caucus, Mr. Burr of the Hartford *Times* went up to Mr. Barnum and said: "Well, we are raking out your party. We have got out seven members to-day." "Yes," replied Mr. Barnum, "the same number that were raked out of Mary Magdalene."—*Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard.*

WAR MATTERS.—The German question was regarded as on the very point of war, although hopes of a Congress were still entertained in some quarters. Prussia had massed her entire army on the frontier, Austria had called out "every soldier," Italy was most energetic in her war preparations, Bavaria had mobilized her army, Turkey was about to take the same step, and Russia is reported as moving a portion of her forces. Napoleon delivered a most significant speech at Auxerre, in which said he "detested" the treaty of 1815. The words were regarded as a "signal" for war. An attempt had been made to assassinate Count Bismark in Berlin.

The United States Minister in Vienna had protested against the march of Austrian volunteers for Mexico. Some of the newly raised companies were disbanded in consequence. Others had entered the Austrian army.

Don't have too many friends. He who can't count his friends can't count upon them.

Scraps.

The Language of Flowers—"well, I'm blowed!"

A fashionable party is now called a "daughtercultural show."

A witty fellow says that a hoop skirt hanging out of doors reminds him of a peal of a belle.

Phrenologists allow that the organ of drunkenness is a barrel organ.

Why is the assessor of taxes the best man in the world? Because he never underrates anybody.

The latest dressing for the hair is called the "O'Mahoney pomade"—it is great as a head scenter.

The prevailing style of tilting hoops is called the "hinderpest."

The Detroit *Press* says that all that is left of the Fenian navy is "the *tug* of war" between the factions of that brotherhood.

A local fashion reporter speaks of a lady who wore "an exquisite hyinlutin on her head while her train was composed of gossamer fol de rol.

Lady Morgan paid a visit to Rossini. "Ah," says she, "I have found you in a moment of inspiration." "You have—but this inspiration is thundering hard work."

If good old Job had been tormented with hens in his garden patch, instead of boils on his body, we should in all probability have lost the beautiful story of the example of patient submission to trial which the inspired book has handed down to us.

An attorney, who wished to show his smartness by quizzing an old farmer at a public dinner, asked him if there were any girls in the neighborhood. "Yes," replied the old man, "there's a dreadful sight of them—so many that there ain't half enough of respectable husbands for 'em and some of 'em are begining to take up with lawyers!"