



## RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1867.

### The Republican Campaign in the South.

At length there seems a prospect that a vigorous attempt is to be made to make the discussion of political topics as free and safe in the Southern States as in the North. The Union Republican Congressional Committee is engaged in forming the Republican voters of the South into a regular organization, so that hereafter in that section, as well as at the North, there are to be two separate and distinct political parties, each acting as guardian over the other, pointing out to the people its shortcomings and dishonesties, and each criticizing the other's proceedings so as to make it next to impossible for the stronger party to commit outrages or frauds derogatory to the wishes or welfare of the people. This as it should be. It is what is necessary to the existence of a republican form of government, and until it is effected, no plan of reconstruction that could be of much practical value.

It is not enough that we have overpowered treason and rebellion and crushed slavery at the South. The liberty of discussion and lawful action must also be vindicated; we must take measures to establish at the South what we pride ourselves upon at the North, and without the existence and enjoyment of which the United States is as much of a despotic government as Austria or France,—free speech and a free press.

All liberty-loving people will rejoice no doubt to learn that already the Congressional Committee has engaged and in its service in the States lately in rebellion, a large number of intelligent and forcible speakers and organizers, and that as a fruit of their limited exertions thus far, more than two thousand organizations, with upwards of five hundred thousand members, have been created and banded together for the purpose of diffusing in the South the principles of the Republican party,—the party of the Union,—beside which all others are sectional, and an adherence to whose teachings can but result in danger or injury to the republic,—the party which carried the country safely through the bloody ordeal of a monstrous rebellion, and crushed to atoms the power which was instrumental in fomenting and prosecuting it—human slavery.

When perfect freedom of speech is secured in the South, when in the late slave States no more restraint or obstruction shall be felt in the declaration or support of any political opinion than is experienced here in New England, the work of reconstruction will be accomplished, and the battle between right and wrong will be more definitely settled in those States than though Congress was legislating for centuries upon the subject, and enforcing each of its edicts by bristling bayonets backed by lusty soldiers.

### The October Elections.

The receipt of the election returns has been unusually slow this year, and though elections were held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa a week since, we have, in view of the closeness of the vote, been unable with accuracy to lay the result in these States before our readers until the present issue, and though at this writing there are a few towns in all of the States mentioned to hear from, the full returns will vary the result but little from that now given.

In Pennsylvania, Sharswood, Dem., is elected Judge of the Supreme Court by a majority ranging from 1,400 to 1,800.

In Ohio, Gen. Hayes is elected Governor, as well as every officer on the Republican State ticket. In the Legislative elections in this State the Democracy are more successful than last year, and will probably have a majority on joint ballot of three or four, thus securing the election of a copperhead U. S. Senator to the seat now occupied by Hon. Ben. Wade.

From Indiana the returns are still quite meagre, and though the vote is light, the election being merely for local officers, the State will undoubtedly give as large a Republican majority as last year.

Iowa stands true-blue, and elects the straight Republican ticket by the handsome majority of 25,000, notwithstanding that the Liquor question, which caused Democratic gains in Maine in September, was dragged into the politics of the State.

In conclusion, it may not be amiss to mention that the vote of Pennsylvania and Ohio is not as large as last year, and that the Democratic vote is several thousand less in each of these States than it was twelve months ago. Figures won't lie, and when our Democratic neighbors come to examine them, we think they will admit that a little of their powder has been burnt in vain, and that the roosters triumphantly crowing at the head of Democratic columns, have had their tail feathers slightly plucked.

### Washington Items.

—Gen. Grant has granted Gen. Sheridan two months leave of absence.

—Gen. Beauregard arrived at Washington on Sunday on private business.

—Col. Forney concedes Pennsylvania to the Democrats by about six hundred majority.

—Gen. Grant on Saturday authorized the Star to contradict the statement that he was pleased with the result of the elections.

—Advices from Gen. Mower show that the Convention in Louisiana, under the reconstruction act, has been called by nearly 10,000 majority.

—The President has officially decided not to grant Gen. Sickles a Court of Inquiry. He bases it on the ground that the publication of the official correspondence is sufficient.

—The Fenians at the capital are moving again, and will hold a mass meeting during the present week. It is proposed to revive the spirit of the organization, and raise additional funds.

—Detective Baker has been arrested by order of the Judiciary Committee, who will try to make him explain many of his statements, which are in direct conflict, concerning President Johnson.

—The sixteen soldiers of the United States artillery sentenced to lose two months pay each, for joining in a Fenian parade at Buffalo, N. Y., last summer, have had their sentence remitted by the President and been returned to duty.

—The Cabinet makers have a new slate, which they aver will go into effect Nov. 8. The changes are as follows: Secretary of State, Revere Johnson; Secretary of Treasury, Erastus Corning; Postmaster General, William S. Grossbeck of Ohio; Secretary of War, Frank P. Blair; Secretary of Navy, John Quincy Adams; Secretary of Agriculture and Attorney General Stanberry are to remain.

—Secretary McCulloch states that bankers and brokers throughout the country have been supplied with sufficient data to prevent them from receiving 7-30 counterfeit bills. Thus far the Department has received \$80,000 of these counterfeit bills for conversion in 5-20's. It will return them to the parties who sent them.

—The movement in Richmond of the pardoned rebel Gen. Imboden to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act is a part of the plan anticipated some weeks since in our dispatches, which was inaugurated by Judge Rice of Alabama. The effort will be made to get it through the District Court and into the Supreme Court at the coming term in December.

—The President has made an important move regarding the Reconstruction question by summoning all of the District Commanders to Washington. Gen. Schofield has been there and gone, and Gen. Pope and Gen. Ord are expected to be there this week. So far as can be learned, the orders requiring their presence there have not gone through Grant's headquarters, as required by the act of Congress of March last.

—The surplus number of freedmen in and around Washington having been in a large degree disposed of, free transportation to those seeking employment elsewhere will not be given after November 1st, except for orphan children, unable to support themselves—to the homes for freedwomen and children in Brooklyn, New York and Cambridgeport, Mass., or to other places where suitable assurance is given that good homes have been provided.

—Full files of the Southern journals reached the capital Sunday from as far as Mobile, commenting on the elections. There is a unanimity in the sentiment that the result will prove that the Military Reconstruction act will fail in the South, so far as negro suffrage is concerned, and that Congress will be called on to modify the law in that regard. These journals show that there has been intense excitement all over the South to hear the returns from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

—The members of the Judiciary, better known as the Impeachment Committee, are nearly all at Washington, and it was expected there would be a quorum at the meeting fixed for yesterday. Mr. Boutwell of the Committee declares that his convictions on the question of impeachment are as strong as they were in the July session, and the other members who were in that way of thinking do not seem to have changed. The committee will be prepared, in accordance with resolutions of the House, to make a report on the first day of the coming session.

A POOR CLAIM.—George Francis Train, we see, has written a letter claiming that he is the real author of the repudiation scheme by which Ben. Butler and Pendleton have undertaken to court public notoriety, saying that he advocated it in Kansas early last summer. We don't doubt that Train is the author

of the damnable doctrine as he claims. His previous history would point to him at once as such. Besides Ben and Pendleton never possessed of much originality. However, we don't believe they will quarrel with George Francis now as to the authorship of the scheme, as it has turned out to be the poorest stock ever put on the political market.

ITALY.—The true meaning of the Garibaldian movement rapidly reveals itself, and there can be little doubt that there is a perfect understanding between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, and Napoleon also, as to the means by which Rome is to be wrested from the Pope. A late cable telegram represents affairs in Italy as very grave, and that it is the general belief that the whole Italian nation will follow Garibaldi in his effort to restore Rome to Italy. It is further announced that King Victor Emmanuel will soon pass the Roman frontier and proclaim Rome a part of the kingdom.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Advices from Honolulu state that the reciprocity treaty with the United States, just ratified by the King, will create a deficiency in the Hawaiian revenue estimated at \$100,000. The Parliament has passed a bill providing for the deficiency by increasing three-fold the tax on real and personal property, and authorizing special duties on opium and tobacco. The revenue changes will go into force with the treaty.

ERRORS.—The mercantile house of T. J. Rall of London, has suspended payment.

—The liabilities of Campbell & Son of Liverpool, will reach £250,000 sterling.

—The Emperor will return to Paris, from Biarritz, on the 15th inst.

—A bill for abolishing the Concordat has been introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath, and opposed by Government.

—Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Mr. Edward Morton to succeed Sir Frederick Bruce.

—The North German Gazette expresses its firm conviction of the sincerity of the French Emperor's desire for peace.

—The Times, in a leading article, officially denies that Earl Derby has resigned his position as the head of the ministry, or that he contemplated doing so.

—In England, the Fenian alarm is subsiding, and the warlike preparations are being discontinued. One or two iron-clads, however, are to cruise off the Irish coast.

—Despatches have been received from Paris which state that affairs in Italy are very grave. It is the general belief that the whole nation will follow Gen. Garibaldi in his patriotic effort to restore Rome to Italy. King Victor Emmanuel will soon pass the Roman frontier and proclaim Rome as part of the Kingdom. Garibaldi has named his son Menotti Generalissimo of the revolutionary forces. The latest reports in the North are rather unfavorable to the party of action.

SERIOUS RIOT.—One of the most serious riots that ever occurred in law-abiding New England, took place in Westfield, Mass., Saturday night, and resulted in the death of one of the citizens of the town. The cause of the disturbance was a well-planned and skillfully executed raid upon a notorious gambling den, the raiders being a party of State constabulary, under the direction of Deputy Samuel Chapin of Springfield. The man killed was named John H. Brooks, the proprietor of a drinking saloon. He was urging the mob to the rescue of the prisoners whom the officers had arrested, and was shot in the thigh by officer Chapin, severing the main artery, from the effects of which death ensued in a few minutes. The officers escaped to Springfield, where they were arrested on Sunday and confined in jail.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY COUNTERFEITS.—The excitement in Washington over the spurious seven-thirty bonds continued unabated during Saturday. Four thousand dollars worth of them were sent from Cincinnati and presented to the Sub-Treasury for identification. The clerks acknowledged that they could not tell whether they were counterfeit or not. The clerks at a private banking house, however, decided immediately that they were spurious. An individual who is known, and whose description is now in the hands of interested parties, presented \$5,000 worth of these bonds recently to a house in Buffalo. S. M. Clark, chief of the printing bureau, has made an official report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the counterfeit seven-thirty notes of the denomination of \$1,000, second series, dated June 15, 1865. He says:

"The notes of this denomination and series were all printed in this department, with four notes upon each sheet, and the notes were lettered respectively with the check letters, A, B, C, and D,

and all the counterfeiters yet presented bear the check letters A and B. I have yet seen none with either C or D. It may be, however, that the C or D are in circulation, because both the A and B notes are evidently printed from one and the same plates, the check letter having been altered by the counterfeiter after printing a portion of the plate. They therefore may have been altered to C or D after printing the A and B. The most obvious points of difference between the genuine and counterfeit notes are, first, in the size of the seal; second, in the numbering; third, in the central vignette; fourth, in the border or lathe work; fifth, in the counters; sixth, in the Treasurer's signature."

### Late Police Items.

George Haskins, obtaining goods under false pretences. Fined \$8.

J. D. Ellis, up for drunkenness. Fined \$10.75.

Michael Waters, arraigned for drunkenness. Remanded to jail to be confined until his memory gets better, as the veracity of his statements in court was questioned.

PERSONAL.—His Excellency Gov. Page, Representative Proctor and Capt. Burnham, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, spent the Sabbath at home, in this place, and left again last evening for the capital.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match game of base ball was played at West Rutland (Oct 14) between the first nine of the Caughnawaga Club of Plattsford and the second nine of the Excelsior Club of West Rutland, resulting in an easy victory for the Excelsiors, the score standing 81 runs for them, to 27 for the Caughnawagas.

LEADS.—A correspondent writing from Sherburne, furnishes us the following concerning bear hunting in that town:

"As notices are published of various towns producing fast horses, large oxen, heavy fleeced sheep, large porkers, &c., we would like to say something in regard to the kind of stock which Sherburne produces, and which is altogether another species, viz: black bears. The number of animals caught the past summer by our expert hunters is seven, as follows: one by L. H. Rood; one by Curtis Farmer and Erick Hawkins; two by Gideon Colton and Aaron D. Estabrooks, and two by Ellisha Colton. If any town in the State can boast of more stock of the above description or the capture of a greater number of bears since the snow left our green hills bare, the successful hunters of Sherburne would be glad to congratulate their brother hunters on their success. The Messrs. Coltons have long been among the most successful bear hunters known in this part of the State, the two having probably caught and assisted in capturing more than fifty bears since their residence in Sherburne."

HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Home for Destitute Children, was held at Burlington last Thursday afternoon. The Board of Managers was increased from six to twelve, and the following officers elected:

President—Miss Lucia T. Wheeler.  
Vice-President—Mrs. Wm. C. Hickok.  
Secretary—Mrs. James B. Angell.

Board of Managers—Mrs. W. C. Hickok, Mrs. M. Cole, Mrs. J. B. Angell, Mrs. J. Henry Loomis, Mrs. L. Barnes, Mrs. J. A. Sheed, Mrs. S. S. Smith, Mrs. S. Wager, Mrs. N. Parker, Mrs. Frederick Smith, Mrs. G. G. Benedict, Miss Julia H. Spear.

The managers are now raising a fund for permanent endowment of the Home, and have several agents collecting subscriptions; only one had made report to Treasurer before this meeting, Rev. Mr. McAnn of Burlington. He brings \$600 towards current expenses of the Institution, and \$1,000 subscribed to the Permanent Fund.

The Home now contains thirty-two children, all that there are accommodations for. If the Permanent Fund desired is raised, it will be possible to provide for more. The prospects of the Home for the coming year we are glad to learn are good.

Miss Goodale of Saco, a lady of much experience as matron of similar institutions, has been engaged to supply the place of Mrs. Parker, matron for some time past.

VARIOUS FIRES.—A house in Braintree owned by Anson B. Terry, and occupied by Charles Spear, was burned October 4. The building was insured for \$500, and Mr. Spear had \$200 insurance, which does not half cover his loss.

The evening of October 9, an unoccupied house and barn belonging to Walter H. Denmore, of Northfield, was destroyed by fire. It was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as no one else had been near the premises.

In West Pawlet a house belonging to Gen. Isaac McDaniels and Charles Phillips took fire from a chimney burning out. The east end of the house was about used up, and the furniture badly

damaged, but after almost superhuman exertions on the part of Mr. Phillips and his neighbors the destroying element was stayed.

OUTRAGEOUS.—Henry C. C. Johnson of Woodstock found a very valuable two year old Merino buck of his flock dead in his meadow, a day or two since, having been shot by some unknown person. When a lamb, Mr. Johnson was offered \$300 for him. Language is hardly adequate to stigmatize such an act, whether the result of design or carelessness.

### The Governor of Vermont—6.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

Martin Chittenden, the sixth Governor of Vermont, was a son of Governor Thomas Chittenden, and was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, March 12th, 1766, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1789.

He came to Vermont with his father in May, 1774, and resided with him till his graduation. Owing to his feeble health, at this time, he did not, as had been his intention, study for a profession, but having procured a farm in Chittenden county, at Jericho, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, which continued to occupy his attention, except when engaged in official duties, till his death.

In 1789, being then but just out of college, as we have seen, he was elected one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Chittenden, which office he continued to hold for four years. The same year he was also elected County Clerk of that county, and remained as such till 1793, when he became one of the Judges of the County Court; he was re-elected in 1794 and '95, and in 1796 he was elected Chief Judge, and continued to preside over the courts of the county of Chittenden in that capacity till 1802.

In 1790, being still a Justice of the Peace and County Clerk, he was chosen to represent the town of Jericho in the Legislature of Vermont, and was re-elected in 1791, '92, '93, '94, '95 and '98, and again in 1802.

In 1803 he was elected to represent the Northwestern District of Vermont in Congress, and was re-elected in 1805, '07, '09 and '11, and although he was rarely a participant in the discussions of that body, he was a useful member, and his opinions, when expressed, commanded more respect than those probably of any other member.

In 1813 the people failed to make choice of a Governor, and upon the assembling of the Legislature, the Federalists, in Caucus, found that by rejecting the votes from Colchester on a *protesse* that a large number of the votes in that town had been polled by United States troops then stationed in that place, it would leave the two parties a *tie* in joint assembly, each party having 112; by some sort of political maneuver this was accomplished, and the joint assembly balloted a number of times each day, for more than a week, without effecting any result, when at last, by some means which have never been satisfactorily explained, one of the Republican members was missing, and Martin Chittenden was elected Governor by a majority of one vote, receiving 112 votes to 111 for Jonas Galusha.

His administration was a period of more excitement and alarm than any other in the history of the State, consequent upon the war then existing between the United States and Great Britain.

In 1813, when it was almost momentarily expected that the enemy would make a descent from Canada, and a portion of our militia had been ordered by the United States authorities to the defense of the frontiers of New York and were actually engaged in that State, Governor Chittenden issued his proclamation commanding them instantly to return "to the respective places of their usual residence" within this State, and hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to the defense of the frontiers of their own State. And again in September, 1814, when it was ascertained that the British fleet was coming down Lake Champlain, General Macomb, the commander of the United States forces at Plattsburgh, made a requisition on Governor Chittenden for the "immediate presence and aid of the militia of Vermont" at that place. He refused compliance, assigning as his reason, which was also the reason assigned in his former proclamation, that by sending it would leave the frontier of Vermont utterly defenseless, and that it was uncertain where the enemy would make an attack, and that under these circumstances his duty to his own State required him to keep the whole military force of Vermont in readiness to defend her own citizens and soil.

These acts of the Governor, though now generally conceded right, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, were handled with much severity by his political

opponents, and were the means of finally overthrowing his administration.

He held the office of Governor two years, and at the expiration thereof returned to his farm.

In addition to his political offices, he was a member of the Corporation of the University of Vermont, from 1802 to 1818, being during "the two years that he was Governor, *ex officio* a member.

Governor Chittenden, after having accumulated a large property, died at his residence in Jericho, September 25th, 1840, in the 75th year of his age.

AN UNFORTUNATE SHEEP.—A. N. King, Esq., of Tunbridge, had a ram thoroughly bred, that broke away from his place of confinement the 16th of Sept., carrying chain and stake he was fastened with. Search was made for him in almost every direction, but all to no avail. The ram had once been in the pasture of Mr. Sillley with his sheep, and that was thoroughly looked over. On the morning of Oct. 6th, Mr. S. missed one of his sheep, and in making search for it came upon the lost ram of Mr. King, by the side of an old bass stub, hitched to the clog of wood, without a solitary green thing near him; he had gnawed the bark from the old dry stub as far as he could reach. All the room the ram could have was about 2 1/2 by 3 feet, between the log and the old stub, which had brought him nearly to a perfect stand still, and in this situation he had lived for twenty days, without food or water, save that of the dry bark of the old stub. The weight of the ram a few days before he left was 150 pounds, but when found he weighed but 80 pounds. So says Walton's Journal.

TROUT BREEDING.—Chas. C. Morse, late editor of the *Newdealer*, has a large trout breeding establishment near Hydepark. He is making extensive preparations for the hatching of a large number of trout the coming season.

UNDOUBTEDLY.—A despatch from Washington of a late date says:

There is good foundation for the report that New York men have obtained from the President a demand upon Secretary McCulloch that the Metropolitan Revenue Board in New York be at once abolished, on the ground that it is opposed to the Democratic party.

Of course anything that interferes with the operations of rogues who are cheating the government, or with the free flow of whiskey is opposed to the Democratic party. This is not the first time that the Democratic party has attempted to abolish things that were opposed to itself. It tried in 1861 to abolish the Union and the government because the Democracy could no longer control them.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The following regulations will govern the election in Virginia, to be held on the 22d of October:

"There will be at each poll a box for white voters and another box in which colored voters will deposit their ballots. Each of these boxes will be divided into two apartments, into one of which voters will deposit their ballot for or against a Convention, and in the other a ballot with the names of persons as delegates to the Convention. If more than the proper number of names are written on this ballot, then it will be thrown out by the Commissioners when the votes are counted."

GRANT AND RETRENCHMENT.—General Grant seems to have determined that the officials and employes of the War Department shall have cause to remember his brief but active reign as head of the department. One degree of retrenchment follows another in such rapid succession that the usual office gossip incident to change is not permitted to subsist. It is said that two orders will soon go into effect discharging clerks from the Quartermaster General's and Pay Departments, and a few days since the Secretary of War *ad interim* bethought him of another leak through which he found the public funds wasting too speedily away. Too much advertising was done by officers of the War Department. So to stop this leak the General issued another order, instructing officers and heads of bureaus to limit advertisements to not more than six insertions in each daily newspaper to which they may be sent, the insertions to be given on consecutive days, but the date of sales or of opening proposals to be as many days after the last insertion as may be necessary. Publications for any other purpose than for advertising sales or proposals will be limited to one insertion. At the principal offices and depots where advertisements are published, the order says, to publish in detail each time the usual conditions imposed upon bidders and contractors. A reference to former advertisements of the same conditions, or a notice that they will be furnished on application, will be sufficient. All communications in reference to advertising heretofore addressed to the Assistant Secretary of War, are directed to be addressed hereafter to the Secretary of War.

—A new reading—uncensured the dead that lacks a crown.—[Jud.]