

Congress and the President.

With the natural instinct with which drawing men catch at straws, the Democratic press of the country are claiming that the result of the recent elections administer a rebuke to Congress, and its action upon national affairs. No greater mistake or willful misrepresentation could be made, as we have carried every State which held its election on the 8th instant by handsome majorities, with the exception of Pennsylvania, and even there we think it requires considerable advancement in mathematics to cypher a popular Union loss, as the vote for Supreme Judge is upwards of a hundred thousand less than that which gave Gen. Gov. a majority of 17,000 for the gubernatorial chair a year before, and even the Democratic vote cast is many thousand less this year than it was last. Where then is the victory, or where the reputation of Congressional action? Unless it be a rebuke to the law-making body of the government for omitting what perhaps may have been its duty in impeaching the executive and removing him from the Presidential office, we fail to see any defeat of Republican principles and avowed doctrines.

Besides, it comes with poor grace from a party which has suffered so many defeats in the last six years by both ballot and bayonet to talk of snubbing or being snubbed. When, in 1865, Andrew Johnson made his famous "swinging around the circle" electioneering tour, and left the Constitution and flag in the hands of his constituents, and placed himself at issue with Congress, before the people, we think we remember of the Democracy suffering an unparalleled defeat at the polls in the loyal States, when Congress was endorsed and the President rebuked by overwhelming majorities. To think that Congress will construe the results of local elections for the selection of judges, &c., as condemnatory of its measures is absurd.

A lesson, however, from which Congress may learn has been taught by the result of these elections, and that is to execute laws up to the legal standpoint of the popular will. Let it do this else another year it may find itself rebuked. Let it go fearlessly forward in the work of reconstructing and restoring the rebellious States to the Union, let it perform the imperative duties imposed upon it regardless of the clamor of traitors and conservatives. The people admire pluck and decisive action, and the moment Congress evinces a firm and united determination, they will close up around that body and give it a firm support than has yet been accorded to it by them.

Notwithstanding the fruits of the war we are still in the midst of a great anti-slavery revolution, in which the question is adroitly made one of caste, while it is in reality a question of labor. The pretended hatred of the negro is but a hatred of his condition, not of his color, and laboring white men who indulge in this scorn are as much filled with that peculiar pride as the more aristocratic of their race, who in turn look upon them and consider them of no more intrinsic worth than the despised blacks. Labor in the North is thoroughly emancipated only because the laborer has the civil and political rights of any other man. Give these to the laborers of the South and, be they white or black, they will be as thoroughly free and independent as they are at the North. But the aristocracy of the South revolts against admitting even to political equality their late slaves, while the popular voice of the country demands that their inalienable rights shall no longer be withheld from them. In this controversy the President has become the avowed champion of the defeated advocates of slavery and caste, while Congress contends for the rights of the freedman and loyal white. Let that body, then, speedily enact laws, and compel the executive to enforce them, which will at once solve the vexed question, giving to the laborer his just dues, even at the expense of his more aristocratic neighbors, and the President and his party will again be rebuked, and peace and tranquility again reign supreme throughout the nation.

Washington Items.

—Gen. Ewing, Jr., is the latest candidate for the Secretaryship of War. —Chief Justice Chase went to Baltimore Tuesday to hear the habeas corpus case under the Civil Rights bill. —General Ord reports to General Grant that he has been obliged, on account of yellow fever, to remove his headquarters from Vicksburg to Yellow Springs, Mississippi. —An infant child of the Turkish minister at Washington, was on Tuesday baptized at St. Mathew's church in the Roman Catholic faith, his father and several friends being present. —Ex-Detective Baker has been served with an attachment, directed to be issued by the House on the last day of the July session, for contempt in not obeying the summons of the committee. He will answer at the Bar of the House at the coming session. —The published account of the meeting of the friends of Judge Chase, to consider means for his nomination for President, at which Gen. Grant is represented to have been present, is wholly untrue. The parties said to be present

deny any knowledge of any such conference.

—Postmaster General Randall has returned to Washington from the north. While in Boston he made preliminary arrangements for procuring a site for a postoffice in a convenient business locality. None of the plans for a postoffice in New York have been entirely approved.

—The Sergeant at Arms of the House has summoned several witnesses to appear before the Judiciary Committee to testify in the matter of the investigation of the Maryland form of government. Among them are parties who are to give a full history of the present organization of the Maryland militia.

—Gen. Beauregard called on Gen. Grant Tuesday, and had a long business interview relative to certain railroad interests in which the former is interested. He is also desirous of obtaining possession of considerable lands belonging to him, now occupied by the Freedmen's Bureau, near Memphis.

—The Cabinet assembled at noon Tuesday, and remained in session until after two o'clock. All the members were present except Secretary Seward and Attorney General Stanberry. The former was represented by the Assistant Secretary. Previous to the meeting Gen. Hassen Bey was presented to the President by the Turkish Minister, M. Blacque.

—The order of Gen. Wilcox in Virginia, forbidding the consolidation of the Virginia and Tennessee and Norfolk and Petersburg railroads under the presidency of the rebel General Mahone, has been canceled by an adjustment of the difficulty. The order of Gen. Wilcox forbade the consolidation until the amount due the government was paid.

—Gen. Grant presented to the Cabinet on Tuesday the record of the court martial in the case of Col. Gilbert, who was tried by Gen. Ord for suppressing a newspaper in Arkansas, and writing a defense of his act based on the ground that the military were the masters of the Southern people. Gilbert is found guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000, and be reduced to the rank of captain. The sentence is approved by the President and Gen. Grant.

—The Maryland Synod of the English Lutheran church, which has been in session at Washington for some days, called upon Gen. Grant on Monday, and the members were formally introduced by Gen. Ekin. One of the clergymen said, "When we come to see you again, General, we hope to find you in a larger and whiter residence than this." His reply was: "I have no desire for any higher position, or any increase of power or duties."

—Secretary McCulloch advertises that the Treasury Department is preparing to give five-twenty bonds of 1867 in exchange for seven-thirties, interest to be charged on the bonds and allowed on the notes, up to the time of conversion. The notes must be forwarded to the assistant treasurer at New York or to the department at Washington, at the risk and expense of the holders, and the bonds will be returned at the risk and expense of the department.

—Europe.—Great activity prevails in the naval arsenal at Toulon, in France.

—Consols closed at 93 7/8, for money, in London, on Tuesday with the market rather weak. Five-twenties were at 71 1/2 in London, and 73 7/8 in Frankfurt. The Liverpool cotton market was stronger at a slight advance, middling uplands closing at 8 2/3d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions almost unchanged.

—The news from Italy is of the most exciting nature. The insurgents have concentrated in Frosinone, under the leadership of Menotti Garibaldi, the report of whose arrest proves to have been unfounded. A battle has been fought near Veroli, and the Pontifical forces have been defeated with a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Gen. Garibaldi has sent out another address from Caprera, while Mazzini has issued a manifesto, exhorting the Italian patriots in Rome to rise. Many persons in Florence believe Major Gen. La Marmora, who is in command on the Papal frontier, will order his troops to cross the Pontifical territory, and possibly march on Rome. It is reported that if the condition of affairs around Rome should become critical the Pope will leave the city and take refuge in Bavaria, where he has been offered an asylum.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL TO BE TESTED.—The President has determined to raise an issue against the tenure of office bill in the case of Secretary Stanton, in such shape as to bring the constitutionality of the bill into question before the supreme court. He has authorized the publication of this statement:

Whoever will take the place will receive an appointment outright as Secretary of War, vice E. M. Stanton removed. It is the purpose of Mr. Johnson to make an absolute removal of Mr. Stanton under the law as it existed prior to the passage of the tenure of office act, which is held by the administration to be unconstitutional. In this opinion of its unconstitutionality Mr. Stanton himself concurred. When the bill was passed Mr. Stanton prepared a portion of the veto message, denying the power of Congress to pass such an act. The removal of Mr. Stanton being accomplished in the manner indicated, the President will simply send his message to the Senate nominating a Secretary of War. In case the nominee be rejected possibly Mr. Stanton will claim that he shall be reinstated, but as the President will consider him out of office he will be com-

pelled to seek his legal remedy by a mandamus, or by any other mode, if there be any other pointed out by law. This will be the question as to the constitutionality of the tenure of office act before the supreme court of the United States for adjudication.

"Waits from Abroad—No. 11."

Editors Rutland Herald:—Brussels is one of the most pleasing cities upon the continent. The new part is built upon the apex of a high hill, the streets radiating from it in different directions with a steep descent. The buildings here are imposing and handsome. An air of freshness pervades the whole. But as you descend into the older portion of the city, the contrast is very striking. The square upon which the Hotel de Ville is situated is not excelled by any I am familiar with. That edifice is one of the finest specimens of architecture I now remember. A purer specimen of the Gothic is rarely to be seen in a building appropriated to other than religious purposes. It dates back to the first part of the nineteenth century, and in harmony with it the other sides of the square are nearly as attractive, in the peculiar old houses of curious style, having been built and occupied for offices of the magistrates of olden times, and the residences of the burghers. The square is the market-place for the sale of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Formerly the knights of the tournament met in conflict within its area. Other old quarters of the city are interesting, from the antiquity and style of the houses. To the historian there are many places and buildings of historical interest and renown—as the church of St. Gudule, Prison des Petit Carmes, Porte de Hal, &c. The Park, a handsome enclosure of walks, trees and shrubbery, and interesting as the place of the principal conflict in the revolution of 1830, the king's palace, Chamber of Deputies, and all of the principal hotels, and in the upper town, Brussels has long had a celebrity for the manufactures of lace. In a previous visit, a few years since, I visited the lace work-rooms. There was then no extensive manufactories (if any now), but the lace was wrought in small rooms of the dealers, a dozen girls, perhaps, working together. It was a severe test to the better emotions of the mind to witness this useless and extravagant manufacture, and risking all mankind's sensibility, I would simply ask one of the many thousands of the other sex, who consider it a necessity of wardrobe and toilet, to visit these rooms and witness the operation. Enter this place of severest task. Observe the peculiar light from its half-obscured windows. Look at the lace-makers, as they intently concentrate all the powers of vision upon a small hole in a piece of thick blue paper, underneath which the gossamer-like fabric is placed, and through which it is worked with the finest needles and most delicate and absorbing skill. If a larger surface of threads was exposed, the sight would become bewildered, and the brain reel with intensity of concentration and effort. But by reducing this surface to the smallest available capacity, covering the rest of the fabric with this dark paper, the eye is enabled, in the strong contrast of color, to follow its course, with less of pain and more of success. Some idea may be formed of the nature of this occupation when it is known that a pound of the flax fibre, when prepared for working, costs from three to four hundred francs (\$60 to \$80), and is literally worth its weight in gold. When manufactured the finest qualities are worth two hundred francs (\$40 per yard); ordinary qualities from ten to twelve francs. The thread is as fine as a spider's web, and is spun in rooms nearly darkened. This also requires the most delicate manipulations and persistent effort. What the effect of this kind of labor must be, not only upon the general health, but especially upon the eyesight, I refer to those who demand its production. The girls must become, in course of time, partially, if not wholly, blind. Their pay, as that of all female labor upon the continent, is small. Shall I follow my own narration by an appeal for sympathy, relief and release for them from this task of severity, uselessness and extravagance? I know I am an uncompromising advocate for utility, but not so thoroughly as to be regardless of the beautiful in nature and art; but may I ask pity for the lace-workers? The lace of Malines (Mechlin) is not as fine as that of Brussels, and consequently less difficult of manufacture. It is a source of congratulation, however, that its production has been almost suspended, but very few persons, comparatively, at the present time, being engaged in making it. Brussels is a busy, bustling, lively place, a kind of half Paris in its activity. Some of the shop windows would adorn the Parisian Boulevards, Palais Royal, &c. French is the language of shopping and conversation among the better classes of citizens, Flemish is still spoken by others. The population is (in the city proper) about one hundred and eighty thousand, and including the suburbs, nearly three hundred thousand. To be in Brussels and not visit "Waterloo," ten miles distant, would be to an Englishman as serious an offence as a violation of the decalogue. It is an excursion of some eight hours' occupation. If you go by the regular English "post coach and four" it will cost you seven francs (\$1.40), or six is better, make up a party of four or six and hire a carriage, to be at your disposal, for twenty-five francs. You can then stop as you like, at the Memor-

ial Church to the fallen officers, see the grave of the Marquis of Anglessea's leg, Mont St. Jean farm house, used at the time of the battle as the hospital, farm of La Maye Sainte, that of La Belle Alliance, the Chateau of Hougomont, Belgian Lion, the late Sergeant-Major Cotton's museum of relics and the hotel kept by his niece, hear her proudly boast of her relation to him, and partake of her "good fare," if when hiring your carriage you bargained for its entire control. If not you may have the opportunity of a long walk between the different points of interest, or a nice little bill of "extras" upon your return. To a citizen of our noble country, Waterloo has lost its prestige and interest. It fades into insignificance compared with Bull Run, Pittsburg Landing, Antietam, Gettysburg and the other fields of strife and conflict. Its history is the record of restless, insatiate ambition for the conquest of empire. Its blood-stained fields settled no arbitration of principle, no question of right, no question of progress or prosperity. It was the might making the right to govern and control human destiny. The foreign assistance that saved to England her reputation and prestige came from the most mercenary motives of policy. But in contrast with it, how grand, how sublime the response of loyalty and patriotism to the call of humanity's rescue—to the preservation of law and constitutional rights and liberties, which characterized the recent uprising in our own glorious land of liberty. How deep and damning the perfidy of treason, how hateful the hideousness of rebellion, how revolting to Christianity and every sense of right the cause and motive of secession. We say our country has no history; it is yet in its infancy; it boasts not of centuries; it refers only to the years of its existence. But the sublimity and grandeur of our recent triumph of right over wrong, of philanthropy over the most debasing and avaricious inhumanity, of freedom over slavery, challenges history for its equal. Thank God, I was born of loyalty. The highest honor I ever had was in offering my all to a country's salvation. The proudest record I can ever make was when my name was enrolled in the humblest capacity among the noble heroes and patriots of the North, East and West. The richest legacy I bequeath to my children is the simple commission I have, that I might obey my country's call. True, all I did was as the most indifferent of effort, in comparison with those who did more, and suffered in the strife and consternation of deadly conflict. My only regret in the termination of the rebellion was the smallness of my sacrifice—more I would have done. God bless the memory of our noble army of martyrs. God shield the widow and the orphans, and may our country never forget them in adversity or woe.

FIRE.—About 7:30 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given in the upper part of the town, and upon searching for the cause it was found that a fire was in progress in the house on Green street adjoining the premises of H. R. Dyer, and occupied by a family named Hennessy. The flames were discovered in a closet, which contained a straw mattress, and being a considerable distance from any stove or chimney flue, and as the family were absent from the house at the time, and no fire was known to have been near the room in question during yesterday, the conclusion appears inevitable that it was the work of an incendiary. Nickwacket Engine No. 1 was promptly out, and through the exertions of her company and citizens the flames were speedily subdued. The damage was trifling.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.—The officers of Killington Commandery No. 6, Knights Templars, for the ensuing year, were installed on Tuesday evening last at Masonic Hall, Washington street, by Sir Knight Ira Gifford, E. C. of Mount Calvary Commandery No. 1 of Middlebury, assisted by Sir Knights Wm. P. Russell, Chas. Soper and J. B. Copeland and others. The officers installed are as follows: Sir M. H. Smith, E. C. "E. A. Pond, G. "S. D. Jenness, C. G. "E. L. Cardell, P. "E. A. Morse, S. W. "Chas. H. Sheldon, J. W. "Geo. A. Tattle, Treas. "J. D. Green, Rec. "L. B. Smith, S. B. "H. E. Chamberlain, S. W. B. "M. S. Richardson, W. "A. Pooler, Sentinel.

STOP IT.—We notice that many of the small boys in our village are at present amusing themselves by throwing stones from slings. The stones are thrown in a most promiscuous manner, falling in people's dooryards, crashing through window panes, and in some instances inflicting painful injuries upon passers by. It is a kind of amusement which is prohibited by the statute, and which should be dispensed with at once. Let parents see to it that their children assist from this dangerous practice, lest damages of a serious nature be the consequence.

—Gen. Humphries, the reconstruction rebel impostor, who has recently figured quite extensively in Pittsfield, Mass., to the expense of one of its clergymen, and who escaped from jail in that village last Friday morning, was overhauled and recaptured at Chatham, N. Y., last Saturday night, and is sojourning within the walls of the Pittsfield "cooler." Humphries had no money when he escaped, and his unlimited "check" was hardly sufficient for his needs.

BASE BALL.—Two base ball clubs have recently been organized in Weybridge, called the "Otter Creek" and "Farmers," and a match game played between them on Tuesday last resulted in a victory for the Otter Creeks, the score showing 43 runs for them to 34 for their opponents. —Five innings of a match game were played at Orwell on Tuesday, between the Liberty club of that place and the Hayton club of Whiting. The Orwell boys were victorious, making 31 runs, while their opponents tallied but 8.

WINOOSKI.—Seventeen gay and festive youths of Colchester, who on the 7th of August last rode on a rail one Joseph Martin and wife, who reside on the North Beach, were on Tuesday brought before Justice A. O. Hood, to answer for a breach of the peace. A jury of six was empanelled. A. G. Watson of Burlington appeared for the State, and Peter Le Clair of Winooski, and John W. Brown of Milton, for respondents. Twelve of the "boys" were found guilty and fined \$5 and costs each. A *not proxi*, was entered in the cases of the remaining five. Mr. Martin's offense which provoked the outrage was marrying his cousin, a girl of but twelve years of age.

BUTTER.—The Messenger says regarding the St. Albans butter market on Tuesday last: "The farmers got rich out of their butter again to-day, and there were lots of them in the business, too. All through the forenoon, the procession of double wagons laden with the rich products of our dairies continued, and the last were generally first in the matter of prices. Sales opened at 38 to 40 cents, but an advance was soon manifest, and as high as 43 cents was paid for first quality. The ruling figures were 40 and 41."

The Governors of Vermont—S.

CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS. Cornelius Peter Van Ness, the eighth Governor of Vermont, was a native of the State of New York. He was born on the farm, now widely known as "Lindenwood," (the late residence of Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States) in Kinderhook, in the County of Columbia, on the 24th day of January, 1782.

He was one of three brothers, all of whom subsequently became distinguished as lawyers and politicians. One of whom, Gen. John P. Van Ness, was a member of Congress from New York during the administration of Jefferson, and being by him appointed Major of the Militia of the District of Columbia, he resigned his seat in Congress, and was afterwards promoted to Brigadier and Major General, and was subsequently Mayor of the City of Washington. Cornelius P. Van Ness studied law with his brother, William P. Van Ness, in the city of New York, and was admitted to practice in 1804. In 1806 he removed to Vermont and settled in St. Albans, and commenced the practice of his profession. He remained in St. Albans till 1809, when he removed to Burlington, where he continued to reside during the residue of his stay in Vermont. During this year he was appointed Post Master at Burlington, which office he held about one year, and was in 1810 appointed United States Attorney for the District of Vermont, and in 1813 he resigned that office. He was appointed Collector of the United States Revenue for the District of Vermont, the same year, and was continued in this office four years. He discharged the duties thereof with honor to himself and satisfaction, both to the United States Government and people doing business at the office, during the delicate and trying times of the embargo—and of the war then existing between the United States and Great Britain.

The Treaty of Ghent, provided for the settlement of the Northern Boundary, by commissioners to be appointed by the respective countries, and in 1815 he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of the United States, for which he received a salary of one thousand pounds sterling, all of the commissioners, both American and British receiving the same compensation.

In 1818, he was elected to represent the town of Burlington in the Legislature of Vermont and was re-elected in 1819, '20 and '21.

He was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1821. This was a more noticeable compliment from the fact that this was his first election to the Supreme Court and that his two associates had been four years on the bench. He was re-elected Chief Justice in 1822. Before the expiration of his term of office in 1823, he was elected, with almost unparalleled unanimity, Governor of the State, and was re-elected in 1824 and 1825 without any organized opposition.

In his annual message to the Legislature in 1825, Governor Van Ness introduced the subject of internal improvements, and recommended that measures be taken to improve the navigation of the Connecticut River, and that canals be constructed for the purpose of uniting the waters of that river with Lakes Champlain and Memphrinsagou. In accordance with his recommendation a board of canal commissioners was appointed, and an appropriation made to carry out the project, however, was never consummated.

The administration of Governor Van Ness was marked by the visit of General Lafayette to this State. In compliance with the invitation of the Legislature, communicated by the Governor, "On the 28th of June 1825, Lafayette entered Vermont for the first time at Windsor, where he was joyfully received by the Governor, and a numerous body of citi-

zens assembled to welcome the early benefactor of their country. From Windsor, accompanied by the Governor and his staff, he proceeded by way of Montpelier to Burlington, and was everywhere received with the warmest affection and gratitude, and with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of admiration and applause.

In 1826, Governor Van Ness was elected on the part of the Council, United States Senator from Vermont for the term of six years from the 4th of March following, but was defeated in joint assembly by a majority of six votes, partly on account of his favoring William H. Crawford for the Presidency of the United States in preference to John Quincy Adams, but mainly as it was then strongly asserted, by his warm personal friends, "by the treachery of his professed supporters."

In the fall of 1829, he was appointed by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Spain, and ably and satisfactorily discharged the duties of that high station for the period of ten years. During his residence at Madrid, July 18th, 1834, he buried his wife, who was a daughter of Capt. James Savage, and to whom he was married in Columbus County, New York, before his removal to Vermont. He subsequently married a beautiful and accomplished Spanish lady, by whom he had a daughter, both of whom survived him.

On his return to this country in 1839, he was honored with a public reception by the citizens of Burlington. He remained in this State but a short time, and then removed to New York, and was in 1844, by President Tyler, appointed to the responsible and lucrative office of Collector of the Port of New York. He had held this office about eighteen months, when by the death of his brother, John P., was devolved on him the management of his large and embarrassed estate, and he resigned the collectorship.

Governor Van Ness, whilst a resident of Vermont, was an active member of the various benevolent societies of the State, and was for many years Vice-President of the Vermont Bible Society, and also, of the Vermont Colonization Society.

In 1823 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Vermont, and subsequently, in 1825, received the same degree from Dartmouth College.

Governor Van Ness died at Philadelphia, Penn., December 15th, 1852, in the 72d year of his age.

Cole & Kingsley. 1867 FALL & WINTER 1867 CLOTHING 702 MEN & BOYS. The most splendid assortment ever before offered, including a full line of OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! All prices from \$5 to \$35, now ready and will be sold at the current prices. COLE & KINGSLEY CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. We would invite attention to our stock MOSCOW & CASTOR BRAVERS. CHINCHILLAS, MILTONS, &c., &c. FOR OVERCOATS. Also our complete assortment of goods for Fall and Winter suits, which we are prepared to furnish to order in the best style, at reasonable prices. PAUL & THAYER, Merchants' Row, Rutland, Vt. Rutland, Oct. 14, 1867. NOTICE. Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 13th of September, a two year old black colt. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take said colt away. A. B. THAYER, 17d18-49w19