



RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1867.

Our State.

The people of Vermont have always displayed energy and enterprise, but still there have been serious obstacles to the progress of the State, from the fact that they have chosen other fields than their native State. They have regarded Vermont only as a good State to emigrate from, and our exports have been limited. There are encouraging signs that this state of things will not always continue. Never, within our knowledge, were there so much energy and activity displayed by our people in the prosecution of new enterprises as at the present time. Nearly every one of our larger towns have some new enterprise in hand, looking to the extension of its trade or manufactures, while the press of the State, from all sections, bring us weekly evidences that the people are bent on developing the resources of the Commonwealth. They are building factories, constructing dams, clearing rivers and starting new lines of communication, all tending to the home manufacture of the raw materials heretofore sent abroad.

In no direction is this newly awakened activity more apparent than in the numerous railroad enterprises recently set in motion. These are being pushed forward with a persistent spirit; the people of the different sections, and especially the smaller towns, are exhibiting much more enterprise and a far higher appreciation of the advantages of railroads than ever before. All the lines projected are well calculated to develop the resources of the State, and it is to be hoped that the energy with which they have been advocated will never tire until they are completed.

The town which refuses to give its credit in a proper and legitimate way, without entangling a public bonded debt upon its future prosperity, to public enterprises of so great utility, is pursuing a narrow and short-sighted policy. The policy of the State government will second the enterprise of the people. The resolution introduced by Mr. Whedon of Pawlet, into the House on Saturday last, directing the committee on manufactures to inquire into the expediency of exempting manufacturing establishments from taxation for a term of years, should receive the careful and thoughtful attention of the Legislature. Already manufacturers are looking to Vermont, should our attachment laws be modified, as a field for the profitable investment of their capital, and the advantages offered by the State only need to be made known to attract here many new branches of manufacturing industry. No town having water power, large or small, should neglect to call attention to it.

There are indications that our State may yet develop great mineral wealth. Facts are every day proving that its marble, granite, slate, copper and iron only need increase of means of transportation to become important sources of income, while evidences of the presence of the richer ores are by no means wanting. Mining and quarrying may yet form an important branch of our State industry.

Agriculture, hitherto our main resource, is not altogether behind other branches of industry, and we may look for a new era in the development of the resources in this department. We have much of encouragement before us in the several departments to which we have alluded, and our present Legislature should, in accordance with the suggestions of the message of Gov. Page, pursue a wise and liberal policy toward all measures that are calculated to develop in any form the resources of our State.

Washington Items.

—General and Mrs. Grant have gone to West Point on a visit to their son.

—A new panel of 26 white jurors has been drawn for the next trial of Surratt.

—A special agent has been sent to Charleston, S. C., to investigate bounty frauds.

—The President has issued a proclamation recommending that Thursday, November 28, be observed as a day of national thanksgiving.

—The latest estimate of the bureau of statistics for the cotton crop of this year is 1,764,801 bales of 400 pounds each. The yield of 1866 was 3,656,086 bales.

—New York parties are at the White House making a feeble effort to have Chauncey Vibbard appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The pressure for Cabinet changes ceases almost to excite any interest.

—A dispatch from the expedition to Russian America, dated August 12, says that the party met with a very cordial reception from the Russian officials, and that our officers are already satisfied the resources of the country in timber and fisheries have not been underrated.

—The correspondence between Gen. Grant and Gen. Thomas in regard to the anticipated trouble at Nashville at the time of the municipal election, is published, but discloses nothing new. As stated at the time, Gen. Grant ordered Thomas to put down all mobs, and to render assistance to Gov. Brownlow, if any was needed.

—Official information received at army headquarters from Gen. Mower, shows that Louisiana will hold the first convention under the reconstruction act, which will assemble on the 23d of November. It is believed that the new State Constitution can be framed and submitted to the people by the first of January.

—The rebel Gen. Beauregard has gone back to New Orleans, after having negotiated with the government for the purchase of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad for \$288,000. While in Washington Gen. Beauregard paid a visit to Gen. Lee's old place at Arlington, and spent about an hour in the soldiers' cemetery there.

—That part of the committee on elections which went into Kentucky to investigate the charge of disloyalty against several of the members from that State, has returned, and the voluminous evidence taken will soon be sent to the printing office. It is understood that a pretty strong case has been made against part of the members.

—The architect of the capitol building reports that he has put over 150,000 loads of earth in the cavity south of the building, and expended about all the \$20,000 appropriated by Congress. He now wants \$5,000 for furnishing and keeping the dome in repair next year, \$100,000 for an extension of the grounds to the north and south, and \$125,000 for the extension of the central and eastern portico.

—Gen. Pope's reply to Gen. Grant's telegram relative to the allotment of delegates to the convention in Georgia has been received. Gen. Pope says he considered the matter thoroughly for two days prior to making the order, but was unable to make a satisfactory appointment of delegates except by division into Senatorial districts. The change of delegates asked by the citizens of Georgia in the memorial to the President and General Grant, will not be granted.

—Washington is rapidly getting ready for Congress, and the Senate and House halls and the committee rooms will be thoroughly renovated by the middle of November. A number of Congressmen are in town, arranging for the winter accordingly. An unusually large number of members have rented houses. Among them are Messrs. Dawes and Washburn of Massachusetts, who have taken a house together, at the west end. Senator Trumbull and wife are at the Ebbitt House for a few days to select winter quarters.

—The receipts from Internal Revenue on Saturday, were \$403,909 16. Commissioner Rollins estimates that, taking the increase on oil, whisky and cotton, that have commenced and must continue for months to come, there will be a marked appreciation of Internal Revenue receipts from this date. There was not so much oil burned, nor so much whisky consumed, either as beverage or in the arts, during the past few months, as there must be henceforth. Besides the income tax was nearly all paid in some six weeks ago, and the old cotton was all in about the same. These items combined caused the recent very poor showing of revenue receipts.

—It is reported that a Fenian craft has been captured off the North-western coast of Ireland.

—The Paris Monitor of Saturday affirms that the fleet at Toulon has received positive orders to sail for Civita Vecchia.

—It is thought that the Royal Bank of Liverpool cannot resume business, as its affairs are in a hopeless condition.

—The Diet of Baden has, by a large majority, sanctioned the North Zollverein and adopted the proposed alliance with Prussia.

—The London Times, in an editorial article Saturday, comments favorably upon the national honor exhibited by the government and people of the United States in resolving to pay the national debt and interest in gold.

—Dispatches from Constantinople set forth that a change has been made in the administration of the Island of Candia, Omar Pasha having been relieved of the command of the Turkish forces and Hussein Pasha having been assigned to succeed him as Governor of Candia and Commander-in-chief of the troops.

—The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of Grove was completed Saturday, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty. Mugridge, who confessed that he shot O'Donnell, was discharged after a short examination,

there being no doubt in the mind of the Court that the man was hopelessly insane. The trials of the Fenians now imprisoned in Dublin commenced yesterday. Gen. Farlow has declined the services of counsel, and will defend himself. It is reported that a man from Dungarvan has already turned State's evidence.

—The news from Italy is startling. Telegrams received in Paris and in London announce that Gen. Garibaldi, having gathered a large force around him, is marching upon Rome. Garibaldi's command is divided in two columns, and that headed by the agitator has reached Monte Rotondo, only a few miles from and within sight of the Eternal City. The Papal troops were, at last accounts, retiring slowly before the Garibaldians, who have again re-captured Baginara, the town they had already held. Civita Vecchia is in a stage of siege. The semi-official British Press opines that Italian affairs are in a worse condition than when Napoleon planned the French expedition in the interest of the Pope.

—A slip from the Denver Republican says that the recent election returns in that territory show that Colorado is as strongly Republican as almost any State in the Union. The Council will stand as follows: Eight Republicans, four Democrats and one Independent Republican. The House will stand: Fifteen Republicans; nine Democrats and two Independent Republicans.

—Advices from New York state that within the last few days the Republicans of that State have grown quite confident of carrying the State in the coming election. The canvass is conducted admirably, and some of the shrewdest politicians in the State predict that in spite of the depressing news from Pennsylvania and Ohio the Republicans will triumph. On the other hand, the President is earnestly assured by prominent Democrats that they will sweep the State, and he, foolishly enough, is lavishing favors upon them, that they may bring about the desired result.

Legislative Debates.

FEES OF WITNESSES AND TOWN GRAND JURORS.
Mr. Nott of Sharon, introduced a bill in the House increasing the fees of witnesses and Town Grand Jurors, making witness fees \$2.00 per day; Town Grand Jurors for each complaint 75 cents; attendance \$1.00, and travel for both eight cents per mile. The bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary, upon which the engrossment and third reading of the bill was refused.

On Thursday Mr. Brigham of Hyde-park moved to reconsider the vote, by which the third reading was refused, which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 113 yeas to 41 nays. The following is a summary of the discussion that ensued upon the question:

Mr. Rounds of Chester, in behalf of the Judiciary committee, stated the reasons that induced the committee in reporting against the bill the fees already established being sufficient, and they ought not to be so increased as to make too many "willing witnesses" for the pay they might receive. We are all liable to be called on as witnesses, and in return may require our neighbors in the same capacity; so that the account is usually balanced as between the citizens of the State. The bill would prevent a poor man from obtaining justice because of the increased expense that would attend courts of litigation, and these expenses ought to be decreased instead of increased.

Mr. Hubbard of Stockbridge thought witnesses were entitled to as much pay for travel as the members of the legislature, and something near a suitable compensation for their time, which is as valuable to a witness as a legislator.

Mr. Nott of Sharon thought the equilibrium referred to by the gentleman from Chester would be as well maintained when fees are at two dollars per day as at one dollar per day.

Mr. Rounds replied to the remarks of Mr. Hubbard in relation to fees for mileage by saying it was a matter of conscience on his part, and the same matter of conscience would induce those who were not here for the first two or three days of the session to make a suitable deduction to the treasury of the State. (Mr. H. did not take his seat until three or four days after the session commenced.) He further opposed the bill on general principles.

Mr. Hubbard replied that this bill no more than regulated the matter of fees on principles of equity, and that should be the object of all our legislation. If men are too poor to go to law they can keep out of it; but if they do go to law they ought to pay a suitable compensation to those who are compelled to attend with them. The fees fixed by this bill are no more than equitable and ought to be adopted.

—The heavenward instinct of the heart is weighed down by native criminality, and bound down by contracted depravity; but when Divine mercy enfranchises it, the region of peace into which it is brought by the guidance of the Paraclete, is felt to be its own natural rest; that for which it was designed by every character of its inward frame, and that for which it blindly panted in all its wanderings.—Alexander Knox.

Local and State Items.

APPLICATIONS FOR RAILROADS.—Several bills are before the Legislature incorporating new railroads in this State. The Lamotte Valley Railroad is asked for from some point in St. Johnsbury or Danville, to connect with the Vermont and Canada—between Essex Junction and St. Albans; the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad, from Montpelier to Wells River, connecting the Vermont Central with the Passumpsic and Concord and Montreal road; the Fairhaven and Lake Shore Railroad, from Fairhaven to West Haven, Benson and Orwell, to some point on the west line of the State, in Orwell or Shoreham, to connect the Rutland and Whitehall with the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad; the Walloomsac Railroad from the State line in Bennington, to some iron ore mines in that town, to connect in New York with the Troy and Bennington Railroad; the Addison Railroad, from the line of the Rutland and Burlington road in Addison county, to the west line of the county. Other applications are to come before the Legislature, among them, one for a railroad from Montpelier through Barre, Williamstown, Brookfield and Randolph, to connect with the Vermont Central in Royalton. Some of these applications meet with no opposition, and will be granted as a matter of course, while others are opposed.

BASE BALL.—A return match game of base ball was played at North Dorset on Saturday last, between the first nine of the National Club of North Dorset and the first nine of the Moneka Club of Danby, in which the former were victorious by two runs, the score standing 61 and 59.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Frenchman named Massaso, was killed Thursday night, on one of the Vermont Central sleeping-cars, between Manchester and Concord, N. H. He had climbed up on top of the car, probably to pass over to a forward car, that one being locked, and was struck by a bridge. On the arrival of the train at Concord, his body was discovered on the car roof with a broken neck, and head badly bruised.

OFF THE TRACK.—The Newport Express says the up passenger train ran off the track south of Lyndon last Monday night. A bolt in the switch had somehow got out of place, so that the switch rails were moved, yet not quite far enough to connect properly with the side track. In this state of things the locomotive pursued the main track, the cars dodged off on the side track, and ran as far as the coupling would allow, when they were pulled off, at the same time pulling up the side track. The passenger cars were pretty well smashed to pieces against a ledge by the side of the track, but, miraculously, no one on the train was injured.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday of last week James Bagley, one of the masons at work on the depot at the railroad shops in Lyndon, was carrying a board on the upper staging, when the boards gave way, letting him fall to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. He was considerably injured, but no bones were broken.

Vermont Colonization Society.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.
The business meeting was held Thursday afternoon, October 17th, at two o'clock.

A paper was laid before the Board, containing the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Vermont in 1850, asking Congress to establish a line of mail steamers between this country and the Republic of Liberia; and containing the form of a petition to Congress for this purpose.

The commerce of Liberia is already large, and is increasing yearly. Eogland, to secure it, has established a line of steamers touching monthly at Monrovia and Cape Palmas. There are now some 20,000 Americo-Liberians, including their descendants, who have carried our constitution and our republican principles and planted them on the African continent; and we owe it to these noble pioneers to give them the means of communication with their friends and factors here.

This subject was referred to a committee, consisting of Gen. J. W. Phelps and Rev. J. K. Converse.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President—Hon. Daniel Baldwin, Montpelier.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. John G. Smith, St. Albans; Hon. Samuel Kellogg, Pittsford.

Secretary—Rev. J. K. Converse, Burlington.

Treasurer—George W. Scott, Montpelier.

Auditor—Samuel Wells, Montpelier. Managers—Hon. Paul Dillingham, Freeman Keyes, Joshua A. Hardy, Rev. Geo.

B. Safford, Rev. Wm. H. Lord, D.D., James T. Thurston, Hon. John B. Page, Gen. J. W. Phelps, Rev. Wm. S. Hazen, Rev. Seth W. Arnold.

The public exercises were held Thursday in the Hall of the House of Representatives, which was filled with an attentive audience. The President, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, in the chair. Rev. Leonard Tenney, D.D., read a portion of scripture and led in prayer.

The report of the Board of Managers was read by Rev. J. K. Converse. This being the fiftieth year from the birth of the colonization enterprise, he commenced his report very happily, with a brief review of the half century. He showed that we have now a well-governed republic of colored men on the West Coast of Africa—with a territory as large as New England—with 20,000 Americo-Liberians; over 5,000 recaptives, educated and assimilated to Christian habits and received into the bosom of the State as citizens—a republic embracing 300,000 of the natives, cheerfully obedient to the laws, and who are so far civilized that they speak the English language, and are very ambitious "to become Americans."

The report gave a brief notice of the schools, the Liberia College, with its faculty of liberally educated colored men, of the agricultural, commerce, the mechanic arts, and of the churches, with six to eight thousand communicants, two thousand of whom are from the natives.

The Treasurer, George W. Scott, presented his report, showing that the net donations for the year were \$1,031.56,—these mostly the spontaneous offerings of the friends of the cause.

The annual address was then delivered by Gen. J. W. Phelps of Brattleboro, who anticipated the government, by a few weeks, in the purpose of giving freedom to the slaves who came into his camp on the Mississippi.

The address was excellent—pertinent to the occasion—original in plan, and suggestive of the dangers and duties growing out of the fact of having two races in our country, both free, who yet remained in a state of semi-civilization.

The General's address was two hours long, but he commanded the close attention of his audience to a late hour.

GREAT SWINDLE.—A Bennington correspondent of the New York Express reports an extensive swindle perpetrated by a man calling himself Simon A. Vandercook, who made his appearance in Bennington in June, 1866, and announced that he had discovered gold on the Snyder farm in Pittsford, Rensselaer county, New York. He exhibited numerous rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz, which he said were found on the farm. Dr. John N. Scranton, a chemist and a geologist, visited the gold mine where he collected and assayed specimens which he certified yielded \$8,533 to the ton. Besides this, four other assays were made in New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, with similar results. A stock company known as the Rensselaer County Gold and Silver Mining Company, was incorporated August 31, with a capital of \$350,000. Vandercook sold all the stock, and then left for parts unknown. After waiting for months for him to return and open his "rich mines in Pittsford," the stockholders have at last discovered how the gold mine was manufactured. The gold and quartz found on the farm and assayed by Dr. Scranton and others, came from Colorado, and was deposited on the farm by Vandercook, who is now at large, after swindling the citizens of Bennington, Waterloo, Lansingburgh, and Syracuse to the tune of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, having sold thirty-five thousand shares, and collected on each an assessment of ten dollars a share.

MEETING OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—By request, the undersigned invites the attendance of the several newspaper publishers of Vermont, at the Grand Jury Room, in Montpelier, on Friday eve, November 8, 7 o'clock P. M., to form a State Association of Publishers.

E. P. WALTON.

FRANKLIN COUNTY JUDGE OF PROBATE.—The legislative canvassing committee have decided, by a vote of three to one, that M. W. Bailey, the regular nominee for Judge of Probate in Franklin county, is elected by a plurality of eight.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CAR.—The Managers of the Vermont Central Railroad are evidently determined that their road shall stand among the first in the country in prompting the pleasure and comfort of the traveler. They have just placed upon the road an elegant sleeping car, built at the car shops of the Company, in St. Albans, under the direction of Mr. Milton Sessions, which for good workmanship and beauty of finish is said to be unequalled. The Transcript gives the following description of it:

"The berths are almost models of perfection. The mattresses are made of the

best of curled hair, and covered with linen damask which can be easily removed to be washed. The bed clothes are in keeping with the bed, being made of the best of material. At either end of the car is a splendid mirror. At one end are the ladies' wash room, conductor's room, &c.; at the other the gentlemen's wash room, all of which are provided with the necessary articles of furniture. The floor is covered with an elegant Wilton carpet upon which it would be a shame to spit inasmuch as there are provided spittoons made of white metal and highly polished; and even they ought to escape the cud of the tobacco chewer. The ornamental painting was done by Mr. J. P. Flak, who is evidently master of the art. In short, the car is in every particular a paragon of beauty, and reflects great credit on the excellent judgment and good taste of Mr. Sessions. Mr. S. informs us that another car similar in construction and finish has already been commenced and will be completed at an early day."

Selections.

—Godly men are ever answered in effect, though not in kind.

—Winged prayers have usually a winged answer—they are answered speedily.

—God is a sure paymaster, and yet he expects we should sue him before he pays.

—He who thinks he has enough of the Holy Spirit, will quickly find himself vanquished by the evil spirit.

—If thou bearest slight provocations with patience, it shall be imputed unto thee for wisdom; and if thou wipest them from thy remembrance, thy heart shall feel rest, thy mind shall not reproach thee.

Faith and Practice.—We should act with as much energy as if we expected everything from ourselves; and we should pray with as much earnestness as if we expected everything from God.

—Joseph Cole of Elkhart county, Ind., was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for six years, for an assault with intent to kill. He moved for a new trial, which was granted, and now the jury "send him up" for ten years. He won't move again before that court. He has left for New Albany in disgust.

—Truth is the most powerful thing in the world, since even fiction itself must be governed by it, and can only pass for the moment as reality. The absence of reality is necessary to make any passion agreeably represented, and to be able to move others we must be moved ourselves, or at least seem to be so upon some probable grounds.

—An ungodly man is one who is detached from God, and cleaves to himself and the creature; a godly man is one who is detached from himself and the creature, and adheres to God with all affection. The sole basis of godliness is an essential union with Jesus Christ, and the godliness itself is the new life which springs from it—therefore emphatically called in Scripture "godliness in Christ Jesus."

A LOVING REVENGE.—John Howe once observed two men in a violent passion. Their mutual cursing shocked his religious sensibilities. He looked at them, raised his hat, and said in a solemn voice:

"I pray God to bless you both!" This prayer so impressed the quarrelsome men that they ceased their strife and thanked Mr. Howe for his supplication.

—A soul without prayer is like a solitary sheep without a shepherd. The tempter sees it and lures it away into his snare. But the soul, in social converse with God, is emptied of everything, is alone with God in the Spirit, at rest and in silence, giving place to God and things divine, from which alone result truth and strength and life and salvation. How precious are such times! How sweet the hour!

RELIGION NOT POLITICS.—The standard of "politeness" with certain people who do not want to hear anything on religious subjects is astonishingly exalted and delicate. It is often the case that irreligious men characterize those who speak to them kindly about their highest religious interests, as "no gentleman." One of Chesterfield's rules of etiquette forbids the introduction of religious subjects as topics of conversation in general society. This is one point in which the Christian should "be not conformed to this world."

—Signals through the Atlantic cable are made by light, which flashes the messages to the operator in a dark room. The Evangelist thus comments on the wonderful fact: It suggests a beautiful analogy to spiritual truth—the communication of the human soul with God. Thought is swifter than the lightning; and if, in a second of time, a spark fly from continent to continent, why should it be thought a thing incredible that the desire of a human heart should thus be waited to the throne of God?

—About a year ago a very dangerous counterfeit was discovered on the fifty dollar legal tender note, issued under the act of March 3, 1863, new series. It was one of the best counterfeits ever put out, being a perfect imitation of the genuine, except as to the buttons on the coat of the Hamilton vignette, which are very dark in the counterfeit and much paler in the genuine. The figure "50" on either end of the counterfeit referred to were inclosed with a circular, while in the genuine the inclosure was octagonal in shape. Fortunately these counterfeits were discovered before many were circulated. Several arrests were made, which frightened off the counterfeiters. None of these were redeemed at the Treasury Department.