

VOL. 72, NO 25.

RUTLAND HEBALD.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1866.

soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June Sth, 1866.

Editor Rutland Herold :-- In the great

Fair, now being held in this city for the

National Soldiers' and Sallors' Orphans'

home, a table is elegantly fitted up to

represent the interest Vermont feels in

this object, her patriotism and her lib-

erality. This noble and beautiful char-

ity needs no argument. It appeals to

the heart and pride of every generous

giver, and our friends in Vermont are

invited to send to the Fair such articles

as they may wish to contribute for sale.

Adams' Express will bring them free of

charge. Donations of money, also, will

Address Miss Fanny Hall, National

Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home

Fair, Corner of Seventh Street and

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORIAL ELEC-

tion .- The New Hampshire Legislature,

on Friday, ratified the action of the re-

publican caucus of Thursday, and elect-

ed James W. Patterson, of Hanover,

United States Senator for six years from

March 4, 1867. In the House, Mr. Pat-

terson had 199 votes to 110 for Judge

Ira A. Eastman of Concord, democrat,

and 2 for Daniel Clark of Manchester,

who has the place at present, and work-

ed hard to get another six years' lease of

It; and in the Senate, Mr. Patterson had

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

PROPOSED .- Gov. Curtin of Pennsylva-

nia has sent a circular to the Governors

of all the loyal states, suggesting a sim-

atures to adopt the amendment to the

Constitution proposed by Congress. He

thinks it desirable that this should be

done before the adjournment of Con-

gress. Some forty Republican Con-

gressmen have also signed a letter to

lov. Brownlow of Tennessee, asking

to Congress.

ultaneous calling together of the Legis-

votes, to 3 for Judge Eastman.

be promptly acknowledged.





RUTLAND, VT., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1866.

Bills of State Banks.

The following will remove erroneous impressions which many have concerning the taxation of the bills of State banks after the 1st of July :

STATE OF NEW YORK, BANK DEP'T, ? Albany, May 31, 1866.

The impression obtains, to a considerable extent, that in consequence of a law of Congress, the holder of State bank bills will be subject to a tax of ten per cent, on paying them out, after the first of July next; and there are bankers who suppose that they are subject to a like tax bill on all their outstanding circulation at that date. Nothing is more rroneous

The following is the only law of Cengress on the subject

And be it further enacted that every National Banking Association, State Bank, or State Banking Association, shall pay a tax of ten per cent, on the amount of notes of any State Bank or State Banking Association, paid out by them after the first of July, 1866."

It will be seen that banks only are subject to the tax, and that, not on their outstanding circulation, but only on such notes as they shall pay out, Holders of State bank bills, not bankers, are not subject to the tax. They may hold them or pass them, the same as usual.

The uotes of New York State Banks will be as safe and valuabele after the first of July, 1866, as at any time in the past. Securities for their redemption are held by this department, and are only surrendered on the return of the notes

Although the banks are being legislated out of existence, their notes, as a circulating medium will maintain their former high reputation and value. There can be no safer circulation than that of our New York State Banks, and holders may rest secure, that their State money is worth dollar for dollar in legal ten-

Our banking system, so far as Congressional legislation can do it, is to pass away, and be superceded by the National, whose highest merits rest upon the fact that it is modeled after our OWD.

GEO, W. SCHUTLER. Superintendent.

The above is applicable to the circulation of the New England State Banks.

im to call together the Legislature of THE CREVASSES AT THE SOUTH, WHAT ils state, to adopt the amendment, and IT WILL COST TO BEPAIR THEM .- The reatimating that if it is done the Tennesport of Gen. Humphreys concerning the e delegation will be at once admitted losses by crevasses in Louislana shows the breaks this season to have been numerous and universally lisastrous. He DISCHARGE OF HEAD CENTER ROBERTS, reccommends an appropriation of \$817 .--District Attorney Courtney has not 000 for repairs as follows : Yazoo Botbeen able to elicit much testimony | tom, \$305,000; eight levces on the Tensas Bottom, \$295,000; three levees or nesses generally declining to answer the Mississippi delta, \$217,000. He questions on the ground that they would | states that the crops of cotton growing in the alluvial region above Red river in 1860 would amount at present prices to \$108,000,000, and the sugar crop below that would amount, at present prices, to \$50,000,000. The repair of all the levees would require \$3,900,000, divided between Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. He estimates the alluvial lands at 317,000 square miles. Of this 123,000 are in the sugar region, of which one-third might be brought under cultivation, a million and a half acres for sugar and seven million acres for cottop.

A FENIAN SCARE .- The Chicago Post is responsible for the following amusing statement :

"We mentioned the other day the fitting out, at great expense, of Canadian gunboats at Windsor, to meel, and, if possible defeat the Fenian fleet that was suposed to be on its way from Chicago. On Saturday night last dispatches were received, both at Windsor and Detroit, from Port Huron, (at the southern extremity of Lake Huron,) that the Fenian naval expedition had passed that place on its way to the scene of opera-(probably Windsor). Instantly tions. the Canadian gunboats tripped their anchors, and began to prepare their decks for action. The American revenue cutter John Sherman was also ordered to be on the alert. On shore, the excitement was intense, and vast crowds of people with blanched faces and trembling knees lined the wharves at Wind-SOL. The wharves on the Detroit side were also densely crowded with people, all attracted by curiosity to witness the dreadful naval conflict that was expected to come off as soon as the Fenian fleet should make its appearance. Those who witnessed the flerce gunboat fight on the Mississippl river before the city of Memphis can form a very good idea of the combat which the people of Detroit and Windsor somewhat confidently expected to witness under the shining stars of last Saturday night.

At length the ships of the Fenian armada made their appearance. A powerful steam propeller, (doubtless the Fenian Admiral's flag-ship,) led the van, and was followed at a short distance by a schooner rigged sailing vessel, with the green flag floating defiantly from the mizzen peak. The rest of the fleet consisted of ships that were not visible to the naked eye, nor to the most powerful marine telescopes that could be found in Detroit or Windsor.

The Canadian gunboats opened their ports, and the gunners, with lanyards in hand, stood ready to blaze away at the word of command. To give the word, the officer of the day-or of the night, rather-only waited for the encmy to come within range. Meanwhile, however, the American cutter Sherman boldly steamed toward the approaching fleet and demanded a parley, threatening to sink the entire establishment if it was not accorded. It was accorded, and an officer sent on board, In a brief space of time he returned, with disgust written legibly on his countenance, and reported that the supposed Fenian fleet was the schooner Dickinson, of Chicago, with a cargo of wheat for Buffalo, in tow of a tug which had brought her over the St. Clair flats ! The Canadian gunboats suddenly closed their ports, and the crowd quickly dispersed, asking each other if they had seen in the firmament or anywhere those cabalistic characters of the sons of Malta: 'S. O. L. D.

Local and State Items.

CONFIRMED .- Gen. George J. Stannard has been confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Customs at Burlington.

STATE BANK BILLS .- J. M. Haven, Esq., Treasurer of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, has issued notice to the effect that Station Agents and Conductors will continue to receive all State Bank Bills of solvent banks in New England and New York, with the exception of those of the State of Maine.

No "Greenbacks" or National curtency which are torn or mutilated, or counterfeit Fractional currency, will be received.

BILLIARDS .- A billiard match for one thousand dollars, fifteen hundred points up, was played last Friday night at the Cooper Institute, New York, between William Goldthwalt, and John Deery. The game was beautifully contested on one of Kavanagh & Decker's full size four pocket tables, and was won by Goldthwait after a contest of four hours, the score standing at the close-Goldthwalt 1,508 to Deery's 1,245.

ROWDYISM NOT CONFINED TO RUTLAND. There were half a dozen drunken rows in Montpeller on Saturday night, June 9th-the same night on which the misellaneous fighting occurred in Rutland.

THE FIRST WOMAN MARRIED in St. Albans died on the 9th inst., Mrs. Susannah Green, aged 93. She was married 70 years ago, and has ever since lived on the same farm where she died.

Mrs. Holton, of Middlebury, has a great curiosity-an ivory watch.

THE DEAF AND DUMB MADE TO HEAR AND SPEAK .- Sam'l H. Brown, pretending to be deaf and dumb, was arrested at Hinesburg on Wednesday last, charged with stealing a pair of boots and a watch, and the charge not being sustained, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for vagrancy. But suspicions arising that he was an imposter, his slate and pencil were taken from him, when he was told that if he could talk he might stay with the other prisoners, but if not, he would be placed in solitary confinement. Then the deaf heard and the dumb spake! It was afterwards ascertained that the prisoner was a common thief.

form the best service to the State, who provide for the universal education of its youth, and for the redemption of those who have unhappily offended against its laws, especially those whose tender years allow the hope, that they may still be reclaimed to society, and made its friends and supporters, rather than its enemies and destroyers.

In my judgment, therefore, there is no field of usefulness and benefit to the State, more hopeful of good than the institution you now inaugurate. It belongs eminently to our school and social system. Let it flourish. Let the people bestow upon it freely their thoughts, their sympathy, their money. Let it go steadily forward in its sphere of usefulness and mercy; and, although, like most great measures of public weal, its benefits may not be at once apparent, the near future will bear to it fruits most valuable and honorable to our noble State.

As, through the long ages, the light of christianity has more and more dawned upon mankind, the rigor of mere punishment has given way, gradually but surely, to reformatory measures, until now in all civilized and progressive countries, the wise and humane policy of securing communities against evil by winning the criminal to virtue, rather than by committing him to destruction, prevails.

Where of yore in Pagan Rome offenders without distinction of age or sex were thrown to wild beasts, in the presence of jeering multitudes, now are seen the school, the shop, the studio. And in our own New England, where a century ago stood the public stocks, the whipping post, and the gallows, now rise the common school house, the lyceum and the church, teaching their daily lessons of voluntary obedience to the law, and unfolding to willing minds the secrets of nature and of science, including life-long lessens of order, of virtue, and of religion.

These indeed are the real pillars of the State. May they be cherished with the whole heart of the people, until liberty and justice, equality and happiness, order and religion, under the law, shall be the possession of every citizen.

I am sure the day is not far distant when our citizens will doubly thank his excellency the Governor, and the legislature of 1865, for establishing this most beneficent institution. I am, Gentlemen

Cordially yours, GEO. F. EDMUNDS; Messrs. A. G. Pease, L. A. Dunn, Lewis Pratt, Commissioners State Reform School, Waterbury, Vt.

FROM REPRESENTATIVE MORBILL. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR :---

Your invitation to be present at the dedication of the Vermont Reform School on the 14th proximo was duly received. 'The occasion is one of inter-est, and the earnest speaker you have

TERMS : \$2.50 PER ANNUM.

New Publications.

CHANDOS - A Novel. By "Ouida," author of "Strathmore," "Granville de Vigne," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1866. For sale in Rutland by Sawyer & Dunn.

This is a duodecimo of 678 pages, written in an easy, graceful style, and the finely drawn characters and thrillingly interesting scenes will be likely to make it one of the most readable books of fiction issued from the press this year.

ADMIPT IN DIXIE: or, a Yankee Officer Among the Rebels. With an introduction by Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines," "Down in Tonnessee," etc. New York: Carleton, Publisher, 413 Broadway, For sale in Rat-land by Sawyer & Dunn.

This is a duodecimo of 224 pages ; and numerous as are the books on Union soldier-life among the Rebels, we think this little volume will be read with deep interest. The author is Henry L. Estabrooks, a young gentleman of Dorchester, Mass., who, throughout the war, was a lieutenant in the twenty-sixth Regiment of Massachusetts infantry. He was taken prisoner at Berryville, passed forty days in wandering in the Rebel country, was taken to Libby Prison, but was subsequently conveyed to the far South, and while on the way made his escape from the cars .performing a journey, mostly on foot and at night, of thirty days.

War in Europe.

The last advices from Europe render a war upon the continent apparently inevitable. Austria had refused to allow the Venetian or Holstein question to be submitted to the proposed conference of European powers, and the conference had therefore been given up. Austria and Prussia will fight over the plunder stolen from Denmark, and Italy will step in against Austria and strike for Venetia. France will look on and manage to get a slice during the quarrel, if possible, and other powers may become involved.

Such is the present prospect. The Austrian army is now 800,000 strong, and the Prussian army consists of 452 battalions of infantry, 321 squadrons of cavalry, and 1,086 field-pieces. Italy is vigorously collecting and forwarding troops to fight under Garibaldi. Austria will have to fight Prussia and Italy at the same time, and the war will probably be a flerce one.

It was this news, received in New York on Saturday, which so excited the gold market there, and sent the premium up to 60. The Boston Advertiser says:

"We do not apprehend, however, any

ainst Head Center Roberts, the witcriminate themselves. Mr. Roberts has accordingly been released from custody.

A NEW POST OFFICE .- A new Post Of-

ice has been established by the name Black River, between Springfield and Charlestown, N. H., and James F. Stiles is postmaster.

THE TAX BILL-The Senate Finance Committee are expected to report the tax bill to day (Monday). Among the thanges from the House bill are the following: They have added to the free list sulphur, saltpeter, American wines, cordage and cast iron water-pipes. They have taken out mowers and reapers, woolenware sorghum machinery and ron bridges; also paper, except printing, levying a tax of five per cent, on all Other qualities. The tax ou clothing is raised from one to two per cent. Cotton is cut down from five to two per cent. In place of the ad valorem rate on cigars, they have substituted a uniform fate of \$10 per thousand on all cigars valued at over \$20. The tax on smok-Ing tobacco is fixed at 15c. per 1b., instead of 20c. The House section in regard to moieties is stricken out, as are iso all the House amendments to the hoome tax, thus leaving the tax as it low stands. The tax of ten per cent. on the issues of state banks is suspendtd for one year from July 1st, next.

A NEW PHASE IN FEMALE LABOR .e ladies of Baltimore engaged in the oring business have formed an assoon, and are preparing to open a thing establishment, so that they can tre to themselves a share of the profatising from their labor, and thus ain better pay than they are now re-Ting. A Ladies' Co-operative Tailoring Association has been formed, with a istitution, by-laws, and officers. All he profits on the work are to be divided ong the members,

MONAUCHIES V. THE PEOPLE -Remarkupon the approaching European crence, a London paper forcibly re-

It is a melancholy sight to see the a million and a half of fighting lepend upon the affirmative or negof a few elderly gentlemen who sit round a table at the approachonference, representing a hundred ons of the most enlightened and educated men in Europe, the subof their respective sovereigns, and these hundred millions of people, will have to bear the brunt of the if it come, have no more voice in isting it than if they were natives to empire of China."

MEXICO .-- A Brownsville, Texas, letter of the 4th says that the reported disastrous defeat of the Liberals at Monterey with the capture of Escobedo and other Liberal leaders was all untrue. The imperialists lately marched in three columns, from Monterey, Saltillo and Matelmala, with the intention of dispersing the Liberals at Vitoria under Gen. Espinoza. Espinoza outflanked them, and the imperialists were obliged to return without gaining any territory and with a heavy loss of men by desertions,

HOW THE FENIANS BEHAVED. - Railroad men and others who had anything to do with the Fenians on their way to Canada, are warm in praise of their behavior on the cars, at hotels and in eating houses. There were exceptions to this, of course, but only enough to make the rule conspicuous. It is certain that they behaved as well as our volunteers did while being transported from one point to another during the late war, if not better. All appeared to engage in the enterprise of invading Canada in earnest, and to take great pains not to do anything while in the United States that should bring upon them the interference of our government or the ill feeling of our citizens. The government was forced to vindicate its authority and stop the expedition, and its prompt action has saved the Fenlans from disastrous failure and defeat. But so far as the Fenlans came in contact with our citizens there was nothing whatever done to induce bar: feeling toward them. Their conduct in this country, as a general thing, was unexceptionable. and the fact should be stated to their credit.

A SELECTMAN'S LEG BEOKEN, - On Tuesday the 12th, while Samuel Alford, Esq., one of the selectmen of Weathersfield, was riding in his wagon, examining repairs on a road in or near Perkinsville, he attempted to turn his team around, when his horse suddenly started. throwing him out of the wagon and breaking one of his legs just above the knee. Drs. Clark and Phelps of Windsor, having been called, set the bone, and it was hoped that amputation feared at first would not become necessary .- Woodstock Standard.

AN INVETERATE COPPERHEAD. - The speech of Mr. Harris of Maryland in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, must have sounded like old times. We take the following extract from the condensed report of it :

"He declared himself an Old Line Democrat, believing in the doctrine of secession, believing that the several states of the Union have the right to separate from it, each acting for itself. He declared his belief that abuses and usurpations had been practiced and threatened to so great an extent by their associates and partners in this governmental compact that the Southern States were justified in going out; and his further belief that by their ordinances of secession they did go out, and thereby became to this Union foreign states. These convictions he could not change, and he did not expect they would ever be removed. He would most assuredly proclaim them and stand by them as ong as a single citizen of the Confederate States was in chains or subject to penalty for asserting them. There was no political or personal consideration which could prompt him to such a desertion. 'What, sir,' said he, 'I, that be-lieve them right; I, that would have joined them if the sovereign State of Marylaud had said so, to desert them now, in their utmost need, when I can legitimately give them such protection as is in my power honestly to give ? Never."

He denied that Andrew Johnson, coming from a foreign state, could legally be President of the United States; he bewailed the fate of Mary Surratt; and he finally wound up with reiterating that the right of secession was a ruling principle of the Democratic party-a statement which somewhat nettled his friends in the House.

A NOVEL DECISION,-Judge Hill, who has recently opened the United States District Court at Oxford, Mississippi, has evidently a chivalric contempt for the laws of the land. There was a large assemblage of the bar of the state present, and immediately on the court being opened, the attention of his Honor was drawn to the test oath and the fact that the whole bar were unable to take the oath, and that they were ready to discuss its constitutionality and would be pleased to have the decision of the court on the question before proceeding with the ordinary business. Judge Hill replied that it was quite unnecessary to present any argument on the question ; "that he had thoroughly examined it, and was satisfied that the oath was unconstitutional, and ought not to be exacted from any member of the bar who had been admitted to practice in the court." He should therefore recognize the right of every lawyer, who had been admitted to practice in the court, to continue in his duties and rights.

The Dedication of the Reform School,

LETTERS FROM SANATORS! POLAND AND EDMUNDS, AND REPRESENTATIVE MOR-RILL.

The following letters read at the dedleation of the State Reform School, will be found worthy of perusal

LETTER FROM JUDGE POLAND.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1866. GENTLEMAN :

Your invitation to attend .at the dedication of the Vermont Reform School, on the 14th instant, was duly received. It would afford me great pleasure to be present upon an occasion so interesting, but my duties here will not allow me such privilege.

I have long seen and felt the need of such an institution in our State as you are about to inaugurate. My experience on the bench taught me, and sametimes painfully, how entirely inadequate were all our existing means for the proper punishment and reformation of juvenile offenders. I sometimes felt it my duty to impose fines and imprisonment merely nominal, because I was convinced that more would be injurious both to the offender and to society, and be likely to convert the indiscretion and folly of youth into hardened criminality. I have long advocated the establishment of such an institution, and rejoiced when our Legislature, at its last session, entered upon the long deferred work.

I am glad the execution and superintendence of the institution has been committed to such faithful and competant hands as yours, and I trust that most beneficial results may crown your labors. Thanking you for your kind invitation,

I am, most respectfully,

Your friend and ob't servt. Messrs. A. G. PEASE, Y. A. DUNN, Commissioners.

L. PRATT,

FROM SENATOR EDMUNDS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1866. GENTLEMEN :

I have received your letter of the 17th, inviting me to attend the dedication exercises of the State Reform School at Waterbury on the 14th of June.

I greatly regret that the condition of public business here, is likely to be such, that I cannot be present with you to express my strong interest in, and approval of the institution our State has now founded for the reformation of juvenile offenders.

As the chief end of organized society is the promotion of good morals and happiness among men, so it is manifest that one of the highest duties of society is to purify those elements of evil and discord which the propensities of individual life constantly throw into it.

Men change from day to day, but the State is immortal. They therefore, per- | after the 2d day of July.

engaged will make it more so; but my duties here necessarily forbid my attendance, nor can I write more than to show that I appreciate the work you are about to inaugurate.

These Reform Schools will be found to be an index to the age in which we live. No other has known them. They are the growth of modern philanthropy, which proves its unselfihness by setting men at work for their fellow-men and for the fature.

The very worst thing, I am convinced, that can be done for a poor boy, led astray, perhaps, for the first time, and never taught the more excellent way, is to send him to State's prison. When he comes out his degradation is complete, and in anger with all mankind, he studies iniquity and revenge for the remainder of a useless life.

Possibly Vermont has less need of a Reform School than most other communities; nevertheless, she should have one, not only for the reclamation of any of her sons who may unfortunately be tempted to wrong-doing, but that those who maintain the highest purity of character, for which our State is so henorably distinguished, may not have reason to blush for any who bear the name of Vermonters.

With much regard, I am, very truly yours,

JUSTIN S. MORRILL. REV. A. G. PEASE, Waterbury, Vt.

Among the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Reform School, was the singing of the following beautiful hymn, written by Mrs. Dorr of Rutland for the occasion :

HYMN.

BY MRS, JULIA C. R. DORR.

Floating through the misty twilight Of the half-forgotten years, Hark t a solemn voice and tender Falls to-day upon our ears.

Thine, O Christ ! and as we listen. Lot thy loving face we see, And thy lips are still repeating, "Feed my lambs, if ye love me!"

" Feed my lambs !" Our Lord and Master, We are here thy will to do ; Far the wayward ones have mandered, We will find them pastures new

From the mountains cold and dreary-From the foreste, dark and deep-Where the way is long and lonely, And the paths are rough and steep,-

We will call them. Yet our voices It may be they will not know : Thou must speak, O tender Shepherd,

Speak in accents soft and low They are thine, however widely They have wandered from thy side. Jesus ! grant us now thy blessing. Be thou still our friend and gride !

DIVIDEND .- The Directors of the Rutland County National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. free of government tax, payable on and

ication of the financial relations of this country from this cause. It will be found, we suspect, that our affairs will adjust themselves more easily than ever before to the conditions of a crisis abroad, and that in point of fact we shall find ourselves more independent of the misfortunes of Europe than at any former period of our history. It may prove, moreover, that the full occupation of the European powers on the other side of the Atlantic may not be altogether untimely for the easy and proper adjustment of the disturbed relations of our own continent.

GOLD EXPORTS .- The specie exported from New York and Boston within the last five weeks sums up as follows:

 Week ending May 19th
 \$8,763,295

 Week ending May 26th
 11,354,840

 Week ending June 2d
 6,873,278

 Week ending June 9th
 5,835,300

 Week ending June 16th
 6,153,199

DEATH OF HON. MOSES F. ODELL .-The Hon. Moses F. Odell, the Naval Officer for the port of New York, died about a week since, from a cancer in the throat. His funeral took place at the Sands Street Methodist Church in Brooklyn, of which he was a member, on Friday last. It was very largely attended, Bishop Janes and other clergy officiating. The Bishop spoke of Mr. Odell's staunch support of the government and the Union and of his efforts in organizing a regiment at the commencement of the war, and remarked that he was one of the few public men who had more friends than enemies.

He was both a Christian and a politician. A democrat, and first elected to Congress as such, his last election was a triumph both over a democratic candidate and a popular Republican opponent. He was one of only four democratic members of the House who voted for the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution.

THE NEW AMENDMENT .- The first copy of the new Constitutional Amendment was sent on Saturday to Gov. Hawley of Connecticut, eminent lawyers of both Houses having decided that there was no necessity for sending it to the President for his signature, without which, it is reported, that Secretary Seward would not have forwarded it to the governors of the states. It will now be sent at once by the Clerks of the two Houses.

-Diamond cut diamond. A few days since, in Pennsylvania, a widower with seven children was married to a widow with five children-neither party knowing that the other was blessed with re-sponsibilities until after the wedding. A more badly "sold" couple it would be difficult to find.