ERITORS AND PROPRIETORS. Per terms est last page. BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1861.

THE SLAVERY SUBJECT.

For a long period Slavery in our country was called "a delicate subject"-one, which no one in Congress could touch upon (unless has speech was in favor of the doctrines, plane, and policy of slaveholders) without being denounced as a political fanatic of the most odious and dangerous sort, -one, which some religious Tract Societies would not allow to be so much as named in their publications,-one which the preacher of the gospel must never discuss, even if his text were the one which the Saviour discoursed upon in the Synagogue, (Luke 4 18.) without being fiercely condemned for "preaching

But all that has gone by. Willing or unwilling, congressmen, preachers, politicians, casayısts, lecturers, military and civil func-Sionaries of all grades, in short, men of all classes and conditions from one end of the Nation to the other, are obliged to think on it, to talk on it and to hear on it, and those in authority are obliged to vote on it and to act on it; and yet we are only at the beamwhat ought to be done, what can be done, what must be done with Slavery in this country, and how can it be done, are now mighty questions, which this nation is forced to give answer on. If in a great meas ure, they have been kept out of sight for the last seventy-five years, they can not be kept out of sight any longer. Shutting our eyes does not help us. The terrible reality is there, before us, and we know it. The only patriotic, censible way, the only humane and christian way, the only prudent and sane way is for us to examine dispassionately all the bearings of the subject, to hear with patience the reasonings and propositions of others, and to weigh all in the scales of truth justice, humanity, and the eternal principles of the law of God; and to be ready to act-not to shuffle the matter off, but to act -in such a way that we as individuals, may always have the testimony of a good con science before God and men to sustain us. now and hereafter, and as a Nation, may stand up fearlessly and without reproach, before the eyes of the world for all ages to

Speechee, essays in public journals, and pemphlete are abundant on this subject; and of the last mentioned, we give a reprint of per to-day. It is one which will bear reading many times. There are no waste words in it. It makes no appeals to passion. is not written to create a "sensation." It is for "thoughtful and patriotic men" to read and think upon. It does not pretend to exhaust the subject, nor any one of it letters before alluded to, originating in the loyal parts ; but the reader who shall have thoroughly mastered its positions, will find himself able with far the greater advantage to weigh, and apply whatever else on the subject he may meet with.

The ship Harvey Birch, destroyed by the Nashville off the coast of England on the 19th of October, was a fine American built ship of 1500 tons. When brought to by the Nashville, her Captain, Nelson, was ordered with his crew by Capt. Pegram of the comfederate steamer, to come on board his vessel. as be intended to burn the Harvey Birch .-The men were allowed an hour or an hour and a half for this purpose, and got part of their things out. The men from the steamer chronometer, barometer, and some of the charts, permitting Capt. Nelson to retain his own chronometer, but he lost \$1200 or \$1400 worth of personal effects, books, charts, &c. They then set fire to the ship fore and aft, apparently in the deck houses, and the vessel was soon in flames from stem to stern

The men were put in irone on board the steamer (with the exception of the captain and mate, who were treated with great politeness,) and kept as prisoners until the arrival of the vessel at Southampton, when by were immediately landed in the docks. and set at liberty, with their personal effects.

On leaving the Nashville Capt. Pegram old Capt. Nelson that he hoped they would not part bad friends, for what had been done was a simple act of retaliation on the North orn States for invading their territories, burning their bouses, ill treating their women, and stealing their negroes; and they were bound to retaliate on the property of the North in every way they could.

Col. Peyton, an agent of the Southern Confederacy, and his wife, were on board the

The captain stated that the Nashville had but in to have her top deck taken off and to be fitted out as a vessel of war. The arrival of the vessel there, under the circumstances, are called, was looked upon by many as a direct infraction of the Queen's proclamation stand that he has done the same thing for

Of the general excitement in England in respect to the Nashville, a letter from London to the New York Times says . -

"The town has not yet recovered from the shock this event has caused, and is waiting with great anxiety to see its results. No one doubts that unless the British government acts m an honorable and straightforward manner, there will be an immediate rupture. It is seldom that great battles, where the destines of nations were decided, have caused more excitement or more alarm ashionable patrons, who, unable to follow s seem to take the affair with a certure. There seems to be no sort of doubt must so soon be decided, nor de the ministry seem to be at all blind to the dangers which they must now look square in the face, beyond all hope of dodging or winking at. No doubt those are right who say that the refusal of redress on their part, would be llowed by an immediate suspension of diparture of the ministers from London and Washington at the earliest moment possible for the news to reach home and return. But for many reasons I do not believe that the affair will come to this point "

The sabcence E. Whitington of Charles-a, with collect and olgare, was captured by a few Deford while attempting to run into seasab. The blockade of Bayannah se

"It is to be regretted that Fortress Monres is not in our possession; that it was not as easily captured as the Navy Yard and Harper's Ferry. As far back as the 8th of January last, I consulted with a gentleman whose position enabled him to know the strength of that fortress, and whose experience in military matters enabled to form an opinion as to the number of men that would be required to capture it. He represented it to be one of the strongest fortifications in the world, and expressed his doubts whether it could be taken, unless assailed by water as well as by land, and simultaneously. by water as well as by land, and simultaneously. He stated emphatically and distinctly, that with the force then in the fortress, it would be utcless the force then in the fertress, it would be uteless to attempt its capture without a large force, thoroughly equipped and well appointed. At no time previous to the secession of Virginia had we a military organization sufficient to justify an attempt to take it; and events since that occurrence demonstrate very clearly that with our military organization since, and now existing, it has not been deemed prudent to make the attempt."

The above is from the message of Letcher he traitorous Governor of the traitorous State of Virginia, to the Senate and House of Delegates, under date of Dec. 2.

The message breathes treason and war from beginning to end, and we advert to the assage above, only to show how thoroughly ts author was engaged in treasonable schemes long before President Lincoln was naugurated. While John Tyler and his associates were holding peace congresses, and he especially was horror struck at hearing that some of the guns of Fortress Monroe were pointed inland, and calling for explanations from President Buchanan, consultations were going on among the traitorous F. their seizing that important post. The world never saw a fouler nest of traitors inan were brooded and hatched in Eastern

WHY LETTERS FAIL.

The portion of the Report of the Post Master General, of most general interest, is probably that which refers to the occasional failure of letters sent by mail. Mr. Blair

The result of successful investigation i .500 cases confirms the past experience of the department that the failure of a letter to reach its destination is, in the vast majority of instances, the fault of the writer and sender. Out of the above 7,509 ratuable dead letters, 3,995 were directed to the wrong office; 467 were impertecting addressed; 612 were directed to transient persons 357 to parties who had changed their residences 821 were addressed to ficutious persons or frms 83 were uncalled for; 19 without any directions; 2,136 were not mailed for want of postage stamps; Swere missent; and for the lailure of postmasters o deliver 133 no satisfactory reason was sasigned. The department, therefore, can justly be nel responsible for the non-delivery of but 212 of

In other words less than three per cent o the failures of valuable letters, was the fault of the Post Office Department. This per ceptage is doubtless much less in the case of letters not containing valuable enclosures, and which generally rule, it is reasonable to suppose, are directed by the writers with less care than more important letters. The P.M. General could doubtless with all truth have added to these suggestive figures, that in office, stoutly insisted that he knew his letter was properly directed.

The Report adds :

Lis worthy of remark that out of 76,769 States and addressed to residents of disloyal States 10,000 could not be returned, either because the use the letter contained no class to bigresidence. The experience of the Department shows that a large proportion of domestic letters written by educated persons, and particularly women, are deficient in one or both of these respects."

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 27th. I VENING VS. MORNING PAPERS.

A little while ago, the morning papers were here, as they have always been in Lor Paris, pre-eminently the news-papers. They fur all the incidents of the previous day and night tion, with a few additional particulars gatheres in the local city news. But since the opening of of nearly every important action and movement, as we said the other day, have been given to the took most of the provisions, with the ship's the reports of the Great Bettel fight; of our successes in Western Virginia; of the Bull Run defeat; of the Hatters Inlet sfair, and most signal of all, of the Port Royal victory and of the women of the Tycson's boxschold, who very capture of Mason and Slideli-were all received in this city too late for the morning papers to print, but early enough for the evening papers to give full particulars. To day we have abother proof in the echoes of the first guns from Pensacola.

We may be allowed to add that the Free Press receives despatches regularly, by both the American and Vermont and Boston lines, up to 4 o'clock of each day. Its tole sold. But there are few people so skilled in imi

The Buffalo Commercial gives an amusing private letter received by a Buffalonian from a Florida acquaintance, by the way of engines, rifled cannon and other "modern im-Nassau, N. P. The following is an extract :

"Pray have you any idea of our prices bere? Park fifty dollars per barrel, butter fifty cents per pound, lard forty cents. I pretty much everything else in the same ratio except perhaps flour. But we don't seem to mind it, except that it seems to me it makes us hungry, for I can swear we eat more than we ever did in peaceable times. We have raised this season abundant crops | machines a week ! and her landing prisoners of war, as they of all kinds of provisions in the South. This is attributed to Providence; but I underour enemies. His position therefore is not very well defined. Although I am well satisfied, if the real truth could be got at, he is on our side, still I am inclined to think that the making our crop for this year, he left pretty much to our niggers. I mean to say that if it hash t been for our miggers, J don't think much of a crop wou d have been

> THE PRE-IDENT'S POSITION .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Ecc-

among the phlegmatic people of this city than the arrival of this wretched two gun, in and out of Congress. Of course, such half manned pirate. It is the subject of men as Vallandigham and Ben Wood, who the spacious centre stores. While L. A. discussion in every counting house, in every are opposed to the war, will not favor any-hotel, on 'Change, and even among the few thing coming from a Republican President. Edgell h s removed his Auction and Farnito the slavery question will not produce any western end. This is an excellent class of division in Republican ranks, as the Presi-Public opinion has not yet had time to sattle | dent evidently refers the whole matter to upon a course, and it is plain that it is wal- Congress for its careful consideration. In ting for the direction which government private conversation the President expresses will give to its current. The press gives himself as undecided upon the question. out only bollow murmurs, not daring as yet to grapple with the bareness of the evil. He says: This is a great question, and one that I do not feel competent to settle. Let Congress consider it, not passionately-not tain sort of coolness, and not without plea- with reference to any former political issues -but seriously and prudently, and then give felt as to the nature of the question which | me its advice either in the form of a resolution or a bill.' This is precisely what Congress will do, but the question will not be

hastily settled.

THE PANORANA of Palestine and Scenes in the life of Christ, drew a full house on Sa. turday evening. The paintings are much better than the average of such exhibitions and illustrating as they do, scenes and events of universal interest, will be found to well repay the trouble of going to see them and the low price of admission. The accom. of Col. James Fareman, of New York City. Wool, and Fremont, he enters the army as a panying explanations by Mr. Burnham, are | The success in recruiting this regiment is | civilian ; and like the gallant Miller at the also much above the usual parrot talk of due, in a great measure, to the indefatigable battle of Niagara, he only proposes to should go, and take the children.

[Correspondence of the Free Press.] LETTER FROM NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1861.

Mosers. Editors of the Free Press : One effect of the war was brought to my notice yesterday in going up Broadway. A year ago, for the distance of a dozen blocks above Canal St. it seemed almost as if every other shop was sewing-machine agency. Machines of every kind, single and double thread, lock-stitch, chain stitch and double chain-stitch-at all prices from five dollars to a hundred, might be purchased within the distance of a few steps. It is well known that of really good and valuable machiner, there are

but three or four kinds: and the rebellion has had the effect, doubtless entirely undesigned by its authors, to show unmistakably which they are. The single thread machines and "chesp" machines general v. have nearly all "gone under," their signs have disappeared, their flaming advertisements vanished, and their web of life ravelled out. as soon as their own stitching. Curious to learn what effect the present condition of the country has had upon the better class of machines, I went into the salesroom of the Wheeler & Wilson Co., and made some inquiries, the answers to which At the outbreak of rebellion, of course all South-

ern trade was at once cut off. But though quite a loss, I am sure this patriotic firm would not have it of the rebel Confederacy. Nav, they would glad-F. V,'s in authority as to the possibility of and as clo.bing has the peculiar faculty of necar ly have furnished any number of sewing machines if they could have been used effectually, to "sew up" the ports of the rebels, "hem in" their forces, and "gather" them within Uncle Samuel's strong clutch. Their trade in machines suffered much, all over the country, as every other busi ness did. County agencies that had been selling one or two a day, hardly sold one a week. But the Sewing machine has become too much of household necessity to be dispensed with. The Lyons looms may cease their weaving, but the cloths which take the place of their costly fabrics, still must be fashioned and sewed. So the sale of the Sewing Machines revives, and now on hundred a week go from this Broadway agency

> There is no loss without some gain: the wa take work, as well as stops it. The equipment of the vast army of the Union the providing o uniforms and under clothing, it is well known taxes the mills of the c untry beyond their capacity to supply cloth-which all the tailors, who haven't enlisted, are doing their utmost to make up. The task would be a hopeless one, but for the sid of muchinery's iron fingers. Many a machne is seeing shoes, sewing coats, sewing pantaoons, overcoats, shirts and drawers, which, bu for the vast wants of the army, would be rusting idly in its case. One firm, I was told, now comting a contract for 150,000 suits of clothes in this city, runs constantly in its large workrooms, more than 100 of the Wheeler & Wilson machines. There are many such cases here and in other cities. cout, the demand is not likely to be lessened for some time to come.

The foreign trade of the Wheeler & Wilson Co. was never better. The Company have not taken about every case of misdirection, the writer, out letters patent in foreign countries, but have till confronted by his own handwriting on gene on the theory that the market can be better to close his booke, with an intimation that Kellogg. the return of the letter from the dead letter controlled through the regular channels of trade he will shortly be allowed to open new a sub by devoting the expenses of neces ary litigation | sription for the loan. The subscriptions reto the reduction of prices. And so, with no less profit to themselves, they drive out inferior much- thousand dollars, which it is stated is more ines and imitations, by the low cost of theirs. It would require a very large capital and years of time to produce a machine from foreign manufactory at Bridgeport, Conn., turns out by the chased in Paris for 10 or 12 dollars less than the best French machine. From Liverpool the Company have a standing order to furnish five hundred achines a month, and letters from purchasers among the titled aristocracy of Great Britain, who constantly received, expressing their satisfaction

home the Japanese Ambassadors. It was accomment of the Company's beautiful rooms on Broada consignment of machines would be speedily graphic news is consequently as late, and in t tion as the Japanese, and in six months they most cases as full, is in fact the same as that would produce sewing machines in such numbers given by the N. Y. Evening Post and the and at so low a price as to cut off effectually all New York and Boston evening papers gener. profitable sale of foreign made articles. It is reproduce anything of which they have a pattern. and already many of the articles sent out as curiceities from this country, are made by them, in

provements" are coming into use among that cu-No. the immense manufactory at Bridgeport will not have to be enlarged to meet the wants of have paid these prices this day; soap also the Japan se market. It fact it will be a year or thirty five cents per pound, and in short two, probably, before the espacity of that great factory, which covers four acres and can produce more than 500 machines a day, will be fully taxed. But what a contrast already to the first little shop in Watertown, that could build but ten

FIRE IN ESSEX - Monday morning, between opposite the Drury place, owned by Thomas Coon, were consumed by fire, with a large quantity of hay, &c. The fire was caused by leaving to lighted lamp on the floor. when a colt knocked it over and broke it, and scattered the burning fluid about

LEAVENWORTH BLOCK,-We are glad to see this block filling up again. Mr. F. Smith "The Demograte generally profess to be grain and feed store. Mr. J. Jewen, of a "presentation Levee, we pleased with the message, and will support it Richmond, has opened a store for the sale of American in the evening. The passage in the message which refers | ture Establishment into the store at the

> Mr. Walton writes to Walton's Daily Journal from Washington Dec. 4, as follows: Last evening Rev. Wm. H. Lord returned to this city from the Vermont Brigade, and gave a very sorrowint account of the sickness of troops. About eleven hundred of the brigade are on the sick list; and in cases of malign at typhus fever there have been many deaths. The Fourth and Fifth regiments which were hurried off without thorough preparation, and arrived at a bid time, suffer the most. Still it is a remarkable fact that even in these some companies have almost entirely escaped disease, while others have greatly suffered. Something then is due to the precaution and care of officers and men. The Second regiment which has been longest in service, I am told is comparatively well; and, morover, that

the esteem of the regiment and of the bright The Macomb Regiment, now filling up BERLIN.

PERSONAL,

Our townsman Mr. MINER B. CATLIN, succeeds Mr. A. S. Dewey, as treasurer the Savings Bank. Mr. Catlin is a caretul and methodical business man, and will worthily fill the place of his worthy predecessor Major Isaac Lynde, of the Second Infantry, who, we are sorry to say, is a Vermonter, has been dismissed from the service, for surrendering Fort Fillmore, in New Mexico. o an inferior force of rebels, in July last.

Vice President Hamlin has appointed Senators Fessenden and Trumbull, Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to fill the acancies occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas and the treason of Mason.

Mrs. John C. Breckinridge is said to be colding receptions at Baltimore. A party was lately given in her honor, at which all the ladies were badges of red and white ribbon, and the cake was frosted with the same colors. She is represented as the center of the female secession element of

Mrs. Phebe H. Brown, the author of that admirable hymn commencing, "I love to October, at Henry, Ill., aged 78. She has left an enduring memorial in that single

papers are beginning to advocate a conscrip- J. Stone, citizens' Union, elected. on. A late number of the Richmond Enquirer, observes that "the only way to meet the North with any prospect of success, i to raise a regular army by some means recembling the conscription of all other

nations in the world except England and America." It is reported that conscripnon for the rebel army has already begun in Tennessee, and the fear of it has produced a stampede of able bodied Union men. In one week six hundred had left Nashville for East BAYARD TAYLOR COMING .- Our Lecture going public are rejoicing in the promise an opportunity to hear Bayard Taylor, wh s appounced to lecture at the Town Hall or Monday evening next. Mr. Taylor has

fore, and always to large and delighted audiences. Hes theme this time is " The American People, socially and politically,' and as there are few things which people ike to hear about so well as themselves, we anticipate a bigger crowd than ever-

ceived by him in Burlington amount to sixty

ectured in Burlington several times hereto-

agencies in the State Orders have been received at Charlestown Yard to rig the old Vermont, which is to be hundred tocusand. And so a Whoeler & Wilson | sent to Port Royal as a storeship. Workmen Sewing Machine of American mak ., can be pur- will commence operations upon her in a day or two. She was launched in 1847 and had been on the stocks nearly thirty years previous. Her masts and rigging were never out up. She will have twenty-four guns .-The VERMONT was originally intended to

Money sent Home. - Walton's Journal savs that Mr. POLAND has returned from the army, bringing between \$26,000 and \$27,000 from the 2d. 3d. 4th and 5th Regiments, which has been distributed among the several Banks of the State, to be drawn by the famlies and friends of the soldiers.

The several Regiments sent, in round numers, as follows: 24, \$7,000; 3d, 7,000; 4th, 5,000; 5th, \$8,000. This must not be regarded as in any manner indicating the stire amount remitted by the several regiments, for it is known that whole companies especially in the 21 and 4th-remitted brough officers or individuals who were reurning directly to their homes.

To show what companies do, when the theres take a direct personal interest in the matter, it ought to be remarked that Capt. Dudley's Company, (E, the 5th Regiment) sent upwards of \$1,200, and Capt. Benton's D, in the same regiment), sent nearly 1.000; and this when they received but six weeks' pay-about \$10 to a man.

Mr. Poland acknowledges the uniform wonderful with what skill and accuracy they will and generous kindness and co-operation \$1,265,013 78. which he received from the officers and members of the Regiments.

every respect equal to the originals; and steam THE NORTHERN FRONTIER. - We learn from a letter in the Times that Col. C. A. WAITE, U. S. A., has been placed in command of the Military Posts on the Northern Frontier. His department extends from Maine to Michigan, and the different posts are immediately to be occupied and put in a state of defence. A regiment of Cavalry will be stationed at Detroit. A regiment of Artilery will be located in divisions at Niagara, Lockport and Sackett's Harbor, and Fort Montgomery at Rouse's Point will be occupied by two companies of U. S. Infantry

THE CAVALRY .- It has been found impos sible to move the regiment before Saturday next, when it is expected that it will leave without fail, and arrive in New York the next day. The elegant stand of colors, procured by the citizens of Burlington for the Regiment, was presented on Thursday July 1, 1860 to May 31, 1861. now occupies the Eastern end with his afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies, and grain and feed store. Mr. J. Jeweil, of a "presentation Levee," was held at the

> EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS .- A despatch from Boston states, 240 men, including nine invalids and eleven officers, captured at Hatteras, and confined of late in Buston harbor, are to be sent to Fortress Monroe, and thene to Norfolk by a flag of truce, there to effect an exchange of prisoners.

> THE SEVENTH REGIMENT .- The recruiting for this Regiment is now progressing. It is understood that it will go into camp at Rutland as soon as the ranks are filled, and sters are about being taken to fit up barracks on the Fair Grounds in that place.

The Governor has selected Licut, Geo. T. Roberts, (1st Lieut. of the Rutland Light Guard) for the Colonel of the Regiment .-The Rutland Herald says: "We believe in the selection of the commanding officers of the col. Whiting is growing rapidly and strongly in five Regiments of Vermont, now in the field, the Governor has made his appointments exclusively from the graduates of the Military rapidly at Plattsburgh numbers in , Barracks | Academy. Col. Roberts has not the prestige about 600 men, and is under the command of this military education. Like Scott, norams "delineators." Everybody and untiring exertions of Capt. Lor CHAR- try' to 'win his spurs and the laurels,' in the coming conflict."

Senator Wilson's sharp stick troubles the sutlers, and some enterprising lawyers at Washington boping to profit by their fears have issued a circular to them, in which they warn them of their danger from Senator Wilson's bill, and call for a contribu-

tion of \$25 from each sutler as a fund for the protection of their interests. 'With the circular is a blank petition to Congress, to be signed by the officers and privates of the regiment, announcing their satisfaction with the arrangement. Twenty five dollars apiece from the sutlers would make up a very pretty sum for the lobby agents. The sutlers can take care of themselves. We hope Congress will take care of the soldiers. The suction force of every sutler to draw money out of the soldiers' pockets is equal to at least a hundred man power, compared with that of

Mass. Municipal Elections .- Mr. Wightman was re-elected Mayor of Boston Monday by 6,753, against 5786, cast for E. S. Toby, the republican and citizen's candi-Hosford, citizens' candidate, was

any grocer at home, and nineteen out of

twenty work it at the highest pressure possi-

over J. W. Graves, republican; in Roxbury Wm, Gaston, re-elected without opposition; in Worcester P. Amory Aldrich, Republican, elected; in Newburyport. Geo. A Conscription at the South .- While W. Jackman, Jr., re elected without oppothe General Government is giving notice that sition; in Lynn, Peter M. Neal, citizens more regiments are wanted, the Southern Union, elected . in Charlestown, Phineas

THE PRESENTATION.

The presentation of Colors procured by the citizens of Burlington for the Cavalry Regiment, Thursday afternoon, promises to be an interesting and imposing affair. The colors are a State flag of heavy blue silk, bearing a shield with the arms of the State and the stars and stripes quartered upon it. and the motto " Freedom and Unity," the whole-not painted-but heavily embroidered in colors, with rare skill and beauty; a United States flag, with the name of the Regiment embroidered on it; and four beautiful pennons or "guides," of red and white silk All are on lances with tasteful silver plated heads and mountings, and form as beautifu a set of colors as we have ever seen These are to be presented by Gov. Holbrook and Lieut. Governor Underwood, in the Park, as | runaways, and being sold to pay expenses. we understand, at half past two P. M. to-

At the Levee at the American in the evening (which promises to be a delightful ocial gathering of our citizens and invited guests) at about half past nine, a further THE NATIONAL LOAN .- We learn from Mr. | presentation will take place, of a sword and Vernon P. Noyes, the agent for the 7.30 per | belt and rich leopard skin blanket, to Col. cont. loan, that he has received instructions | Platt, and a pair of epaulets to Lieut. Col.

CAN IT BE TRUE ?- The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, assert that Thaddens Stevens stated in the Republican Caucus on Monday evening, that after than has been received at all the other Mr. Cameron's report had been accepted by the President, Gen. McClellan went to him and threatened to resign if it was sent into Congress with the passages respecting the emancipation and arming of the slaves of rebels unmodified !

DR. LIGHTHILL, notices of whose successful operations for deafness, strabismus and diseases of the eye and ear have been seen by our readers, has arrived and is staying at the American. He brings letters of recommondation to several of our physicians, clergymen and other citizens, from citizens of Middlebury and Vergennes, speaking in of the diseases mentioned, in those places. The Doctor proposes to spend one month in

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

It appears that the whole number of Postoffices in the United States on the 30sh of June, 1861, was 28,586; and that the entire number of cases acted upon during the same period was 10.638, including appointments made by the President of the United States. The whole number of appointments made by the Postmaster General is 9335, and the numher by the President during the same period

The aggregate carnings of the different trans-Atlantic steamship lines during the year ending June 30, 1861, were \$992,887 63. The expenditures of the department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, amounted to \$13,606,759 11.

T e expenditures in 1860 were \$14.874. 772 86 showing a decrease in 1861 of The gross revenue for the year 1861, in cluding receipts from letter carriers, and

from foreign postages, amounted to \$8,349, as presented in the annual report from this department, Dec. 3 1859, was \$5,988,424 04. Deducting the actual deficiency, \$4,652,966 98, and there is an excess of estimated deficiency over actual deficiency of \$1,436,457 06. The revenue from all sources during the year \$9,218,667 40 1860, amounted to

The revenue from all sources during the year 1861,

Decrease of revenue for 1861 \$168,771 00 The nett proceeds from post offices in the 30, 1860, was \$3 688,690 56, and in 1861, within a few days, the works put in a state \$3,801.487 08, showing an increase in 1861 of defence, and guns mounted as soon as of \$112.796 52, and in the disloyal States, in 1860 of \$820,546 57, and in 1861, \$677.706 70, showing a decrease in 1861 of \$142,839 81.

The decrease in 1861 from the net proceeds of 1860 in all the States appears to be \$30,043 29. Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the disloyal States and amount alleged to b; due to contractors; also, the amount actually paid to contractors from

Total expenditure

Total gross receipts 1,241,220 05 Excess of expenditures over receipts, Amount alleged to be due to contractors for transportation 3,135,637 12 Amount actually paid for transportation. Leaving amount alleged to be due and unpaid \$812,595 49

The estimate of the total expenditures of 1862 is somewhat less than those of previous years heretofore submitted. This difference arises from the fact that only partial estimates are made for the cost of postal service in the States where it is now suspended. The whole number of ordinary dead letters received and examined during the year was

The number of these letters containing money, which were registered and sent out during the year ending June 30, 1861, was The number of dead letters returned un-

opened to foreign countries during the fiscal year was 111,147, which, added to the number of domestic letters (103,880) sent out above, gives the whole number sent out from the dead letter office for the year, 215,033. The Postmaster General suggests that valuable dead letters, when returned to their owners, should be charged with treble the ordinary rates of postage, comprising one rate for return transportation to the dead letter office, one rate for registration there, and one rate for return transportation to the | morning. writer or owners.

A treaty with Mexico has been concluded waiting the ratification by Mexico, establishing a common international rate of 25 cents on letters, with other useful provisions.

The Postmaster General has accepted the offer made in 1857, by Great Britain, for a reduction of the international rate between the two countries on letters, from 24 to 12 cents, which, however, has not yet gone into eration, as it awaits the response British office. The above abstract presents merely a few

of the points of this important report.

CONGRESS-YESTERDAY.

SENATE .- A resolution was introduced relating to the repeal of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Browning of Iil. thought that the power of Congress to repeal the Supreme Court was not given in the Constitution.— We had no more power to repeal that court than we had to repeal the constitution. Mr. Collamer of Vt. moved as a substitute that all portions of the President's Message relating to the judiciary, be reterred to the

Mr. Collamer's amendment as a substitute was agreed to, and the resolution as amended

udiciary committee.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and referred to the commit-Mr. Hale offered a resolution, that the ju-

diciary committee be instructed to inquire

into the expediency of making alterations in

the constitution of the several courts. Laid On motion, various portions of the President's message were referred to the Commit-

On motion of Mr. Fessenden of Me., it was resolved that the committee on the District of Columbia, be requested to report the number of fugitive slaves that have been confined in the government jail in Washington during the last one and a half years. House,-Mr. Lovejoy introduced the fol-

lowing joint resolution Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to revoke the first action of the General Order, dated Nov. 26th, 1861, of Major Gen. Halleck, commanding the Western division of the army.

Mr. Lansing offered a substitute, which Mr. Lovejoy accepted. The substitute characterizes the order of Mai, G.n. Halleck as inhuman and cruel, and respectfully requests the President to direct Gen. Halleck, to recall said order and cause him (Halleck) to conform to the practice in other departments of the army. The

consideration of the subject was then post-Mr. Dawes of Mass., who is on the spe- wages. ial committee to examine into government contracts briefly spoke of the discoveries of fraud that have already been made. He said that without further legislation the treasury will become bankrupt

Mr. Bingham of Ohio, introduced a bill repealing all acts and parts of acts authorizing the commitment of persons of color as runaways, or suspected or charged with being etc., and to punish for such practices. Mr. Hutchins introduced a bill unconditionally to abolish slavery in the District

of Columbia. Referred. Mr. Webster's resolution instructing the committee on roads and canals, to inquire the into expediency of establishing a ratiroad | go to the dead letter office. from New York to Washington via the Central Railroad, was adopted.

Many other bills and resolutions of minor portance was introduced and referred. The Speaker presented the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. A motion to print extra copies of it referred to the committee on printing.

Adjourned. Mr. Stevens of Pa, has modified his resoutions in several important particulars, viz : declaring that there can be no solid and permanent union so long as slavery exists, and hat all slaves be proclaimed free. Compensation to be made to loyal masters who have been and continue to be supportors of the

THE PENSACOLA FIGHT. ONGRATULATORY ORDOR OF GEN. BRAGG TO THE

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF PENSACOLA. NEAR PENSACOLA, Fig., Nov. 25, 1861. The signal success which has crowned our 40 hours; conflict with the arrogant and confident enemy for an announcement of his success in capturing our position-should fill our hearts with gratitude o a merciful P. ovidence. This terrific bombard ment of more than a bundred guns of the heavies calibre-causing the very earth to tremble around -has from the wild firing of the enemy, result ed in the loss of only 7 lives, with 8 wounded: but lent, and but 2 from the enemy's shot. We have crippled their ships and driven them off, and forced the garrison of a ort Pickens, in its impotent rage. o slake its revenge by firing on our hospital, as ourning the habitations of innocent women and hildren, who have been driven therefrom by an mannonneed storm of shot and shell. For th colness, devotion, and conspicuous gailantry of the troops, the General tenders his cordini thanks but for the precisi n of their firing, in this their veterans, he is unable to express his admiration Their country and their enemy will both remen

By commend of Major Go Geo. G. Garner, Ass't. Adj. Gen.

1 From the Pensacola Observer, Nov. 30.1 For some cause, not yet explained, the fight commenced by Fort Pickens last week, suddenly ceased on Sunday morning, and up to the present time has not been renewed. It is supposed by some, says he Montgomery Advertiser, that the time Col. Brown opened fire on the defence of the Confederate forces he expected he would be apported in a very short time by a very large ortion of Lincoln's armada, but that as only r small number of the fleet arrived, and those being unable to make any impression on our batteries, he deemed it advisable to relinquish the attempt or the present. Others again think the attack was only a foint, for the purpose of learning the strength, position and number of the guns mount ed by eneral Bragg. If this was his object, he The estimated deficiency of means for 1861, spresented in the annual report from this to, did not deem it necessary to open his most effeetive batteries. Should Col. Brown, on the arrival of the entire fleet, feel disposed to aid the essels in forcing an entrance into Pensacola Bay, hail from powerful batteries, the existence

which he does not now even dream of. FATAL ACCIDENT -Robert Kenney, Jr . of Williston-a young man about sixteen years old-was killed yesterday by the fall of a tree. He was engaged in felling a tree. which in its fall, brought a part of another loyal states for the fiscal years ending June tree down upon him. He lived but a few the so-called Confederate States government. minutes after he was struck.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR." appeared in the Free Press and other papers.

We fully conour with the Free Press in regard to the eminent fitness of Mr. Smith for the office of Quartermaster, but it is a grave error to say that "he had nearly the whole charge in fitting out the sixth regiment and with how much success," &c.
Mr. William B. Hatch of New York was authorized by Gov. Pairbanks to purchase the entire outfit for the sixth regiment, a duty which he performed with ability and strict fidelity to the interests of the State. Notwithstanding the advance in the price of army cloth, the regiment, as stated by the committee, was "equipped at an expense to the State of thousands of dollars less than any other that was fully equipped by the

Mr. Smith was employed to receive and take charge of the packages consigned to him by Mr. ly, remarking : Hatch, and after the arrival of the latter at Montpelier, he rendered valuable assistance in

The following are fresh evidences of Dr. Lighthill's skill, whom it will be borne in mind will be at the American Hotel next Monday where he remains for one month.

Last Thursday Dr. Lighthill operated on a young girl of the name of Schantily, Saturday on Miss Chard of 36 Water street, West Troy, and yesterday on two daughters of Mrs. Conolly opposite St. Mary's Church, and also on Mis. Russell, a voung girl anniversal and also on Mis. Russell, a young girl employed in Andrew's cotton factory, on Ida Hill, for cross eyes. Thest young girls' eyes were very badly crossed, bu, are now quite straight.-Troy Daily Times March 20th, 1861.

ANOTHER SUCCESS-Among the late remarkable cases of persons afflicted with blindness having their sight completely restored through the skill of Dr. Lighthill, of St. Mark's Piace, is the Nashville's taking prisoners into an Engthat of a daughter of Mr. Parcy, late manager of the National Theatre — New York Evening there as a vessel of war for an enemy of the Express, March 9.k.

The President's message was transmitted to San Francisco by telegraph, and published then in tell at 8 o'clock Wednesday

Southern papers state that the report of the removal of the rebel capital to Nash-Nashville, is incorrect,

[For the Free Press.] ONE OF A THOUSAND. In Washington, at sunset hour, One red October day, Alone a dying soldier lad

Upon his rude couch lay. His boyish brow was cold and pale, The humid dew of death Clung to his curl, and heavily He drew each sobbing breath

His beardless lip was white, And on his eyes unheeded fell The slowly purpling light. His thoughts had wandered far away From swift Potomac's side;

And in his dreams he looked upon

The fever glow had left his cheek.

A fairer, clearer tide. He roamed again each homeland glade, And sought each olden haunt: Where he had strayed, a careless boy. In mountain growned Vermont.

His mother smiled again on him, His sister's winsome glee, Was mingled with the laugh of one His wild heart thrilled to see.

A shy, sweet girl, with golden hair, The village pet and pride; Had promised when the war was o'er,

That she would be us-And mingled now amid his dreams Strange music, sweet and wild: An angel fanned him with her wings, And were his mother's smile.

The sunlight faded, roftly closed The red October day. And dead upon his couch of straw, The young Vermonter lay. They found him with a peaceful smile Upon his lips, and pressed

Within his hand, a golden ourl, Held closely to his breast. CLABEMONT, N. H., Nov. 1861.

Near Gen. McCall's headquarters is an old Virginian, who liberated his twelve slaves after the war commenced, and now has them contentedly working upon his farm on

That's the way to do it. No need for one ann to own another in order to have him work for him.

CARE OF HON. JAMES M. MASON, LONDON .-The following is an extract from a recently ntercepted Southern letter "I suggest that you send your letters through Hon, James M. Mason, at London.

In this way they will be sure to reach their destination Faulty direction-should have been "a Fort Warren." The letters will have to

TO OPIUM EATERS, ARSENIC TAKERS, &c.

These unhappy sufferers are informed that such and similar habits are broken up with compara-tive case, under the vitalizing and health sustaining effects of actorpathy, Mountain Air, and Cold and Hot Baths. The low-spirited, dyspeptic, nervous, or organically weak, also find in this treatment, the invigoration so much needed. In the cure of sleeplessness, debilitating dreams, loss of memory, oppression of the head, and liver com-

plaint, its success is unprecedented.

A circular sent free on application, giving in formation of this system, and of the Oriental, Turkish and Russian Baths in use in the Round Hell Water Care, in Northampton, Mass., is particularly recommended to the notice of the profession

Those personally acqueinted with this treatment, recommend it to persons beyond the reach of home

Terns reduced. See advertisement. To the question "What shall be done with with the negroes,"the Springfield Republican

"This question usually involves the assumption hat something extraordinary must be done with them. But is not the practic-I and proper answer simple and obvious? The South cannot spare its laboring population. The negroes are needed to raise cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco.

The South is now very sparsely populated. Take away her four million workers and she would soon regiment, is somewhat impaired by so much become a desert. But this will never happen .-The South is congenial to the negro, and if it were not for slavery there, very few negroes would emigrate to the cold regions of the North. Why should not the negroes remain in the South, as that a free negro will not work, was long ago exoded. The change from slave to free labor will ing many other great changes in its train, and is negroes will eventually become proprietors of soil, will aspire to education and a higher soal position, and ultimately to a voice in government under which they live; and the and and lazy white aristocracy of the Southhe natural enemies of democratic institutions and f all material and social progress—will die out nd be forgotten These changes will constitute a mighty social revolution, but it will be a gradal and safe one, and it will save the South from the horrors of insurrection and service war, which must come at some time if slavery is left to work

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.] THE NASHVILLE AT SOUTHAMP.

TON. The mental condition of our English neigh-ors, now that they have admitted the rebel steamer Nashville into the harbor of Southampton, reminds one forcibly of the perplexsty of the man who raffled for an elephant and had the luck to draw the prize. Both eopleand government are manifestly at a loss what to do with the monster now that they have got it. Those newspapers that are in ympathy with the rebels wo ld fain claim for the Nashville the same right to repair, he will be likely to be greeted with storms of iron that was conceded to the James Adger, of the United States navy; but there are some awkward circumstances connected with the former vessel that make the cases of the two anything but parallel. The Nashville had captured and burned a merchant vessel, put the crew in irons, conveyed them to South ampton and there landed them. Moreover, she has neither letters of marque nor is she commissioned as a national vessel of war by It is understood, also, that she claims the liberty of fitting out for a vessel of war, taking an armament on board, &c., in the port A conversation soon sprung up between the

Queen's neutrality proclamation.

Un lerlying the articles in the English newspapers upon this subject, is evidently a misgiving that the treatment the Nashville has received is a breach of neutrality on the gets his abolitions into the war, I shall be a subject of the control of the contro part of the English government that cannot | quiet. Why, bon't you think that the be defended, and that to accede to her re- great Senator himself offer quest to fit out as a man of war in any port of England, would be a still further violation I will have nothing to do with him or any of the proclamation of the British sovereign. A Liverpool paper finds an excuse for Captain Pegram's burning the Harvev Birch in the fact that "he had no alternative be and I want the person with you to know tween destroying her or permitting her to that what you have been saying about me float loosely or dangerously in the channel.'

"The maritime superiority of the North is now naking itself felt. The Nashville will not find it so easy to re-enter New rleans, or sny other Confederate port, as to make her exit thence. The Federal coursers may be vigilent enough to avenge the barbarity they tailed to prevent. But our own government now has in its hands the means of revoking its wicked blunder. Let Capt. Pe-gram be made to answer for his wanton destrucsaid, "Sir, the words you have spoken to me comm asion or license from the Confederate States we must let him go, since we have recognized the beligerent rights of his emp oyers. But if he has no better authority for his pirate exploit than the no better authority for his pirate exploit than the flag that represents rebellion and slavery—a compound most strange and unnatural—let him be delivered up to the United States Consul, to de-

thority, or usage, can morally justify. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Humbled, and with an apology, the man be British government will so openly viothe British government will so openly violate its pledged neutrality as to connive at sight. the Nashville's taking prisoners into an Engthere as a vessel of war for an enemy of the United States. If it does, there is an end to all diplomatic or friendly intercourse between her and the United States.

Catarrh is a preliminary of Consumption, a it has hitherto proved very intractable of tree ment. As it frequently causes desiness, it si brought very extensively under the notice of brought very extensively under the notice of brought very extensively under the notice of the first provided in the state of the st

A desputch from Huttonville, Va., says one sergeant and four privates, deserters from the enemy's camp, came in last night.
They report the rebels in a suffering condition, the roads impassable, and the soldiers anxious to desert.

SUFFERINGS OF A FUNITYE FAMILY.—The wife of one of our Generals in Missouri gives the following painful description of the sufferings of refugee Unionists in Missouri:

forings of refugee Unionists in Missouri:

"Ex. Louis, Dec. 2.

"Dear Motrem: I received your letter yesterday (bunday), and should have answered it isstevening, but was too tired to do anything. I have been busy all day trying to relieve the sufferings of our poor refugees from the south-west, who are coming by scores into the city every day. Most of them are farmers, who, at an hour's not confed from comfortable homes, leaving everything there. It was a bitter cold day yesterday, and six families were found in Market at., usarly from and stayred. I got together all the clothes I six families were found in market at the clothes I and and starved. I got together all the clothes I bad, and begged what I could in the hotel, and tarted with two other ladies and two officers to find them, we carrying the bundles ourselves.

"We found twenty children, most of them barefooted, bareheaded, and with scarcely any clothes." at all. I never saw such a sight; men and women in rage. We did what we could for them; got them hot coffee and bread, and started down to the levee in quest of others. We had hardly finishe levee in quest of others. We had hardly finishe our dinner when we heard of seven families at it police station right near us—when we got there just stood and oried—huddled together in a lat dark room, it was almost impossible to me about. We found one woman with twins weeks old, and four children besides; they have been on the road three weeks. I have been ing on my machine this morning and have mad two flannel nightgowns, and put them on two bies who had hardly a stitch of clothing the moment the streets are full of these en ingranwagons. What is to be done?"

THE FAT HOME GUARD.-The Ch reland Plaindealer's "Fat Contributor," (Gr pwold) has joined the valiant " Home Guar de. "He his experience thus :

The moment are called upon to re all to its debodiez of men bodied man. I railied and
fende. Being a lara Guar 1. The drill
enrolled myself in the Home Cos prodor, for
is very severe on me. I am a book proving while getting Hardee, I am daily growing we while getting Hardee, I am daily growing we while getting the times that tried men's souls. Talk about "the times that tried men's soul, these are the times that try men's fat, if they have got any. The captain takes pleasure in putting me through at a double quick step. When I go cff, I think it will be with a "double quick" con-

I am constantly reminded that one of the first equirements of a soldier is to throw out his ches and draw in his stomach. Having been burned out several times while occupying rooms in the attic, I have had considerable practice in "throw ing out my chest," but by what system of practice could I ever hope to draw in my stomach? can't "dress up," it's no use trying. If my vest buttons are in line, I am far in the rear, and if I toe the mark, a fearful bulge indica tes my posttion. There is no room for argument in regard to my sentiments; everybody can see at a gia bee just One evening we had a drill sergeant who was

Running his eyes down the li. "c. harply: "What is that man doing near-sighted. he exclaimed sharply: "What is that man doin, in the ranks with a bass drum?" He pointed a me, but I hadn't any drum. I overheard a spectator inquire of the dril ergeant one day:

"Do you drill the whole of him at once !" "No," he returned in an awful whisper, "I drill him by souds!" I would have drilled him if I had had a bay-

On drill last night, an old farmer who dropped in to see us drill, took me aside and said he ted to sell me a yoke or powerful exen.
"My ancient agriculturist," said I, smiling at
his simplicity, "I have no use for exen." "Perhaps not at present," quoth he, "but if you go to war you will need them." "For what?" said I, considerably annoyed.

"Want 'em to draw your rations ! The guards paid me a delicate compliment at their last meeting. They elected me "Child of the Regiment," with the rank of "lst corpulent."

THE VERMONT ARMY. 'Carlton,' the army Boston Journal, says The Green Mountain State has an army of

its own across the Potomac. There are fire

regiments from that State in one brigade.

commanded by Gen. Brooks, and forming the second brigade of Gen. Smith's division. It is a brigade worth visiting. The officers are all indefatigable in their efforts to make their regiments as good as any in the service. There is, at the present time, a good deal of sickness in the brigade. I have not been able to ascertain the particular cause, but have heard it attributed either to the water used or to the locality of the camp. The regiments have occupied their present locality ince the advance was made, early in October and so long an occupation of one site is liable to induce disease. The Sanitary Commission is endeavoring to obtain all the statistical information possible relative to ground, water, shade, shelter from wind, and the habits of the men, as bearing upon the causes of epidemics. It is possible that the cause of sickness in this brigade will be found in thsickness, but it would make the heart of Vermonters swell with pride to ride with me through the camp and see the noble bearing of the soldiers. We find genuine New England hospitality every where. Col. Hyde, of the Third, is on the examining board spe pointed to judge of the qualifications of the officers. He is a young, efficient officer. The captains and lieutenants who have not passed an examination hold the board in whole reverence. Some young gentlemen resign in advance of the day of examination; other meet the trial manfully. I am assured that there has been much studying of the arm;

a prompt attention to drill, on the part of the officers since the board commenced its labors Col. Whiting, Col. Stoughton, Col. Smaller and Col. Lord, are spoken of in high terms by their brother officers. It the time ever arrives when this arm! shall meet the enemy, I should like to be a a position to see Gen. Brooks lead his brieade to its appointed place. There is a wide awake, free, easy and determined air about these Vermonters, which makes you feel that there is no such word as failure in their distionary. I remember that one great element of pleasure in hearing Jenny Lind sing we the feeling that it was next to impossible it her to break down in the execution of a dif-

regulations, Scott's and Hardee's tactics, and

visit the camp of the Green Mountain Rements. You can rely upon them. CAUGHT A TARTAR .- A correspondent the Boston Journal selates the following under date of December 4. We see stated elsewhere that the senator was M

cult passage. And so you feel when you

Wilson of Massachusetts. Quite an amusing incident occurred i Willard's yesterday. A Senator came in a dine with a member of Gen. McClelland Staff. At the table where they sat wer two unoccupied seats; and soon these wer filled by two gentlemen in naval uniform The Caledonian corrects a statement which of Southampton, which, if granted to her, two last comers, somewhat in this wise money in the Free Press and other papers. would be a marked and open violation of the "Well, a resolution has been introduced into

> of his crew." false-is a lie-and you know it and knew The London Star, however, speaks out bold-ly, remarking:
>
> "The maritime superiority of the North is now naval officer was staggared. He disclaimed Senator was not the man whose hand he disdained to shake and was disposed to allow the matter to drop—not so his friend. The lie had been flung in his teeth, and some not-ice must be taken of it. At the conclusion of the dinner the officer came up again and You have used words that no soldier and gent eman should. We make and unmake such creatures as you at the other end of the fend as he may a deed which nothing in law, au- avenue. And my advice to you is to keef a civil tougue and know your position

> > The fellowing is quite complimentary Lighthill of this city, who has shown, by the variable successes which attend his treatmet how much selence and skill can do when cones trated upon the study of any given disease, and he has consequently acquired a reputation for the treatment of Catarrh equal to that which he or joys for the treatment of deafness. Dr. L's treatment is entirely original.—New York Courier and Enquirer, June 18th.